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STERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1898-99.

(ELEVENTH EDITION.)

BY

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,

F.R.G.S.; F.R.C. Inst.,

REGISTRAR GENERAL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

PERTH:
AUTHORITY: RICHARD PETHER, GOVERNMENT [illegible]
1900.

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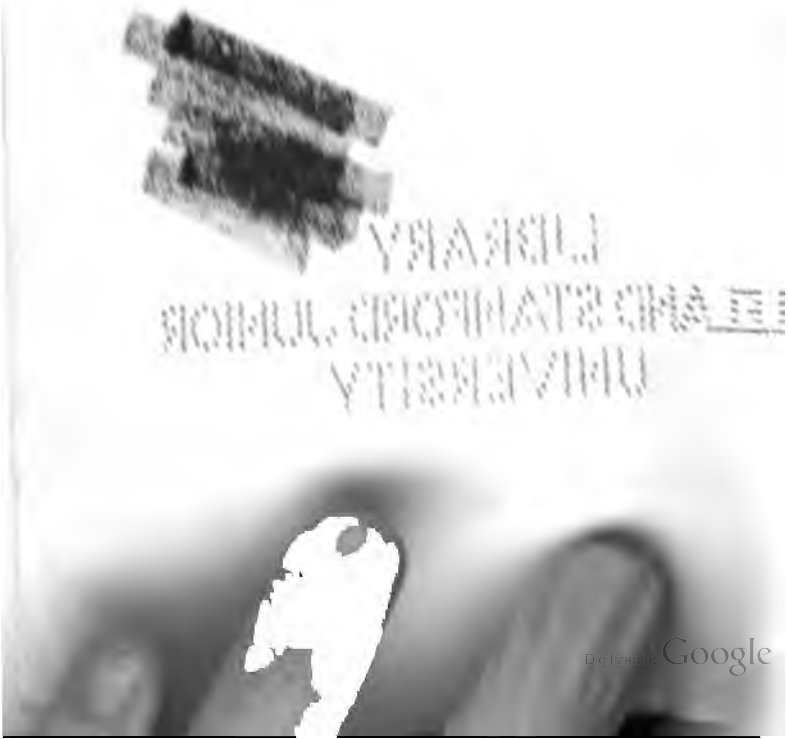

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1898-99.

VOLUME II.

PART I.—INTERCHANGE.

1.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Compiled from Returns and Information supplied by C. T. Mason., Esq., Collector of Customs.

The trade of the Colony, which, as will be seen from the following returns, has, during the past decade, increased at an almost phenomenal rate, is transacted chiefly with the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, India, Natal, the Cape Colony, the United States, Germany, France, and Sweden. Its increase during the ten years was: Imports, £4,423,838; Exports, £4,198,614. It may also be seen that the imports for 1898 were over six times, and the exports nearly seven times greater than the respective amounts for the year 1889, and while there has been an enormous increase in the value of merchandise brought into the Colony, the increase in value of the products of the Colony exported has progressed at a greater ratio.

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Imports of Western Australia from each Country, 1889–1898.

COUNTRY.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
UNITED KINGDOM—Total	364,386	415,149	568,570	592,496	733,001	611,308	943,477	2,057,635	2,624,066	2,051,872
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—										
Victoria	126,097	173,419	318,587	371,829	406,242	842,920	1,883,147	2,428,378	1,719,791	1,431,525
South Australia	197,452	173,663	219,461	246,841	233,764	473,680	667,115	1,203,919	945,380	651,224
New South Wales	10,693	11,527	27,337	34,449	22,424	55,829	147,927	443,341	576,521	637,292
Queensland	702	38	66	479	721	1,109	3,089	6,270	8,705	7,205
New Zealand	25	3,192	19,222	25,335	748	461	745	20,157	22,048	9,101
Tasmania	...	...	62	819	1,101	72	519	3,077	4,855	7,414
Total Imports from Australasian Colonies	334,969	361,839	584,735	679,752	665,000	1,374,071	2,702,542	4,105,142	3,277,300	2,743,761
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS—										
Singapore	42,141	45,249	67,512	59,413	60,596	48,480	66,235	164,363	163,172	152,870
Hong Kong	14,825	1,115	5,905	79	303	1,863	52	127	1,154	884
India	3,379	1,454	786	313	52	7,513	23,467	33,530	35,362	3,660
Mauritius	42,247	30,493	23,618	16,713	4,577	2,478	526	4,775	6,270	567
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	708	39	...	...	...	972
Ceylon	590	825	872	711	1,535	1,680	1,768	690	3,563	6,119
Malta	...	28	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	27	...	...	...	14	...	34	...
All other British Possessions ...	...	...	...	7	9	3	...	...	545	51
Total Imports from other British Possessions ...	103,182	79,164	98,741	77,258	67,780	62,056	92,062	203,425	210,100	165,123

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Imports of Western Australia—continued.

Country.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Foreign Countries –										
United States of America ...	13,131	14,624	25,639	29,774	25,170	14,878	23,047	72,077	160,055	91,268
Germany	...	...	28	243	34	253	7,371	33,293	77,156	130,832
France	932	296	749	1,524	1,154	3,145	3,858	5,431	12,515	12,717
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	32,117	9	...	15	78
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	16,356	1	154	4,131	15,767
Italy	23	12	...	...	2	185	473	844	3,502	3,251
Sweden	...	1,708	858	2,751	...	...	2,046	14,755	35,830	20,654
Africa	...	...	26	5,776						
China	1,316	904	719	1,454	290	...	...	1	...	5
Egypt	...	107	...	...	15	18	3	8	1	507
All other Foreign Countries ...	188	644	28	81	1,992	27	62	792	13,874	6,130
Total Imports from Foreign Countries	15,590	18,295	28,047	41,603	28,657	66,979	36,870	127,355	307,079	281,209

Summary.

United Kingdom	364,386	415,149	568,570	592,496	733,001	611,308	943,477	2,057,635	2,624,086	2,051,872
Australasian Colonies	334,969	361,839	584,735	679,752	665,000	1,374,071	2,702,542	4,105,142	3,277,300	2,743,761
Other British Possessions ...	103,182	79,164	98,741	77,258	67,780	62,056	92,062	208,425	210,100	165,123
Total British	802,537	856,152	1,252,046	1,349,506	1,465,781	2,047,435	3,738,081	6,366,202	6,111,486	4,960,756
Foreign Countries	15,590	18,295	28,047	41,603	28,657	66,979	36,870	117,355	307,079	281,209
Grand Total	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109	1,494,438	2,114,414	3,774,951	6,493,557	6,418,565	5,241,965

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Exports from Western Australia to each Country, 1889-1898.

Country.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom—Total	506,024	335,162	427,693	395,700	349,080	330,216	328,125	508,755	1,736,205	2,293,652
Australasian Colonies—										
Victoria	39,163	73,690	139,500	235,453	419,185	760,626	854,293	912,139	1,633,187	2,112,128
South Australia	108,295	113,235	85,612	66,022	40,448	34,038	50,873	37,836	313.152	281,388
New South Wales	100	265	11,388	12,497	19,324	34,707	26,075	12,579	31,717	65,465
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	15	777	226	992	2,834
New Zealand	...	1,242	890	250	400	13	...	...	1,055	305
Tasmania	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	179	415	841
Total Exports to Australasian Colonies	147,558	188,432	237,390	314,272	479,357	829,399	932,018	962,959	1,980,218	2,462,961
Other British Possessions—										
Singapore	50,462	84,436	86,641	124,752	49,091	52,055	33,462	57,190	85,874	26,164
Hong Kong...	...	...	14,690	23,845	17,704	16,128	7,871	17,837	8,854	14,517
India...	...	...	300	150	2,259	...	300	...	120	31,559
Mauritius	6,124	5,316	7,478	4,836	9,392	4,033	150	6,207	1,540	1,087
Cape Colony	...	...	...	...	640	13,566	377	...	27,339	40,533
Ceylon	2,125	...	...	..	100	...	...	160	...	4,097
Natal...	...	...	...	...	...	70	8,579	38,632	34,690	20,785
Seychelle Islands...	...	...	...	...	...	436	...	...	...	...
All other British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	40	...
Total Exports to other British Possessions	58,711	89,752	109,109	153,583	79,186	86,288	50,839	120,026	158,457	138,602

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Exports from Western Australia—continued.

Country.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Foreign Countries—										
United States of America ...	2,285	...	1,390	..	...	28	150	5	120	..
China	38,545	40,095	15,282	2,670	...	123	6,084	14,791	...	...
Guam	50	50	...	3,620	75	50	...	28,240	120	50,946
Germany	1,448	...	...	4,439	7,352	2,679	50	3,957	2,580	3,036
France	536	7,300	7,476	340	175	2,264	8,985	11,493	7,633	4,501
Africa	3,943	5,764	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	1,794	1,405	...	3,333	600	50	...	...	80	...
Delagoa Bay	...	...	...	...	..	100	5,742	...	...	...
Mahé	220	...	...	4,191	2,062	...	...	...	...	...
All other Foreign Countries ...	278	3,853	50	...	260	209	561	...	54,685	6,218
Total Exports to Foreign Countries	49,099	58,467	25,274	18,593	10,524	5,503	21,572	58,486	65,218	64,701
Summary.										
United Kingdom	506,024	335,162	427,693	395,700	349,080	330,216	328,125	508,755	1,736,205	2,293,652
Australasian Colonies	147,558	188,432	237,390	314,272	479,357	829,399	932,018	962,959	1,980,218	2,462,961
Other British Possessions ...	58,711	89,752	109,109	153,583	79,186	86,288	50,839	120,026	158,457	138,692
Total, British	712,293	613,346	774,192	863,555	907,623	1,245,903	1,310,982	1,591,740	3,874,880	4,895,305
Foreign Countries	49,099	58,467	25,274	18,593	10,524	5,503	21,572	58,486	65,218	64,701
Grand Total	761,392	671,813	799,466	882,148	918,147	1,251,406	1,332,554	1,650,226	3,940,098	4,960,006

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The Imports, Exports, and Total Trade of Western Australia, from 1889 to 1898, with their value per head of mean population, were as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade.		Excess of Imports over Exports.	Percentage of Excess to Total Trade
	Total value.	Value per head.	Total value.	Value per head.	Total Value.	Value per head.		
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	%
1889	818,127	19 1 9	761,392	17 15 4	1,579,519	36 17 1	56,735	3·59
1890	874,447	19 10 5	671,813	15 0 0	1,546,260	34 10 5	202,634	13·10
1891	1,280,093	25 10 8	799,466	15 18 11	2,079,559	41 9 7	480,627	23·11
1892	1,391,109	24 18 1	882,148	15 15 10	2,273,257	40 13 11	508,961	22·39
1893	1,494,438	24 4 4	918,147	14 17 7	2,412,585	39 1 11	576,291	23·89
1894	2,114,414	28 3 2	1,251,406	16 13 3	3,365,820	44 16 5	863,008	25·64
1895	3,774,951	41 16 10	1,332,554	14 15 5	5,107,505	56 12 3	2,442,397	47·82
1896	6,493,557	52 17 6	1,650,226	13 8 9	8,143,783	66 6 3	4,843,331	59·47
1897	6,418,565	41 4 3	3,940,098	25 5 11	10,358,663	66 10 2	2,478,467	23·93
1898	5,241,965	30 19 4	4,960,006	29 6 1	10,201,971	60 5 5	281,959	2·76

The above table shows that during the ten years under review the total trade of the Colony increased from £1,579,519 to £10,201,971, a more than six-fold increase, proportionately far in excess of the increase of population.

The imports for 1898 were £1,176,600 less than for 1897, or £10 4s. 11d. per head less than during the previous year; the imports, which reached £52 17s. 6d. per head in 1896, and £41 4s. 3d. in 1897, for the year 1898 amounted to only £30 19s. 4d. For the same period the exports increased yearly from £13 8s. 9d. in 1896, and £25 5s. 11d. in 1897, to £29 6s. in 1898.

The balance of trade, it will be seen from the above table, has been, as a rule, against the Colony, a tendency to this preponderance of the imports, in fact, has been noticeable throughout the greater part of the Colony's history. During the ten years under review, however, this excess presents some remarkable fluctuations. From 3·59 per cent. of the total trade in 1889, it rose rapidly to 13·10 per cent. in 1890, and to 23·11 per cent. in 1891, then continued stationary till 1895, when it suddenly advanced to 47·82 per cent., and in 1896 reached 59·47 per cent. After that it fell with remarkable rapidity to 23·93 per cent. in 1897, and in 1898 reached 2·76 per cent. It is interesting to note that the years 1890 and 1891 were those of the first opening up of the gold discoveries on the Murchison, while the years 1895 and 1896 witnessed the phenomenal development of the Eastern Goldfields. An analysis of the articles

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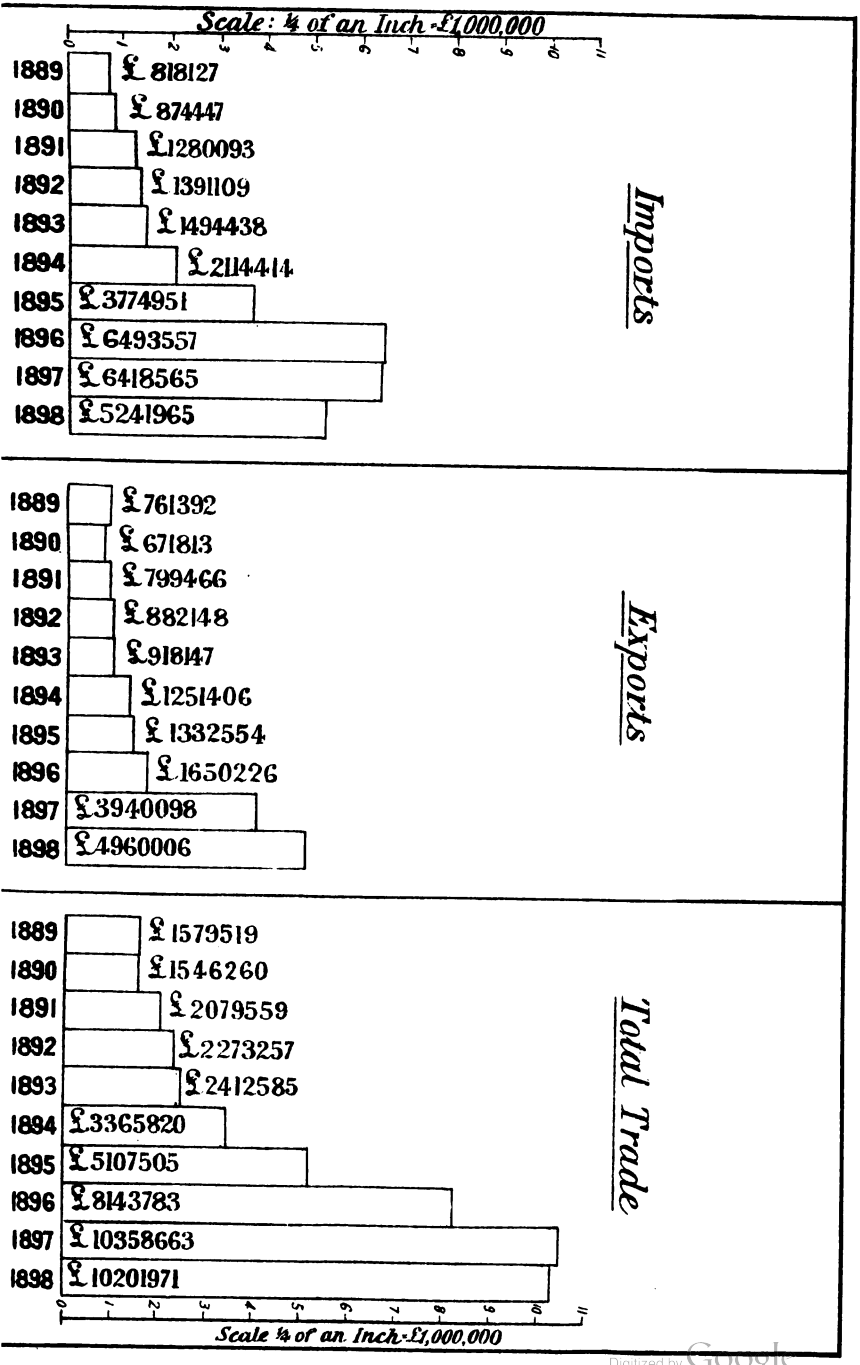

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imported and exported during the years under consideration, discloses an unmistakable connection between the events just mentioned and the fluctuations in the balance of trade. The large amount of money represented by the imports of those years may be taken as indicating in its turn a form of permanent investment, lodged as it were in railway facilities, water supply and conservation, mining and reduction plants, and other works of general utility both public and private, and destined to bear interest in the near future in the shape of the increased productiveness of the mineral and various other sources of wealth possessed by the Colony, which without its means would otherwise lie dormant. That this purpose has been achieved, is proved by the remarkable increase lately made in the value of the exports, especially in the case of gold and timber; a result which has at last reversed the balance of trade, the exports now exceeding the imports in value.

The following tables of some of the principal amounts which made up the imports and exports of the past ten years illustrate the facts just indicated. Only those import figures are shown, of which the annual proportional increase considerably exceeds that of the mean population. The articles they represent may therefore be taken as in the main responsible for the abnormal growth of the total import figures. And it will easily be seen that the great demand for these articles was due to the peculiar conditions of a population not yet producing its own requirements, but in the aggregate expending large amounts in the opening up of new avenues of production. First of all are given those items which bear most directly on the development of the goldfields. Large sums were disbursed for the importation of horses and camels, and for fodder. But the amounts for Railway Plant exceed every other item but one, increasing from £28,370 in 1889 to £647,588 in 1897. Mining Machinery reached, in 1896, the respectable figure of £364,706. The most considerable factor, however, of the imports of 1895 and 1896 is "coin," amounting in those years to £926,770 and £980,639 respectively, or nearly a million pounds each year. In view of the exceptional position "coin" occupies among the factors of trade, this item can hardly be considered as an ordinary import. Further on the list come the various provisions which the pastoral, agricultural, and other industries were unable to supply in proportion with the suddenly increased demand, and finally large amounts for Government Stores, required, like the Government Railway Plant, in a proportion which naturally kept pace with the part the Government took in the development of the Colony.

Among the more important exports of products of the Colony, gold, of course, occupies a unique position, and to it is almost solely due the rapid diminution of the excess of imports over exports. Nor is this to be wondered at, since the energies of a large proportion of the population have been to a very great extent occupied in its production. Of late, however, the timber industry also has assumed considerably greater importance.

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Imports (1889–1898).

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Horses (for use) ...	9,950	9,300	29,750	55,680	32,560	50,442	40,218	83,775	29,336	5,304
Camels	...	...	...	6,840	350	51,164	46,374	28,970	34,875	2,180
Hay and Chaff ...	1,608	2,574	9,381	15,753	2,060	37,745	51,819	73,245	59,020	9,650
Oats	7,998	12,517	26,311	28,404	26,982	42,916	116,207	117,233	109,719	81,878
Railway Plant ...	28,370	33,070	87,702	82,996	244,988	144,293	180,734	468,074	647,588	382,904
Mining Machinery ...	7,234	2,440	10,184	7,953	11,200	35,842	139,925	364,706	201,169	247,691
Explosives (*a*) ...	2,314	1,027	6,429	2,334	2,778	13,486	25,685	50,841	77,460	75,129
Galvanised Corrugated Iron ...	19,242	13,965	25,425	20,934	23,893	32,967	57,987	105,010	179,407	137,115
Ironmongery and Hardware ...	17,636	19,970	27,483	28,763	20,613	25,792	37,858	100,963	77,724	47,398
Coin	3,000	53,640	111,965	11,420	139,300	239,900	926,770	980,639	65,850	135,300
Apparel and Slops ...	12,359	14,660	18,760	15,442	20,083	82,482	125,445	202,606	258,125	208,912
Cattle (for slaughter)	...	...	77	...	144	1,819	37,298	68,820	119,078	170,059
Sheep (for slaughter)	...	...	788	2,361	5	2,839	23,158	27,642	97,002	59,892
Pigs	75	280	30	...	70	52	2,479	8,181	9,246	11,729
Poultry, etc.... ...	18	4	13	165	245	542	1,786	3,196	3,218	2,059
Bacon, Hams and Tongues ...	7,669	4,615	7,097	9,111	11,871	22,120	37,403	79,625	89,020	88,282
Meats	7,607	7,901	11,821	22,337	16,971	44,329	50,214	87,183	82,212	73,989
Fish	3,545	3,717	3,958	6,839	3,708	8,866	15,291	36,368	33,965	24,402
Eggs	85	161	849	1,874	2,122	4,996	11,920	33,389	51,429	52,667
Butter	16,680	16,023	22,781	29,059	36,148	50,354	73,999	148,971	188,478	195,467
Milk (preserved) ...	2,724	3,609	6,937	8,048	9,792	17,639	37,167	47,466	73,799	73,198
Jams, Jellies, etc. ...	6,049	6,970	9,874	11,755	11,977	22,030	27,637	48,131	52,324	47,026
Wheat	3,083	609	1,086	17,376	2,189	3,307	17,812	40,120	51,282	56,906
Flour...	37,070	27,846	19,113	48,323	46,120	44,300	62,712	152,135	197,519	156,411

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Potatoes	3,232	3,276	5,880	7,238	7,147	10,121	10,219	33,601	43,795	69,430
Wine	6,502	11,449	13,732	14,806	12,716	19,320	36,604	71,693	54,677	30,082
Spirits	23,640	29,889	36,039	45,875	38,398	50,650	80,494	123,510	136,824	104,344
Coal	6,738	4,929	12,078	13,840	15,202	21,782	29,479	39,503	94,938	84,246
Tools	3,571	3,410	5,577	8,143	6,072	25,550	31,726	68,988	50,663	28,610
Timber (worked) ...	5,182	1,2680	15,877	22,373	12,884	17,248	45,586	141,659	158,732	52,177
Furniture	3,796	4,290	9,196	11,000	5,803	12,503	24,623	51,100	58,402	25,894
Stationery	4,896	4,006	5,952	7,731	7,195	12,418	23,235	40,670	45,302	33,754
Government Stores...	6,640	5,964	13,752	26,977	16,566	25,863	38,099	145,963	187,308	104,973
Totals	258,513	314,791	555,897	591,750	788,152	1,175,677	2,467,963	4,073,976	3,619,486	2,879,058
Total imports ...	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109	1,494,438	2,114,414	3,774,951	6,493,557	6,418,565	5,241,965

(a) Dynamite, Blasting Powder, Gelignite, Blasting Gelatine, Dynamite Gelatine, and Rackarock.

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Exports (1889-98)

(Of Principal Articles, the Produce of the Colony).

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Gold (value) ... £	58,872	86,664	115,182	226,284	421,385	787,099	879,748	1,068,808	2,564,977	3,990,698
„ ... ... ozs.	15,493	22,806	30,311	59,548	110,891	207,131	231,513	281,265	674,994	1,050,184
Wool (value) ... £	395,904	261,352	329,365	326,703	244,972	232,201	183,510	267,506	295,646	287,731
„ ... ... lbs.	9,501,695	6,969,380	8,783,073	8,712,080	10,742,348	9,432,876	8,290,805	10,995,659	12,374,881	10,126,306
„ per lb. ...	10d.	9d.	9d.	9d.	5d. & 9d.†	4½d. & 8d.†	5½d. & 9d.†	5½d. & 9½d.†	5½d. & 9½d.†	6½d. & 1s.†
Timber (value) ... £	63,080	82,052	89,176	78,419	33,888	74,804	88,146	116,420	192,451	326,195
„ ... ... loads	15,770	23,433	25,479	21,653	10,259	21,274	25,106	30,911	47,866	81,739
„ per load	£4	£3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 12s. 5d.	£3 6s.	£3 10s. 4d.	£3 10s. 3d.	£3 15s. 4d.	£4 0s. 5d.	£3 19s. 10d.
Sandalwood ... £	57,465	51,355	37,600	42,870	32,160	23,430	30,863	65,800	49,480	31,812
Pearl-shell ... £	88,555	86,293	100,527	79,259	59,254	37,805	27,298	30,213	40,253	78,784
i.e., North-West, tons	744½	702½	749	781½	540½	423	352½	362½	366	538½
„ per ton	£100	£100	£120	£100 8s.†	£107 6s.	£84	£74 10s.	£83 4s.	£105 11s.	£142 5s.
„ (value) £	74,450	70,250	89,880	78,471	57,997	35,499	26,258	30,160	38,632	76,586
Sharks Bay ... tons	403	535	760½	41	47	106	64	1¾	53	80½
„ per ton	£35	£30	£14	£19 4s.	£26 15s.	£21 15s.	£16 5s.	£30 6s.	£30 12s.	£27 6s.
„ (value) £	14,105	16,043	10,647	788	1,257	2,306	1,040	53	1,621	2,198
Pearls (estimated) £	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Skins ... ... £	28,337	24,207	39,248	36,657	23,975	14,775	18,588	18,111	28,031	44,545
Guano .. ... £	8,488	9,783	15,628	4,389	7,052	3,919	200	4,506	3,250	9,386
Hides ... ... £	...	196	186	240	294	103	353	458	9,965	15,681
Tin Ore (value) £	300	5,400	10,200	13,843	11,134	15,274	9,703	4,338	3,275	2,760
„ ... ... tons	5	67½	204	265½	228	390¼	277	137¼	95½	68
Copper Ore ... £	1,904	136	4,463	8,696	606	...	12,952	100	1,033	4,266
Totals ... £	732,905	647,438	781,575	857,360	864,720	1,214,410	1,271,361	1,596,260	3,208,361	4,811,858
Total Produce* £	748,899	659,661	788,874	870,814	870,437	1,219,047	1,273,638	1,603,748	3,218,569	4,820,420
Total Exports £	761,392	671,813	799,466	882,148	918,147	1,251,406	1,332,554	1,650,226	3,940,098	4,960,006

* Produce of the Colony exported. † Greasy and Scoured respectively.

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Principal Exports
(the Products of the Colony)

Gold

Scale ¼ of an Inch = £250,000

1889	£58872
1890	£86664
1891	£115182
1892	£226284
1893	£421385
1894	£787099
1895	£879748
1896	£1068808
1897	£2564977
1898	£3990698

Timber

Scale ¼ of an Inch = £25,000

1889	£63080
1890	£82052
1891	£89176
1892	£78419
1893	£33888
1894	£74804
1895	£88146
1896	£116420
1897	£192451
1898	£326195

Wool
Greasy & Scoured

Scale ¼ of an Inch = 1,000,000 lbs

1889	9501695 lbs
1890	6969380 ··
1891	8783073 ··
1892	8712080 ··
1893	10742348 ··
1894	9432876 ··
1895	8290805 ··
1896	10995659 ··
1897	12374881 ··
1898	10126306 ··

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Notes on some of the Principal Imports.

The imports of live stock during the last four years have been as follows :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cattle for slaughter ...	4,457	7,581	12,306	16,028
Sheep „ „ ...	38,050	44,264	113,998	81,531
Pigs „ „ ...	1,553	5,760	7,896	8,863
Cattle for breeding ...	483	569	312	395
Sheep „ „ ...	778	321	1,422	1,215
Pigs „ „ ...	9	3	2	26
Horses for all purposes...	3,704	5,652	1,908	415

It will be observed, from the above figures, that the imports of cattle for slaughter are increasing at a greater ratio than the population; for example, the population at the end of 1895 was 101,235 souls, and that year our imports of beef cattle numbered 4,457 head; at the close of the year 1898 the population of the Colony amounted to 168,129, and during that year we imported 16,028 cattle for slaughter, thus showing that while the population increased 60 per cent. the number of beef cattle shipped into Western Australia from the Eastern Colonies increased nearly 300 per cent.

The number of pigs imported for the butcher shows a much higher ratio. The imports for 1898 were over five times greater than for 1895.

The imports of sheep for slaughter jumped from 38,050 in 1895 to 113,998 in 1897; in 1898 there was, however, a decrease, the imports numbered 81,531 head, or 32,467 less than during the previous year.

The imports of live stock for breeding purposes do not show the increase which the demand for fresh, preserved, and salt meats, to say nothing about dairy products, would seem to warrant.

The importation of horses has fallen off from 5,652 in 1896 to 415 in 1898; this can be accounted for from the fact that since the completion of the railway system to the goldfields it has taken the place of thousands of draught animals formerly employed in that section of the Colony.

Boots, shoes, uppers, laces, etc., were imported in 1898 to the value of £83,892, as against £107,064 for the previous year, or a decrease in this trade of £23,172 during the twelve months. This large falling off can only be accounted for—when we take into consideration that the mean population of 1898 exceeded that of 1897 by 13,522—by the retail trade being largely supplied by the local manufactories; their output for the year 1898 was 207,957 pairs of boots and shoes, and 190,891 uppers, while at the same time the overstocking of the previous year accounted in part for the decrease.

The large decrease in the imports of beer and stout, which were £57,194 less in 1898 than in 1897, may be accounted for from the local breweries, which manufactured and sold 2,817,982 gallons

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during the year 1897, and 3,278,008 gallons during 1898, supplying to a great extent the demand, to the exclusion of the imported article.

The imports of cereals (£146,687), flour (£156,411), bran and pollard (£36,719), show a decrease respectively of £22,220, £41,272 and £10,175 during the year 1898, which is undoubtedly due to increased production.

The imports of hay and chaff during the last four years have been as follows:—

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
£	£	£	£
51,819	73,245	59,020	9,650

A reduction of £63,595 and £49,370 for the year 1898 as compared with 1896 and 1897 respectively; and it is safe to predict that hay and chaff will ere long disappear from our list of imports, as the local producers should now be able to supply the needs of the Colony.

There was a slight falling off (£728) in the imports of bacon, ham and tongues (£88,282); while meats—fresh, salted, and preserved (£73,989)—show a decrease of £8,223 during the year.

Butter, cheese, and eggs were imported in 1898 to the value of £269,192 or an increase of £8,992 over the year 1897. The imports of eggs alone have increased for the past four years as follows:—In 1895, the value was £11,920; in 1896, £33,388; in 1897, £51,429, and in 1898, £52,667.

The value of the potatoes imported in 1898 exceeds that of the previous year by £15,635; this can to a great extent be accounted for by the advance in prices in the other colonies, owing to the drought during 1898.

Fruits—bottled, tinned, dried, and fresh—were imported to the value of £59,610, against £70,369 in 1897, making a decrease of £10,759.

Jams and jellies show a falling off when compared with the year 1897 of £5,298.

The imports of malt have increased yearly, from £9,834 in 1895 to £28,932 in 1898.

Oatmeal (£11,747) shows an increase of £655 over the year 1897 and £2,049 on the year 1896.

The imports of preserved vegetables for the past three years have been as follows:—1896, £25,989; 1897, £18,473; 1898, £15,361; or a falling off of over £10,000 from 1896 to 1898. This can be accounted for by the extension of the railway system through the goldfields bringing the producers of the Colony in touch with the consumers on the distant fields.

The imports of spirits jumped from £80,494 in 1895 to £123,510 in 1896, then to £136,824 in 1897; while in 1898 spirits to the value of £104,344 were imported, a falling off of £32,480 during the year.

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Our consumption of imported wines show a decrease as follows:—

	Sparkling Wines. £	Still Wines. £	Total. £
1896	42,983	28,710	71,693
1897	23,737	30,940	54,677
1898	10,915	19,167	30,082

Or over £41,500 less in 1898 than in 1896, and it is worthy of note with regard to the import of sparkling wines that, while during the two years ended 31st December, 1898, the mean population increased 46,462, the consumption of that luxury decreased over £32,000.

The imports of agricultural implements have increased yearly, from £7,909 in 1894 to £31,863 in 1898. In 1897 our imports of reapers, winnowers, thrashing and mowing machines amounted to only £2,122 in value; in 1898 they rose to £14,817, an increase of £12,695 during the 12 months, while during the same period the importation of ploughs and shares increased over 50 per cent.

The imports of machinery (352,674) increased £83,689 over the year 1897; this increase was made up largely of machinery introduced to be used in mining and in the extraction of gold, which, in 1897, amounted to £201,169, and in 1898, to £263,422.

The completion of the railway lines, which have been in course of construction throughout the Colony, has been the cause of the very material reduction in the importation of railway plant, as the following figures for the past three years will show:—

Government Railways.	1896. £	1897. £	1898. £
Carriages, Wagons, and Parts	111,600	168,038	128,779
Iron and Steel Castings	21	24	...
Rails and Fastenings	150,658	124,252	49,989
Wheels, Tires, and Axles	24,344	45,451	12,776
Locomotives and Parts	69,257	140,682	129,370
Steam Engines and Parts	2,570	5,783	...
All other	53,529	128,288	37,395
Total	£411,979	£612,518	£358,309
Private Railways.			
Carriages, Wagons, etc.	21,279	6,765	2,759
Iron and Steel Castings	24	...	...
Rails and Fastenings	19,246	12,414	17,809
Wheels, Tires, and Axles	3,257	2,422	1,625
Locomotives and Parts	11,449	5,512	849
Steam Engines and Parts	486	98	...
All other	354	7,859	1,553
Total	£56,095	£35,070	£24,595

The purchase of Government Stores, exclusive of railway plant, shows a decrease of £82,335, when compared with the previous year (1897).

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The decrease in the imports of boards, deals, and soft-wood timber generally, of £106,555, was due not only to the falling off in the demand for local consumption, but largely to the stocks remaining in the hands of the dealers from the previous year.

Among the imports not yet referred to, were the following:—

	£		£
Apothecaries Wares ...	51,992	Farinaceous Foods	8,843
Belting for Machinery ...	10,053	Glass	17,348
Bicycles, Tricycles, etc. ...	34,702	Harness, Saddlery, etc. ...	5,727
Biscuits	10,780	Hats and Bonnets	18,400
Blankets and Rugs	11,411	Hops	12,941
Boilers	13,604	All Iron and Hardware ...	325,382
Books	28,520	Jewellery	23.926
Bottles	8,595	Lampware	10,582
Bran and Pollard	36,719	Leather, etc.	26,124
Brassware	4,567	Leather Goods	5,850
Bricks	2,870	Manure	16,218
Brooms and Brushes ...	6,133	Matches	8,221
Cakes and Puddings ..	16,449	Musical Instruments ...	14,742
Candles	2,994	Nails, etc.	21,752
Canvas	7,993	Oils	51,872
Carpeting, Oilcloth, etc. ...	16,174	Oilmen's Stores	13,054
Carts, etc.	5,789	Onions	11,887
Cement	19,378	Paints and Colours	7,720
Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	37,388	Paper of all kinds	32,700
Clocks and Watches ...	17,583	Pumps, etc.	13,818
Cocoa	9,174	Rice	16,897
Coffee	5,455	Sacks	24,316
Confectionery	7,900	Sauces	10,037
Cordage	11,537	Soap	15,976
Cutlery	6,997	Steam Engines	11,517
Cyanide	36,773	Steel	12,839
Drapery	290,955	Sugar, Treacle, etc. ...	114,985
Earthen and Chinaware ...	13,261	Tea	65,417
Fancy Goods and Toys ...	12,166	Tobacco	52,083

Table showing totals of Imports from Australasian Colonies, distinguishing between "British and Foreign" and "Australasian" Produce for 1898.

	British and Foreign.	Australasian.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria	255,219	1,176,306	1,431,525
South Australia	127,407	523,817	651,224
New South Wales ...	71,647	565,645	637,292
Queensland	306	6,899	7,205
New Zealand	117	8,984	9,101
Tasmania	3,116	4,298	7,414
	457,812	2,285,949	2,743,761

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Notes on Exports.

The principal exports of the Colony are gold, timber, wool, pearlshell, sandalwood, and skins of various kinds.

The value of the gold exported during the past five years shows an annual expansion as follows:—

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
£	£	£	£	£
787,099	879,748	1,068,808	2,564,977	3,990,698

An increase of over 400 per cent. in five years.

The exports of our hard-wood timber are increasing at a rapid rate; in 1898 they amounted to £326,195 in value, an increase of £133,744 over the previous year.

The Collector of Customs in his report for 1898, regarding the exports of wool, says:

The wool export from the various ports, for the last three years, has been as follows:—

Port.	1896. lbs.	1897. lbs.	1898. lbs.
Fremantle	1,702,256	1,527,424	1,315,272
Bunbury	35,277	208,550	89,067
Albany	853,687	1,347,563	952,486
Geraldton	1,786,253	3,424,016	2,137,472
Carnarvon	1,968,449	2,040,512	1,745,761
Broome	8,100	5,609	1,344
Cossack	2,794,092	2,063,006	1,974,956
Derby	727,781	721,626	682,610
Ashburton	948,890	785,504	1,116,891
Dongara	42,059	53,715	*
Esperance	128,815	197,356	110,447
Totals	10,995,659	12,374,881	10,126,306

*Probably shipped at Geraldton.

The wool ships arriving and departing at irregular periods do not always admit the total produce of the year to appear as an export, consequently some years have credited to them more or less than the year's transactions warrant. As these returns, however, deal merely with the wool when it becomes an export, the seeming discrepancy of figures must be taken as no actual gauge of produce. Should a fair conception of the yearly produce of the wool from the different districts be desired, I would suggest that the totals of the ports of those districts for the three years be taken and divided by three. The decrease of 2,248,575lbs., as shown by the above report, is accounted for by Messrs. Dalgety and Co., to whom I referred

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the matter, as follows:—"A considerable falling off for the year's export was fully expected, and may be accounted for by previous dry seasons, as up to the early part of 1897 all the Northern stations were suffering from want of rain. The season of 1898 was in most parts good, but the lambs were late and made but little difference to the clip."

With regard to pearl-shell, the report speaks as follows:—"Pearl-shell exported—M.O.P., 537 tons 5cwt., £76,548; dead, 1 ton 2cwt., £38; Sharks Bay, 80 tons 11cwt., £2,198. Totals, 618 tons 18cwt., £78,784. The increase in those exports for 1898 is a matter of considerable importance to this Colony. Some years ago the industry was a thriving and profitable one, and found employment for a large number of men. With a depreciation in the price of shell and denudation of many of the banks, numbers of vessels left this Colony for pearling grounds on the Northern coast of Australia, where more profitable banks were discovered. With the detraction of large quantities of pearling plant and labour, and a steadily falling market, the pearling operations on this coast till recently went from bad to worse. In 1897, however, a revival set in, with marked improvement in the London market, the result being that in the year just ended the prices have returned to their former profitable figure, and the business is now prosecuted with all the vigour and energy which characterised it in its halcyon days. So much attention, indeed, has been directed to the industry that a large number of vessels are expected to arrive shortly from Queensland waters."

The first shipment of sandalwood was made in the year 1845; up to the end of 1898 our exports amounted in value to £1,606,263, the "banner year" being 1882, when sandalwood, valued at £96,000, was shipped out of the Colony.

The exports of skins for the past five years have been as follow:—

	1894. £	1895. £	1896. £	1897. £	1898. £
Sheep skins	8,811	11,188	15,881	25,509	39,278
Kangaroo skins	5,161	5,577	940	1,204	3,359
Opossum skins	327	390	38	558	1,908
Not otherwise enumerated ...	476	1,433	1,252	760	...
Totals	14,775	18,588	18,111	28,031	44,545

The exports of guano from the Abrolhos Islands during the year 1898 were valued at £9,386. This does not include the local consumption which amounts to some hundreds of tons annually.

The shipments of copper, lead, and tin ores, of which there are large deposits in the Colony, with the improvement in prices now ruling, should show a substantial increase in the near future.

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Customs Revenue

Including Excise from 18th August 1898

Scale ¼ of an Inch=£100,000

1889	£171990
1890	£182546
1891	£237686
1892	£276554
1893	£259267
1894	£415309
1895	£621805
1896	£996804
1897	£1076330
1898	£924883

Shipping

Total Tonnage Inward & Outward

	TONS
1889	1004818
1890	904861
1891	1045555
1892	1124565
1893	1071418
1894	1329078
1895	1578553
1896	2136378
1897	2377832
1898	2389626

Scale ¼ of an Inch=200,000 Tons

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Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports, Duties, etc., for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

IMPORTS.	1894. £	1895. £	1896. £	1897. £	1898. £
Value of Goods Imported, subject to a Specific Duty	801,559	1,096,988	1,664,437	1,963,351	1,666,167
Ditto ditto 20 per cent. ,,	58,292	103,627	252,221	257,329	132,281
Ditto ditto 15 do. ,,	286,753	460,033	836,441	943,322	821,692
Ditto ditto 12½ do. ,,	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto 10 do. ,,	261,832	414,614	648,074	737,060	479,631
Ditto ditto 5 do. ,,	214,115	373,210	691,394	196,640	285,258
Ditto ditto Duty Free	491,863	1,326,479	2,400,990	2,320,863	1,856,936
	2,114,414	3,774,951	6,493,557	6,418,565	5,241,965

EXPORTS.	1894. £	1895. £	1896. £	1897. £	1898. £
Value of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony	1,219,047	1,273,638	1,603,748	3,218,569	4,820,420
Value of British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	32,359	58,916	46,478	721,529	139,586
Total Value of all Exports	1,251,406	1,332,554	1,650,226	3,940,098	4,960,006

REVENUE.	1894. £ s. d.	1895. £ s. d.	1896. £ s. d.	1897. £ s. d.	1898. £ s. d.
Amount of Specific Duties	319,269 6 9	466,116 7 11	708,818 3 8	787,849 8 6	685,000 0 9
Ditto Duty received at 20 per cent.	11,749 11 1	20,530 4 2	51,141 16 8	50,991 0 8	26,021 3 7
Ditto ditto 15 do.	41,900 8 7	67,814 19 5	126,827 17 10	139,398 8 0	124,053 11 3
Ditto ditto 12½ do.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto 10 do.	26,453 9 9	41,440 17 1	66,618 17 11	73,881 3 7	47,358 15 8
Ditto ditto 5 do.	10,513 12 6	18,554 9 7	35,502 2 9	9,906 7 3	14,186 9 11
Ditto ditto on Exports	1,056 10 2	573 4 7	—	—	—
Ditto Excise received on Malt Liquors	—	—	—	—	10,211 5 0
			988,908 18 10	—	—
Less Rebates under operations of 59 Vict., No. 8	—	—	79 14 5	—	—
			988,829 4 5		
Ditto Customs Sale	210 11 11	685 4 4	570 10 0	1,886 11 5	4,231 12 7
Ditto Rent received on Bonded Goods	2,890 13 0	4,508 2 3	5,044 9 1	8,717 11 5	10,729 9 2
Ditto Store Charges ditto	1,264 8 10	1,581 7 3	2,359 17 1	3,699 5 2	3,090 13 1
Total Customs Revenue	415,308 12 7	621,804 16 7	996,804 0 7	1,076,329 16 0	924,883 1 0

For Schedules of Import Duties *see* "Sources of Revenue."

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2.—SHIPPING.

Shipping Entered and Cleared, 1889 to 1898.

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
1891	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
1892	356	572,090	320	552,475	676	1,124,565
1893	293	539,953	288	531,465	581	1,071,418
1894	372	675,775	349	653,303	721	1,329,078
1895	485	814,368	433	764,185	918	1,578,553
1896	768	1,105,907	683	1,030,471	1,451	2,136,378
1897	721	1,196,760	707	1,181,072	1,428	2,377,832
1898	633	1,199,894	631	1,189,732	1,264	2,389,626

The increase in the shipping during the late ten years is decidedly satisfactory. The great increase in the tonnage is principally due to the great improvement in the size of the mail steamers now employed between England and Australia, caused by the prosperous state of trade and increased passenger traffic.

The following tables show the Number, Tonnage, Crews, and Nationality of Vessels Entered at Ports in the Colony, both with Cargoes and in Ballast, during the Years 1897 and 1898:—

1897.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sailing Vessels:									
British ...	59	55,576	1,015	10	8,108	149	69	63,648	1,164
Norwegian ..	19	13,257	225	14	7,982	150	33	21,239	375
German ...	7	5,902	104	6	8,017	104	13	13,919	208
Danish ...	3	3,709	53	1	605	10	4	4,314	63
Italian ...	1	1,246	13	...	...	...	1	1,246	13
Russian ...	2	1,408	23	...	...	...	2	1,408	23
French ...	1	150	8	...	...	...	1	150	8
United States	4	2,927	45	...	...	...	4	2,927	45
Nicaraguan...	1	930	12	...	...	...	1	930	12
Total Sailing	97	85,105	1,498	31	24,712	413	128	109,817	1,911

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SHIPPING—*continued.*

1897.—*continued.*

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
STEAM VESSELS:									
British ...	526	886,441	38,887	7	7,469	165	533	893,910	39,052
German ...	31	114,694	3,567	...	...	...	31	114,694	3,567
French ...	26	74,154	5,164	...	...	...	26	74,154	5,164
Norwegian ...	3	4,185	73	...	...	...	3	4,185	73
Total Steam	586	1,079,474	47,691	7	7,469	165	593	1,086,943	47,856
Total Sailing and Steam	683	1,164,579	49,189	38	32,181	578	721	1,196,760	49,767

1898.

SAILING VESSELS:									
British ...	37	26,953	556	13	8,353	160	50	35,306	716
Norwegian ...	6	5,270	81	40	25,259	464	46	30,529	545
German ...	7	6,842	105	8	7,006	114	15	13,848	219
Swedish ...	1	1,363	19	4	2,681	49	5	4,044	68
Danish ...	...	...	...	3	2,322	36	3	2,322	36
French ...	2	3,524	52	...	...	...	2	3,524	52
Italian ...	1	1,188	18	...	...	...	1	1,188	18
Total Sailing	54	45,140	831	68	45,621	823	122	90,761	1,654
STEAM VESSELS:									
British ...	441	884,513	37,373	5	4,773	121	446	889,286	37,494
German ...	37	143,270	4,285	...	...	...	37	143,270	4,285
French ...	27	75,452	5,096	...	...	...	27	75,452	5,096
Norwegian ...	1	1,125	21	...	...	...	1	1,125	21
Total Steam	506	1,104,360	46,775	5	4,773	121	511	1,109,133	46,896
Total Sailing and Steam	560	1,149,500	47,606	73	50,394	944	633	1,199,894	48,550

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SHIPPING—*continued.*

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation CLEARED at Ports in the Colony of Western Australia during the Years 1897 and 1898:—

1897.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS:									
British ...	42	27,347	601	30	35,147	548	72	62,494	1,149
Norwegian ...	18	10,836	194	11	8,616	138	29	19,452	332
Danish ...	1	1,357	17	2	2,334	35	3	3,691	52
German ...	11	11,695	176	2	2,034	31	13	13,729	207
Russian ...	...	...	...	1	938	15	1	938	15
Italian ...	1	985	15	2	2,216	26	3	3,201	41
United States	3	2,071	33	5	3,650	53	8	5,721	86
Hawaiian ...	...	...	...	1	779	12	1	779	12
Nicaraguan...	...	...	...	1	930	12	1	930	12
Total Sailing	76	54,291	1,036	55	56,644	870	131	110,935	1,906
STEAM VESSELS:									
British ...	377	749,877	34,605	139	127,887	3,652	516	877,764	38,257
German ...	31	114,784	3,571	...	...	...	31	114,784	3,571
French ...	26	74,154	5,051	...	...	...	26	74,154	5,051
Norwegian ...	2	2,477	47	1	958	23	3	3,435	70
Total Steam	436	941,292	43,274	140	128,845	3,675	576	1,070,137	46,949
Total Sailing and Steam	512	995,583	44,310	195	185,489	4,545	707	1,181,072	48,855

1898.

SAILING VESSELS:									
British ...	38	26,624	537	15	15,741	268	53	42,365	805
Norwegian ...	43	26,643	478	1	687	10	44	27,330	488
German ...	14	12,705	206	2	1,326	25	16	14,031	231
Swedish ...	6	5,681	86	...	...	...	6	5,681	86
Danish ...	2	1,096	21	1	1,226	16	3	2,322	37
Russian ...	2	1,428	26	...	...	...	2	1,428	26
French ..	...	...	...	2	3,745	51	2	3,745	51
Total Sailing	105	74,177	1,354	21	22,725	370	126	96,902	1,724

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SHIPPING—*continued.*

1898—*continued.*

ATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
STEAM VESSELS:									
ritish ...	380	791,835	35,336	60	81,148	1,821	440	872,983	37,157
erman ...	37	143,270	4,285	...	...	...	37	143,270	4,285
rench ...	27	75,452	5,102	...	...	...	27	75,452	5,102
orwegian ...	1	1,125	21	...	...	...	1	1,125	21
Total Steam	445	1,011,682	44,744	60	81,148	1,821	505	1,092,830	46,565
Total Sailing and Steam	550	1,085,859	46,098	81	103,873	2,191	631	1,189,732	48,289

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The number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels remaining on the Register of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1897; of those added to or struck off the Register during the Year 1898; and of those remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1898, are as follows:—

Vessels Registered in Western Australia.

	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Vessels No.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels No.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels No.	Net Tonnage.
Upon the Register 31st December, 1897	18	3,898	133	5,812	151	9,710
Added to the Register during 1898	10	1,653	3	136	13	1,789
Struck off the Register during 1898	...	...	3	149	3	149
Total remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1898 ...	28	5,551	133	5,799	161	11,350
Details of Vessels added:						
Vessels registered for the first time (new)	5	1,336	3	136	8	1,472
Vessels registered *de novo*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels transferred from other Ports	5	317	...	...	5	317
Tonnage added in consequence of re-measurement or alteration (without re-registration)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vessels added	10	1,653	3	136	13	1,789
Details of Vessels struck off:						
Vessels wrecked, foundered, abandoned at sea, destroyed by fire, or otherwise missing	...	...	3	149	3	149
Vessels sold to Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels transferred to other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels registered *de novo*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonnage deducted for alteration (without re-registration)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vessels deducted	...	...	3	149	3	149

N.B.—All Vessels are registered at the Port of Fremantle.

From the above table it will be seen that during the year 1898 a total of thirteen vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,789 tons, were added to the Register, most of these having been newly built in the Colony, whilst only three vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 149 tons, were struck off the Register as having been lost.

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Table showing the Material used in the Construction of Vessels on the Registers on the 31st December, 1898.

Name of Port where Registered	Wood.		Iron.		Steel.		Composite.		Total.	
	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.
Fremantle ...	151	6,351	6	2,358	4	2,641	...	...	161	11,350
Total ...	151	6,351	6	2,358	4	2,641	...	...	161	11,350

Vessels remaining on the West Australian Register on the 31st December in each Year for the Seven Years, 1892 to 1898.

Year.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1892	142	5,293	8	1,285	150	6,578
1893	148	5,162	9	737	157	5,899
1894	143	4,639	9	737	152	5,376
1895	144	4,770	11	3,504	155	8,274
1896	132	4,550	12	3,563	144	8,113
1897	133	5,812	18	3,898	151	9,710
1898	133	5,799	28	5,551	161	11,350

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3.—BONDED WAREHOUSES.

FREMANTLE.

Public Warehouses.

Store "A," Customs Reserve.
" "B," Cliff Street.

Private Warehouses.

Wigglesworth's, Phillimore Street.
Dixson's, Newman Street.
Tolley's, Packenham Street.
Bateman's, Henry Street.
Moore's, " "
Samson's, Marine Terrace.
Shenton's, Cliff Street.
McCleery's, Essex Street.
Sandover's, Mouatt Street.
Moylan's, William Street.
Monger's W.A. Stores, Ltd., Newman Street.
Wood, Son, & Co.'s, Cantonment Street.

PERTH.

Public Warehouses.

"Crown" Bond at Railway Station Yard.
"Crown" Bond at Riverside.

Private Warehouses.

McBean, Bowker, & Co.'s, Bazaar Terrace.
Milne & Co.'s, William Street.

GERALDTON.

Public Warehouse, "Crown" Bond.
Private Warehouse, Wainwright's.

Public Warehouses are also provided at the following outports:—Albany, Broome, Bunbury, Carnarvon, Cossack, Derby, Dongara, Esperance, Onslow, Vasse, and Wyndham.

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1. Perth Railway Station. 2. Bird's Eye View of the Main and Island Platforms.
3. Suburban Station, Subiaco.

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4.—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Government Lines.

Statement showing Lengths of Railway open for Traffic on 30th June, 1899.

Name of Line.	Length of Main Line.	Height of Line above Sea.		Steepest Gradient.	Date when opened for Traffic.
		Highest.	Lowest.		
	Miles. Ch's.	Feet.	Feet.		
Geraldton-Northampton	34 17	646	5	1 in 30	July 26th, 1879
F'remantle-Guildford ...	19 63	117	5	1 „ 80	March 1st, 1881
Guildford-Chidlow's Well	21 11	1,055	25	1 „ 25	March 11th, 1884
Perth Racecourse Branch	1 69	22	9	1 „ 80	January 1st, 1885
Chidlow's Well-York ...	48 72	1,068	520	1 „ 45	1885
York-Beverley	20 46	669	580	1 „ 60	August 5th, 1886
Spencer's Brook-Northam	5 73	521	490	1 „ 80	October, 1886
2-Mile Junction-Walkaway	17 53	98	23	1 „ 100	July 21st, 1887
Clackline-Newcastle ...	14 34	1,147	443	1 „ 40	January 3rd, 1888
Bunbury-Boyanup ...	16 04	125	2	1 „ 90	March 12th, 1891
East Perth-Pinjarrah ...	53 28	197	11	1 „ 75	May 2nd, 1893
Pinjarrah - Picton Junction	56 71	140	26	1 „ 75	Aug. 22nd, 1893
Boyanup - Minninup (Donnybrook)	9 58	210	121	1 „ 80	Nov. 16th, 1893
Northam - Southern Cross	170 1	1,432	489	1 „ 60	July 1st, 1894
9-Mile Junction-Mullewa	57 7	976	79	1 „ 50	Nov. 21st, 1894
Boyanup-Busselton ...	27 78	124	7	1 „ 75	Dec. 26th, 1895
Canning Racecourse Branch	0 46	34	26	1 „ 69	Feb. 22nd, 1896
Mahogany Creek Deviation	11 71	971	59	1 „ 50	July 1st, 1896
Southern Cross-Boorabbin	60 20	1,572	1,140	1 „ 60	July 1st, 1896
Beverley-Albany Jetty ...	243 0	1,313	8	1 „ 55	Dec. 1st, 1896
Boorabbin-Kalgoorlie ...	78 10	1,537	1,192	1 „ 60	January 1st, 1897
Kalgoorlie - Boulder and Lakeside	9 11	1,290	1,078	1 „ 60	Nov. 8th, 1897
Bunbury Racecourse Branch	1 48	28	5	1 „ 67	Nov. 17th, 1897
Kalgoorlie-Kanowna ...	12 65	1,240	1,225	1 „ 60	June 15th, 1898
Brunswick-Colliefields ...	25 63	604	105	1 „ 40	July 1st, 1898
Mullewa-Cue	196 48	1,484	910	1 „ 60	July 1st, 1898
York-Greenhills	14 33	706	579	1 „ 60	Sept. 1st, 1898
Fremantle- Owen's Anchorage	2 60	25	5	1 „ 72	Oct. 22nd, 1898
Donnybrook - Bridgetown	42 26	945	208	1 „ 40	Nov. 1st, 1898
Kalgoorlie-Menzies ...	80 39	1,455	1,124	1 „ 60	Feb. 13th, 1899
	1355 25				

SIDING ACCOMMODATION.

	Miles.	Chains.
Eastern Railway	113	76
South-Western Railway	29	50
Northern Railway	17	34
Great Southern Railway	12	57
Total	173	57

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The above return shows a total on the 30th June, 1899, of 1,355 miles of Government Railway, exclusive of Siding accommodation, and of 26 miles of Duplication. The four great Government Railway lines are :—

	Miles.	Chains.
Eastern Railway (Fremantle to Kalgoorlie), including Boulder, Menzies, Kanowna, Newcastle, Beverley, Greenhills, Perth Racecourse, and Owen's Anchorage Branches, and Mahogany Creek Deviation	572	38
South Western Railway (East Perth to Bunbury), including Colliefields, Bridgetown, Busselton, and Canning and Bunbury Racecourse Branches	234	22
Northern Railways (Geraldton to Cue), including Walkaway and Northampton Branches	305	45
Great Southern Railway (Beverley-Albany)	243	0
Total Mileage ...	1,355	25

All these lines are built on the 3ft. 6in. gauge, which is the standard gauge of the Colony.

Private Lines.

Midland Railway.

The Midland Railway of Western Australia starts from the Midland Junction, 10 miles from Perth, on the Eastern Railway, and runs Northwards, *via* Gingin, to Walkaway, a distance of 277 miles, where it joins the Government line running to Geraldton.

This railway has been constructed under a concession on the land grant system, the company receiving 12,000 acres for every mile of railway.

Table of Passenger Fares from Midland Junction Station to the following Stations and Stopping Places :—

Height above Mean Sea Level.	Miles from Fre-m'ntle.	Distance.	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
				First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Feet.		Miles.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
41·65	22	...	Midland Junction				
...		10	Upper Swan ...	1 8	1 3	2 6	1 11
165·84	45	23	Muchea	3 10	2 11	5 9	4 4
...		30	Chandala	5 0	3 9	7 6	5 8
329·46	62	40	Gingin	6 9	5 0	10 0	7 6
602·22		48	Moolabeenee ...	8 0	6 0	12 0	9 0
...		52	Callalla	8 8	6 6	13 0	9 9
...		61	Wannamal... ...	10 2	7 8	15 3	11 5
568·64	91	69	Mogumber... ...	11 6	8 6	17 3	13 0
...		76	Gillingarra ...	12 8	9 6	19 0	14 3
...		86	Koogan	14 4	10 9	21 6	16 2
665·56	120	98	Moora	16 3	12 3	24 6	18 3
...		110	Coomberdale ...	18 4	13 9	27 6	20 8
852·17	144	122	Watheroo	20 3	15 3	30 6	22 9
...		140	Marchagee... ...	23 4	17 6	35 0	26 3
866·27		152	Coorow	25 4	19 0	38 0	28 6
880·81		169	Carnamah	28 2	21 2	42 3	31 8
...		183	Three Springs ...	30 6	22 11	45 9	34 4

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ıble of Passenger Fares from Midland Junction, etc.—continued.

eight bove ean Sea evel.	Miles from Fre-m'ntle.	Distance.	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
				First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Feet.		Miles.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
560·35		195	Arrino	32 6	24 5	48 9	36 7
...		207	Yandanooka ...	34 6	25 11	51 9	38 10
503·33	239	217	Mingenew	36 0	27 0	54 3	40 9
...		223	Lockier	37 2	27 11	55 9	41 10
...		230	Strawberry ...	38 4	28 9	57 6	43 2
159·37	263	241	Irwin	40 2	30 2	60 3	45 2
...		243	Yardarino	40 6	30 6	60 9	45 7
30·10	275	253	Dongara	42 0	31 6	63 3	47 6
...		268	Bokara	44 8	33 6	67 0	50 3
...		274	Greenough Road	45 8	34 3	68 6	51 9
90·90	299	277	Walkaway* ...	46 3	34 6	69 6	51 5

* Connects with the Government, Geraldton, and Walkaway line.

Denmark Railway.

Messrs. Millar's Karri and Jarrah Forests, Limited, have, under a special concession, constructed a line of railway of standard gauge, on the land grant system, from a point 10 miles from Albany, on the Great Southern Railway to Torbay, a distance of 12 miles, and further continued the railway on to Denmark Mills, a distance of 28 miles from Torbay Junction; in addition there is 16 miles of railway extending out into the bush over which the logs are brought to the mills. There are three saw mills, where employment is found for 500 men, 200 horses, and 150 bullocks. Five locomotives and 150 trucks are employed in the carriage of sawn timber.

Yarloop Railway.

At Yarloop Millar's Karri and Jarrah Forests, Limited, have constructed 23 miles of private railway line of standard gauge, 3ft. 6in., and fully equipped with locomotives and rolling stock. There are four sawmills on the concession, employing 300 men, 200 horses, and 50 bullocks. Four locomotives and 100 trucks carry the sawn timber to the port of export. This line leaves the South-Western Railway at Yarloop, a place 89 miles South from Perth, and then runs Easterly over the Darling Ranges.

Upper Darling Range Railway.

This line is the property of the Canning Jarrah Timber Company (Western Australia), Limited, starting from the Midland Junction, at which point it joins the Government Railway. It runs to the Canning Timber Station, a distance of 20 miles, thence to No. 4 mill at Death-adder Gully, and other points in the Company's jarrah forest; total length of line 38 miles. The line is laid with 46½lb. rails, 3ft. 6in. gauge, and is furnished with the requisite rolling stock.

A passenger train service is run twice a week, viz.:—Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days the mails are carried.

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Since the Company acquired the line, the developments have been considerable; there are several brick yards, a stone quarry, and gravel pits, in addition to a number of orchards, along the route.

The Jarrahdale Railway.

This railway was constructed by the Jarrahdale Timber Company under a special timber concession agreement. It consists of a line from Rockingham to the Company's head station, a distance of over 20 miles, continuing from Jarrahdale inland in different directions to the various mills. A total of 57 miles of line are now laid down.

Quindalup Railway.

Under H. J. Yelverton's special timber concession at Quindalup, 8½ miles of line have been constructed, connecting the mills with the Port (10 miles West of Busselton), and this line has been extended from the mill into the forest for 5½ miles.

A substantial jetty, 700 feet in length, has recently been constructed at the Port by the Government. The mills are now owned by the Imperial Jarrah Wood Corporations, Ltd., who contemplate very extensive improvements.

The M. C. Davies Company, Limited.

Under special timber concession this company has constructed lines from Hamelin Harbour to the mills at Karridale and Boyanup, with branches into the forest, a total distance of 35 miles. The gauge is 3ft. 6in.

The Ferguson River Railway.

This line, belonging to the Canning Jarrah Timber Company, Limited, starts from Dardanup Station on the S.W. Railway. It runs up the Ferguson River Valley to the Wellington Timber Station, a distance of 15 miles. It is laid with 46½lb. rails, is 3ft. 6in. gauge, and is furnished with the requisite rolling stock.

In addition to the above, there are eight short lines in connection with forest timber mills, possessing an aggregate of 19½ miles of track.

* * * *

The Colony had, therefore, on the 30th June, 1899, in working order 1,355 miles of railway (exclusive of siding accommodation) and eight miles of tramway—from Cossack to Roebourne—under control of the Railway Department; and 494½ miles of private railways and tramways, making a grand total of about 1,858 miles.

The line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies (80 miles) was completed and placed under the control of the Railway Department early in the year 1899.

The year 1897 proved to be the driest since the opening of the railway from Northam; consequently, the difficulties in connection with the supply of water for locomotives were most trying, and a large expenditure was incurred in hauling water from one station to another to enable the Department to continue its train service, which naturally materially increased the working expenses. Water tanks, dams, and reservoirs have been constructed wherever possible at the principal stations along the railway lines; and on the 30th of June, 1899, the various reservoirs on the Eastern and Great Southern Railway had an aggregate storage capacity of 418,628,100 gallons.

Table showing relation of Working Expenses to Gross Revenue for Government Railways and Tramway for each Year from 1881 to 30th June, 1899.

ALL AMOUNTS TO NEAREST POUND STERLING.

Year.	Eastern Railway.			South-Western Railway.			Yilgarn Railway.			Great Southern Railway.*		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.
	£	£	%	£	£	%	£	£	%	£	£	%
1881	6,583	6,477	98·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	9,469	9,094	96·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	11,295	9,686	85·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	17,996	14,797	82·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	24,796	24,532	98·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	35,193	32,024	90·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	38,479	39,220	101·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	35,572	39,053	109·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	37,163	42,990	115·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	41,702	46,057	110·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	58,404	55,384	94·82	706	1,438	203·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	85,814	81,584	95·06	2,211	2,829	127·95	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893 ½ year	48,880	41,211	84·31	2,476	1,868	75·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893–4	112,689	82,752	73·43	15,751	12,191	77·39	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894–5	138,162	90,089	65·20	21,684	22,583	104·14	112,390	53,597	47·68	...	...	...
1895–6	224,217	112,308	50·08	37,719	30,975	82·12	223,788	93,481	41·77	...	...	...
1896–7	360,840	244,527	67·76	81,518	59,699	73·23	386,141	191,876	49·69	44,691	36,972	82·728
1897–8	387,162	237,940	61·46	108,957	94,761	86·97	429,073	356,095	82·99	62,194	74,215	119·33
1898–9	323,866	199,046	61·46	111,252	93,063	83·65	457,130	329,165	72·01	50,278	46,041	91·57

* The figures for 1896–7, Great Southern Railway, refer to seven months,—December, 1896, to June, 1897.

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Table showing relation of Working Expenses to Gross Revenue for Government Railways and Tramway for each Year from 1881 to 30th June, 1899—continued.

ALL AMOUNTS TO NEAREST POUND STERLING.

Year.	Northern Railway.			Total for all Railways.			Roebourne and Cossack Tramway.			Grand Total for all Railways and for Tramway.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per cent. of Revenue.
	£	£	%	£	£	%	£	£	%	£	£	%
1881	3,109	3,696	118·88	9,692	10,173	104·96	...	...	...	9,692	10,173	104·96
1882	3,263	4,086	125·22	12,732	13,180	103·52	...	...	...	12,732	13,180	103·52
1883	2,985	4,000	102·52	14,248	13,686	96·05	...	...	...	14,248	13,686	96·05
1884	2,814	3,318	117·91	20,810	18,115	87·05	...	...	...	20,810	18,115	87·05
1885	2,558	3,457	135·14	27,354	27,989	102·35	...	...	...	27,354	27,989	102·35
1886	2,459	3,416	134·81	37,652	35,440	96·76	...	...	...	37,652	35,440	96·76
1887	2,207	4,369	197·96	40,686	43,589	107·13	1,144	1,087	95·01	41,830	44,676	106·83
1888	2,810	4,987	177·47	38,382	44,040	114·74	2,847	2,538	89·14	41,229	46,578	112·97
1889	3,330	5,040	151·33	40,493	48,030	118·61	2,341	2,384	101·83	42,834	50,414	117·93
1890	3,411	5,583	163·67	45,113	51,640	114·46	2,819	2,027	71·90	47,932	53,667	111·97
1891	4,924	6,714	136·34	61,034	63,536	99·22	2,603	2,109	81·02	66,637	65,645	98·51
1892	6,176	6,241	101·05	94,201	90,654	96·23	1,823	1,946	106·74	96,024	92,600	96·44
1893 (1 year)	3,312	3,991	120·50	54,668	47,070	86·10	794	756	95·21	55,462	47,826	86·23
1893–4	12,124	9,030	74·48	140,564	103,973	73·96	1,367	2,005	146·67	141,931	105,978	74·66
1894–5	23,764	15,776	66·38	296,000	182,045	61·50	2,251	1,895	84·18	298,251	183,940	61·67
1895–6	43,892	26,941	61·38	529,616	263,705	49·79	3,388	3,163	93·35	533,004	266,868	50·06
1896–7	42,293	44,581	105·40	915,483	577,655	63·09	3,686	2,491	67·49	919,169	580,146	63·12
1897–8	32,291	23,306	72·17	1,019,677	786,318	77·11	2,748	2,623	95·45	1,022,425	788,941	77·16
1898–9	62,094	45,014	72·49	1,004,620	712,329	70·91	2,545	3,026	118·90	1,007,165	715,355	71·03

A comparison of working expenses—exclusive of interest—to the gross revenue of the Government Railways for the financial year ended 30th June, 1899, shows that on the Eastern Railway the expenditure amounted to 61·46 per cent. of the revenue; on the South-Western, 83·65 per cent.; on the Yilgarn, 72·01 per cent.; the Great Southern, 91·57 per cent.; the Northern, 72·49 per cent.; the Roebourne and Cossack Tramway, 118·90 per cent.; while the grand total for all Railways and Tramways, with a revenue of £1,007,165 and expenditure of £715,355, amounted to 71·03 per cent., or 6·13 per cent. less than for the previous twelve months. This result was brought about chiefly by curtailing the train service, and, although it lessened the facilities for travelling, it was necessary to resort to it. Passenger trains were cancelled or made "Mixed Trains," and while the changes did not generally prove acceptable, yet if they had not been made the loss on the year's working would have been very great.

The following Returns show the number of miles of rail worked, train miles run, passengers and goods carried, traffic receipts, and working expenses of the Eastern Government Railway from 1890 to 1898–9, and the Yilgarn Government Railway from 1894–5 to 1898–9 inclusive:—

Eastern Railway (1890-1899).

Year.	Average miles worked.	Train miles run.	Number of Passengers carried.	Tonnage of Goods carried.	Traffic Receipts.						Working Expenses.				
					Passengers.	Parcels, etc.	Goods and Live Stock.	Wharfage, etc.	Sundries	Total.	Traction.	Carriage and Wagon Repairs.	Permanent Way Works.	Traffic and General Management, Jetties.	Total.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	133	368,525	244,744	52,088	18,522	823	20,844	...	1,508	41,702	23,337	2,692	8,085	11,943	46,057
1891	133	372,412	260,575	83,872	25,120	1,128	30,123	...	2,133	58,404	25,193	6,637	9,336	14,218	55,384
1892	133	370,200	437,242	118,501	31,574	1,302	39,848	9,225	3,865	85,814	39,268	6,428	10,210	25,678	81,584
*1893	133	215,660	272,145	73,852	15,590	712	24,422	5,522	2,634	48,880	16,341	3,689	6,232	14,949	41,211
1893–4	133	510,860	577,960	156,926	39,242	3,533	48,499	10,539	10,876	112,689	42,379		12,611	27,762	82,752
1894–5	133	524,820	929,723	174,444	52,303	3,788	63,648	15,065	3,358	138,162	44,066		15,549	30,474	90,089
1895–6	140	654,789	1,558,372	319,259	79,438	6,330	109,807	23,034	5,608	224,217	48,529		19,580	44,199	112,308
1896–7	146	833,745	1,655,032	547,926	134,656	11,447	124,238	37,734	52,764	360,839	94,575		30,864	119,088	244,527
1897–8	146	1,093,560	1,598,468	634,724	154,588	13,509	165,073	45,574	8,418	387,162	95,339		‡53,482	89,119	237,940
1898–9	160	910,344	1,021,464	556,514	117,104	7,643	148,975	35,439	14,705	323,866	83,130		‡46,183	83,247	212,560

Yilgarn Railway (1894–9).

1894–5	170	294,090	28,121	32,923	40,715	2,481	68,296	...	893	112,390	30,007		6,975	16,615	53,597
1895–6	170	594,605	24,603	†5,761	47,567	3,307	155,031	...	17,849	223,787	34,275		16,414	42,791	93,480
1896–7	269	1,067,454	104,639	†41,127	110,310	11,280	243,275	...	21,275	386,140	74,548		21,840	95,448	191,876
1897–8	311	1,636,595	802,806	97,351	120,295	11,105	288,410	...	9,263	429,073	142,682		‡80,040	133,373	356,095
1898–9	342	1,505,455	1,559,782	217,460	127,814	13,441	306,268	...	9,607	457,130	137,474		‡76,374	122,443	336,291

* Half year ended 30th June. † This represents the forwarded tonnage only from stations on Yilgarn Railway. ‡ Includes Electrical and Interlocking expenses.

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The following Returns show the number of miles worked, train miles run, passengers and goods carried, traffic receipts, and working expenses of the Great Southern Government Railway from 1896 to June 30th, 1899 :—

Year.	Average miles worked.	Train miles run.	Number of passengers carried.	Tonnage of goods carried.	Traffic Receipts.						Working Expenses.			
					Passengers.	Parcels, etc.	Goods and Live Stock.	Wharfage, etc.	Sundries.	Total.	Traction, carriage, and wagon repairs.	Permanent way works.	Traffic and General Management, Jetties.	Total.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896–1897*	142	180,854	14,728	26,487	20,820	1,270	17,055	1,202	4,344	44,691	12,337	16,642	7,993	36,972
1897–8	243	341,089	45,971	31,792	27,474	2,125	24,882	4,665	3,048	62,194	29,737	†16,681	27,797	74,215
1898–9	243	210,570	49,679	26,003	19,368	2,083	19,941	5,131	3,755	50,278	19,229	†10,683	17,189	47,101

* Seven months ended 30th June, 1897. † Includes Electrical and Interlocking expenses.

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Northern Government Railway and Branches.

Return showing miles of rail worked, train miles run, passengers and goods carried, traffic receipts and working expenses, on the Northern Railway and Branches from 1890 to 1899:—

Year.	Average Miles of line worked.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Tonnage of Goods carried.	Traffic Receipts.						Working Expenses.			
					Passengers.	Parcels, etc.	Goods and Live Stock.	Wharfage, etc.	Sundries.	Total.	Locomotive and Wagon charges.	Way and Works.	Traffic and General Management, Jetties.	Total.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	55	21,500	7,154	8,604	1,143	244	1,712	...	312	3,411	2,675	1,742	1,166	5,583
1891	55	27,354	12,610	10,623	1,433	262	3,027	...	202	4,924	3,019	2,173	1,522	6,714
1892	55	24,000	13,201	10,432	1,774	340	2,890	1,038	134	6,176	2,492	1,735	2,013	6,241
*1893	55	11,145	7,314	6,395	673	153	1,493	783	210	3,312	1,859	954	1,178	3,991
1893–4	55	45,296	18,866	30,477	1,862	331	6,184	3,250	497	12,124	3,690	1,969	3,370	9,029
1894–5	90	66,560	32,153	26,636	5,697	480	13,925	2,832	830	23,764	6,679	3,569	5,528	15,776
1895–6	108	131,754	39,159	50,277	8,913	762	28,954	3,740	1,522	43,891	9,687	7,531	9,723	26,941
1896–7	108	168,866	30,776	59,418	8,387	1,011	21,452	4,390	7,053	42,293	17,523	9,493	17,565	44,581
1897–8	109	107,112	36,709	41,347	7,162	1,141	16,877	2,903	4,208	32,291	9,338	†5,238	8,729	23,305
1898–9	306	205,873	48,748	31,803	15,248	1,868	39,302	2,218	3,458	62,094	18,800	†10,444	16,384	45,628

* Half-year ended 30th June. † Includes Electrical and Interlocking Expenses.

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The following Returns show the number of miles worked, train miles run, passengers, and goods carried, traffic receipts, and working expenses of the South-Western Government Railway from 1891 to 30th June, 1899 :—

Year.	Average miles worked.	Train miles run.	Number of passengers carried.	Tonnage of goods carried.	Traffic Receipts.					Working Expenses.			
					Passengers.	Parcels, etc.	Goods, Live Stock, and Wharfage.	Sundries.	Total.	Traction, carriage, and wagon repairs.	Permanent way works.	Traffic and General Management, Jetties.	Total.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891	15	9,250	4,812	2,003	297	8	392	9	706	586	391	461	1,438
1892	15	12,250	6,188	6,957	345	6	1,701	159	2,211	926	801	1,102	2,829
*1893	15	7,921	6,761	5,757	704	29	1,527	216	2,476	546	545	776	1,867
1893–4	133	84,924	20,254	17,283	6,700	649	7,684	718	15,751	2,421	6,048	3,722	12,191
1894–5	157	112,070	32,251	21,836	8,563	998	10,182	1,941	21,684	5,702	10,109	6,772	22,583
1895–6	162	160,602	57,682	52,622	14,679	1,347	20,250	1,443	37,719	9,200	12,511	9,263	30,974
1896–7	165	286,273	79,991	170,267	28,950	2,657	45,387	4,524	81,518	22,901	18,346	18,452	59,699
1897–8	165	435,518	185,490	381,552	35,655	3,414	67,017	2,871	108,957	37,969	†21,300	35,492	94,761
1898–9	219	425,629	192,527	316,472	33,152	3,874	69,679	4,547	111,252	38,867	†21,593	42,477	102,937

Return showing number of miles worked, passengers and goods carried, traffic receipts, and working expenses of the Roebourne and Cossack Tramway, from 1890 to 30th June, 1899.

1891	8	No record kept.	8,040	2,541	896	104	1,714	105	2,819	935	192	900	2,027
1892	8		8,283	3,373	984	111	1,341	167	2,603	1,154	181	773	2,108
*1893	8		7,717	3,010	780	98	901	34	1,823	835	257	854	1,946
1893–4	8		3,791	1,058	390	39	350	15	794	264	68	424	756
1894–5	8		5,331	1,841	542	61	630	134	1,367	969	609	427	2,005
1895–6	8		7,224	2,627	775	95	928	453	2,251	961	370	564	1,895
1896–7	8		9,009	3,373	932	108	2,074	274	3,388	715	855	1,593	3,163
1897–8	8		9,417	3,727	922	103	2,403	258	3,686	264	257	1,970	2,491
1898–9	8		7,521	2,527	733	67	1,833	115	2,748	271	771	1,581	2,623
1898–9	8		7,275	2,393	737	67	1,667	73	2,544	332	656	2,036	3,020

* Half-year ended 30th June.

† Includes Electrical and Interlocking Plant.

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Table showing traffic, rolling stock, and result of traffic on Government Railways from 1890 to the 30th June, 1899:—

Year.	Miles.		Traffic.			Rolling Stock.				Result of Traffic (irrespective of interest on cost of Construction).							
										Net Earnings.				Loss.			
	Average worked during the Year.	Open at the end of the Year.	No. of Train Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.	Locomotives.	Passenger Carriages.	Wagons and Brake Vans.	Total Number.	Amount.	Per cent. of cost of Construction.	Per Average Mile Worked.	Per Train Mile Run.	Amount.	Per cent. of cost of Construction.	Per Average Mile Worked.	Per Train Mile Run.
			No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	%	£	d.	£	%	£	d.
1890	188	188	284807	2513898	60692	22	28	285	335	...	...	...	...	6527	0·78	35	5·50
1891	203	203	311273	277997	96498	28	34	474	536	498	0·05	2	0·39				
1892	203	203	406450	456631	135890	30	43	634	707	3547	0·37	17	2·10				
1893*	203	252	234726	286520	86004	33	48	715	796	7598	0·79	37	7·77				
1893–4	321	321	641080	617080	204686	41	53	1052	1146	36591	3·12	114	13·69				
1894–5	550	573	997540	1022248	255839	49	75	1459	1583	113954	5·44	207	27·43				
1895–6	580	588	1541750	1679816	435757	74	102	2360	2536	265912	11·48	458	41·39				
1896–7	830	970	2537192	3607486	858748	151	224	3485	3860	337828	9·04	407	31·95				
1897–8	974	992	3613874	5669444	1203911	186	289	4478	4953	233359	4·62	240	15·50				
1898–9	1270	1355	3257871	5872200	1148252	231	343	4558	5132	292291	4·55	230	21·53				

* Half-year to 30th June.

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During the year ended 30th June, 1899, the number of train miles run over the Government Railways amounted to 3,257,871, as against 3,613,874 miles in the previous year; the number of passengers carried, 5,872,200, or an increase of 202,756 over the previous year; while during the year 1897-98 1,203,911 tons of goods were carried over the various Government lines, in the year 1898-99 only 1,148,252 tons were despatched.

The number of locomotives increased from 186 to 231, passenger carriages from 289 to 343, and wagons and brake vans from 4,478 to 4,558.

The result of traffic—irrespective of interest—shows the net earnings to have been 4·55 per cent. on cost of construction; the profit per average mile worked amounted to £230, and the profit per train mile run was 21½d. In considering these results it must be borne in mind that the average number of miles of railway worked during the year 1898-99 was 1,270 miles, and that up to the 30th June, 1899, 1,355 miles of track had been taken over by the Railway Department.

Up to the close of the financial year—the 30th of June, 1899—the total cost of construction and equipment of lines open for traffic was £6,427,370; of this sum £6,073,058 was paid from Loan Account, and the balance, £354,312, from Consolidated Revenue. The interest on this expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1899, amounted to £207,257.

The reduction made in the rates for conveying locally-grown timber was the means of reducing the gross earnings of the Railways by £30,784 for the year ended 30th June, 1898. And, says the Report of the Workings of the Government Railways: "The loss of this sum had the effect of increasing the working expenses by £3·02 per cent. of the revenue." During the year ended 30th June, 1899, the South-Western Railway, with its heavy timber and coal traffic, was worked at a loss of £14,251, which was attributable to the low rates for hauling.

The Great Southern line, in 1898, contributed to the increased proportion of working expenses through a serious falling-off in traffic as compared with the year 1896-7. This falling-off was the result of fewer people travelling, and of the delivery of cargo and passengers to and from the German Mail and Colonial boats at Fremantle instead of Albany. This line in 1898-9 made a profit of £4,237, while the receipts were £11,915 less than the preceding year; this was brought about by a great reduction of the working expenses, viz., £28,174, through a re-arrangement of the train service effecting a saving of 130,519 train miles.

Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings.—The percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings on the Western Australian Railways for 1898-9, as compared with the same on the

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Railways of the Australasian Colonies, for the latest years of which we have record, is as follows:—

Colony.		Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings.
New South Wales ...	1898-9 ...	53·75
Queensland	1897-8 ...	56·43
South Australia ...	1897-8 ...	61·31
New Zealand ...	1897-8 ...	62·30
Victoria	1897-8 ...	63·09
Tasmania	1898 ...	79·23
Western Australia ...	1898-9 ...	70·91

Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost.—The percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost for the Railways in Western Australia, during the last financial year, compares as follows with the same for the Railways in the Australasian Colonies for the last year of which we have record:—

Colony.		Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost of Average Miles worked.
Western Australia ...	1898-9 ...	4·55
New South Wales ...	1898-9 ...	3·83
New Zealand	1897-8 ...	3·24
South Australia ...	1897-8 ...	2·96
Queensland	1897-8 ...	2·94
Victoria	1897-8 ...	2·69
Tasmania	1898 ...	1·03

Average Cost per mile of the Average Miles Worked.—In this respect the Western Australian Railways, during the last financial year, compared with the Railways of the Australasian Colonies, for the last year of which we have record, as follows:—

		£
Western Australia ...	1898-9	4,743
Queensland	1897-8	6,850
South Australia ...	1897-8	7,447
New Zealand ...	1897-8	7,783
Tasmania	1898	8,189
Victoria	1897-8	12,404
New South Wales ...	1898-9	14,037

Improvements on Opened Lines.—During the years 1896-7, 1897-8, and 1898-9 these were very numerous and extensive, and undertaken chiefly to enable the Department to handle the increased traffic expeditiously and effectively, also to meet the requirements and convenience of the trading and travelling public.

For Government Railway, Goods, and Passenger Rates, see chapter "Sources of Revenue."

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5.—POSTAL SERVICE.

Universal Postal Union.

Western Australia, as forming a portion of Australasia, entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of October, 1891. The various Colonies comprising Australasia had endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to induce the Union to allow each Colony to be separately represented. Failing this, an arrangement was come to by which Australasia, comprising eight Colonies, was treated as one country at the International Conference, each Colony being allowed to regulate its own tariff, provided it be in accord with the provisions of the Union so far as International Postage is concerned.

The result was that the postage charged on letters received from, and despatched to, all Foreign countries, was reduced from 6d. (and in some cases 8d.) to 2½d. (the Union charge) per ½oz. A corresponding reduction was also made on newspapers and packets.

English, Foreign, and Intercolonial Mail Service.

The English and Foreign Mails arrive and depart weekly, and since the end of January, 1888, when the fortnightly contract with the P. & O. Company expired, they have been brought to Albany (King George Sound) alternately by the steamers of the P. & O. and Orient Companies. The steamships of the Messageries Maritimes Company and of the Nord-Deutsche Lloyd Company, which are under contract with the French and German Governments to respectively convey mails monthly between Marseilles and New Caledonia, and Hamburg and Sydney, also call in, the former at the Sound and the latter at Fremantle, and generally carry a mail for this Colony. The intercolonial mails are carried weekly by the P. & O. and Orient contract steamers, and also in the form of supplementary mails by the non-contract vessels of the Adelaide Steamship, A.U.S.N., and Howard Smith Companies, which run between Fremantle and Sydney, thus giving practically three regular mails a week with the Eastern colonies. All outward steamers call in at Adelaide, where the mails are disembarked and conveyed to their destination by rail.

King George Sound is the first and last Australian port of call of the large ocean-going mail steamers, but under the new contracts, which took effect on the 1st February, 1898, the steamers of the two lines referred to will be obliged to call at Fremantle instead of Albany so soon as the Admiralty surveyors certify that they can do so with perfect safety.

The Mail Service between Europe and Australia, under the new contracts with the P. & O. and Orient Companies, has lately been considerably improved in many respects. Each company receives the

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same annual subsidy as hitherto, viz., £85,000 each, or a total of £170,000, of which the English Post Office pays £95,000, leaving the colonies which are parties to the contracts, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania, to pay the balance, £75,000, the proportions of which for each are contributed on the basis of their respective populations.

The duration of voyage between Brindisi and Adelaide, and Naples and Adelaide, has been reduced from 780 hours to 686 and 696 hours respectively, while the Orient vessels will now call at Colombo both outwards and inwards. The day of departure from Adelaide has, however, been altered to Thursday, necessitating Sunday work in connection with the mails at Albany.

Western Australia had up to the end of 1898 paid as her share:—

	£
1888	1,529*
1889	999
1890	895
1891	1,063
1892	1,212
1893	1,317
1894	1,435
1895	1,755
1896	2,131
1897	3,299
1898	3,242
Total	£18,877

European Mails.

The Outward Mails are due at King George Sound on Saturday, and the letters should reach Perth on the following Monday; this necessarily, however, is often changed, owing generally to the early arrival of the mail steamers, which are frequently four days in advance of their contract time. The time of their probable arrival is therefore always cabled from Colombo, and the closing of the mails for the other Colonies at the General Post Office, Perth, is timed so as to enable the mail train to catch the steamer. The mail steamers only remain as a rule about six hours in King George Sound before proceeding on their voyage.

The Homeward Mails close at Perth on Saturday, and are forwarded by special train to Albany, arriving the following morning in time to catch the mail steamer, which is due in King George Sound every Sunday.

The average time taken in the conveyance of the mails from London to Albany by the Outward steamers is:—"P. & O.," 28 days 2 hours; "Orient," 28 days 15½ hours.

The average by the Homeward steamers from Albany to London is:—"P. & O.," 29 days; "Orient," 28 days 12¾ hours.

*This amount includes payments for two months under the old contract.

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Travelling Post Offices.

A Travelling Post Office has been established on the railway between Fremantle and Albany, by means of which foreign mails arriving at Albany are sorted before reaching Perth, thus enabling the General Post Office at Perth to make a delivery of the correspondence received from abroad within half-an-hour after the receipt of the mail. A Travelling Post Office also runs between Perth and Kalgoorlie.

Postal Returns.

There were, at the end of 1898, 171 Post and Telegraph Offices in Western Australia, or 1 to every 983 inhabitants. The distance travelled over by postal routes within the Colony, during the year 1898, was 1,686,745 miles, and this service cost £45,388 exclusive of the Coastal steam service, which cost £6,104. At the end of the year 1898 the total staff of the Postal and Telegraph Department numbered 1,316 persons.

Return of Post and Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure for Years 1894 to 1898.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Post and Telegraph Revenue	£61,068	£112,654	£187,609	£221,572	£203,722
Post and Telegraph Expenditure	£77,459	£108,578	£269,011	£298,899	£267,108

Postal Returns, 1892 to 1898.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	‡ Despatched and Received.			
		Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Packets, etc.	Total.
1892	188	5,871,985	4,692,556	1,091,250	11,655,791
1893	195	7,002,913	6,001,946	1,401,146	14,406,005
1894	206	11,368,906	9,375,589	3,143,008	23,887,503
1895	230	18,141,567	17,996,387	4,079,368	40,217,322
1896	*150	27,900,251	17,059,556	4,467,814	49,427,621
1897	178	12,933,000	6,774,536	3,984,785	23,662,321
1898	171	13,390,700	7,420,294	3,261,436	24,072,430
Increase for 1898 ...	...	457,700	665,758	†723,349	410,109

* Exclusive of receiving houses previously included. † Decrease. ‡ The figures relating to the years 1897 and 1898 represent the actual numbers posted, each letter, packet, post-card, or newspaper counted only once; whereas in the returns for 1892 to 1896 inclusive, each was counted once for every office through which it passed.

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*Statement showing the * number of Letters, Newspapers, Books, Post Cards, and Packets that have passed through the Post Offices of the Colony during the Years 1897 and 1898:—*

	1897.	1898.	Increase, 1898.	Decrease, 1898.
Letters.				
Inland Letters received and forwarded...	6,146,729	6,643,490	496,761	...
Foreign Letters received and forwarded	2,667,137	2,489,764	...	177,373
Letters for transmission out of the Colony received and forwarded ...	3,571,376	3,691,168	119,792	...
Totals	12,385,242	12,824,422	616,553	177,373
Post Cards.				
Post Cards received and forwarded ...	* 214,143	296,712	82,569	...
Newspapers.				
Local Newspapers received and forwarded	2,050,778	2,502,991	452,213	...
Foreign Newspapers received and forwarded	3,163,186	3,133,216	...	29,970
Newspapers for transmission out of the Colony received and forwarded ...	1,530,572	1,754,087	223,515	...
Totals	6,744,536	7,390,294	675,728	29,970
Packets.				
Local Packets received and forwarded ...	2,165,999	1,750,691	...	415,308
Foreign Packets received and forwarded	473,160	564,841	91,681	...
Packets for transmission out of the Colony received and forwarded ...	1,312,866	914,574	...	398,292
Totals	3,952,025	3,230,106	91,681	813,600
Registered Letters.				
Registered Letters received and forwarded	333,615	308,566	...	25,049

* During the year 1897 the numbers of Post Cards received from places beyond the Colony were included under other heads, principally under "Newspapers."

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Number of Individual Letters, Post Cards, Packets, and Papers that passed through the Post Offices of Western Australia during the Year 1898.

	Letters.	Post cards.	Parcels and packages.	Newspapers.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Inland, passing through Post Office (counted once) ...	6,790,917	233,545	1,750,691	2,502,991
Intercolonial, received ...	3,394,394	32,966	857,747	1,555,382
Intercolonial, despatched ...	1,919,121	27,987	432,461	2,476,931
Foreign, received	424,588	201	64,748	228,705
Foreign, despatched	603,968	2,013	155,789	626,285
Total	13,132,988	296,712	3,261,436	7,390,294

Postal Notes.

Postal Notes have been in use in this Colony since June, 1887. They are only negotiable within the boundaries of the Colony, where they are payable at nearly all the principal Post Offices, if presented within the usual office hours, to bearer, or, if crossed, to the lawful indorser.

The following return gives the number and value of Postal Notes issued from the year 1894 to 1898 inclusive :—

Postal Notes Issued 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Value of Note :	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	5s.	7s. 6d.	10s.	Total.	Value received.	Commission received.
Fee charged :	½d.	½d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	3d.			
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	783	611	522	929	333	1157	4335	1085 17 0	30 2 10½
1895	862	812	580	1213	376	1347	5190	1294 5 0	36 7 7
1896	1212	977	833	1441	432	2139	7034	1829 15 0	55 11 7½
1897	2237	1929	1825	3167	1098	4053	14309	3714 13 0	98 17 9
1898	3737	2864	2466	5661	1713	7056	23497	6295 10 6	180 7 2

Dead Letters.

During the year 1898, 86,008 ordinary, and 2,031 registered letters were opened at the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the writers; 33,690 ordinary, 897 registered letters, and 35,275 packets were returned unopened to other countries; and 27,481 letters, newspapers, etc., were destroyed, making a total of 185,382 letters, etc., handled by that branch during the year. Money orders, cheques, drafts, bank notes, coin, and promissory notes, representing a value of £4,179, were returned to the senders, with gold, silver, and metal watches, jewellery, etc., of an unknown value.

Parcel Post.

Parcels must be limited in weight to 11lbs., and in size must not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in girth and length combined.

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Intercolonial Parcels.

	Received.	Despatched.	Total.
1894 ...	4,326	690	5,016
1895 ...	7,998	1,250	9,248
1896 ...	13,835	3,000	16,835
1897 ..	18,017	4,961	22,978
1898 ...	16,685	5,713	22,398

United Kingdom and Foreign Parcels.

	Received.	Despatched.	Total.
1894 ...	2,387	623	3,010
1895 ...	4,125	806	4,931
1896 ...	5,761	1348	7,109
1897 ...	7,045	2,818	9,863
1898 ...	7,550	2,208	9,758

Postage Stamps and Post Cards.

Postage Stamps to the value of 1s. each can be used for the purposes of "The Stamp Act, 1882," such as for stamping receipts, promissory notes, etc., or for anything connected with postal business.

The Revenue derived from the sale of Postage Stamps, Post Cards, etc., in the past two years has been as follows:—

Year.	Postage Stamps.	Post cards.	Parcels Postage.	Postage on Official Correspondence, &c.
	£	£	£	£
1897	84,348	991	1,158	9,635
1898	83,633	958	731	7,699

Money Orders.

There are 89 Money Order Offices established in Western Australia.

Number and Amount of Money Orders (including Telegraphic Orders) Issued and Paid during the Years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Year.		Issued.			Paid.		
		Number.		Amount.	Number.		Amount.
				£			£
1894	Inland ...	9,448	36,237	27,063	9,460	15,342	27,289	64,257
	Foreign ...	26,789		105,470	5,882		36,968	
1895	Inland ...	15,512	71,782	47,382	15,419	24,255	46,773	97,358
	Foreign ...	56,270		234,190	8,836		50,585	
1896	Inland ...	30,497	195,633	116,876	30,064	41,839	106,001	178,231
	Foreign ...	165,136		732,605	11,775		70,230	
1897	Inland ...	46,226	251,880	173,078	45,994	60,428	175,154	247,591
	Foreign ...	205,654		867,414	14,434		72,437	
1898	Inland ...	67,439	231,387	253,996	67,404	80,784	253,558	330,597
	Foreign ...	163,948		634,393	13,380		77,039	

Commission received on Money Orders during 1897 was £13,488, and in 1898, £12,821.

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It can be seen by the foregoing table that the number of Money Orders issued increased from 36,237 in 1894, to 251,880 in 1897; while in the year 1898, there was a decrease of 20,493 Orders issued as compared with 1897.

In 1894 Orders were issued—payable within the Colony and abroad—for £132,533; there was a large yearly increase from that year up to 1897, as during that year "Orders" were issued as follows:—£173,078, payable within the Colony; £411,733, payable in Victoria; £175,771, payable in New South Wales; £138,478, payable in South Australia; £65,684, payable in other Australasian Colonies; £47,153, payable in the United Kingdom; £7,721, payable in other British possessions, and £20,874 to Foreign countries; making a total of £1,040,492 issued by Money Order Post Offices in Western Australia during the twelve months, £867,414 of which were payable abroad.

During 1898, while there was an increase of £159,322 in the value of the "Orders" issued and paid within the Colony—as compared with 1897—there was a decrease of £233,021 in the value of "Orders" drawn on Foreign offices; the total value of Orders drawn was £888,389, or £152,103 less than during the previous year.

The number of "Orders" drawn by Foreign offices and made payable in Western Australia increased from 5,882 in 1894, to 14,434 in 1897; during 1898 there was, however, a decrease of 1,054 in the number of Orders, as compared with the previous year. During 1894, £36,968 was paid out by the Post Office Department of Western Australia on Foreign "Orders"; from that period there was a yearly increase up to the 31st December, 1898; the amount paid that year was £77,039, and it is here worthy of note, that while there was a decrease in the number of Orders from abroad in 1898, when compared with 1897, the amount paid on the "Orders" exceeded that of the previous twelve months by £4,602.

For Postal Rates, etc., *see* chapter "Sources of Revenue."

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6.—TELEGRAPHS.

The first telegraph line constructed in the Colony was that between Perth and Fremantle—a distance of exactly twelve miles—which was constructed by a private company, and opened for traffic on the 21st June, 1869. This line was taken over by the Government during April, 1871.

The line from Perth to York was finished and opened for traffic on the 6th of January, 1872. The line to Albany commenced business on the 26th of December the same year. The line to Geraldton was completed on the 13th of May, 1874. The Eucla (Intercolonial) line, connecting Western Australia with the other Australian colonies, was finished on the 8th of December, 1877; and at the end of that year there were 1,515 miles of telegraph lines in the Colony. The discovery of the gold mines at Yilgarn necessitated the construction of the line to Southern Cross, which was opened for business in February, 1892. The Wyndham line, which is 2,125 miles in length and 3,131 miles distant from Eucla, was opened in January, 1893. During the same year the lines to Karridale and Broomehill were constructed.

In the year 1894, the line from Southern Cross was extended to Kalgoorlie, the Geraldton line to Cue and Nannine was opened, and Marble Bar was connected with Condon. At the close of the year 1894, there were altogether 4,403½ miles of telegraph lines under control of the Telegraph Department.

During the year 1895, 174 miles of poles and 660 miles of wire were erected; 486 miles of the latter were duplications of existing lines. Up to the close of 1895, 4,577 miles of telegraph lines had been constructed, the cost of which (from Loan Account, furnished by the Treasury Department,) was £269,308. At that time the construction of telegraphs and telephones was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Postal Department, and the expenses have since been defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue.

During 1896, 853 miles of poles and 1,278 miles of wire were erected, principally on the goldfields, the most important work of the year being the construction of the line from Coolgardie to Eucla *via* Dundas, a distance of 550 miles; extra wire, 130 miles in length, was also placed on the Perth to Northam line.

In 1897, 541½ miles of poles and 1,288½ miles of wire were erected; two copper wires (340 miles) were placed on the Northam–Southern Cross line, one copper wire (73 miles) on the Mullewa–Yalgoo route, two copper wires (24 miles) on the Perth-Fremantle line, and one each on the suburban lines to Subiaco and Leederville, making a total of 440 miles of copper wire for the year. New lines, with iron wire, from Niagara to Lawlers, including Mt. Margaret and Mt. Leonora branch, 210 miles; Marble Bar to Nullagine, 61 miles; Pilbarra to Western Shaw, 75 miles; Mingenew–Mullewa, including loop from main line, 47 miles of poles, and 118 miles of wire; and Yalgoo to Gullewa, 46 miles, were constructed during the twelve months.

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During 1898, 101 miles of poles and 562 miles of wire were erected, 230 miles of copper wire was placed on the Coolgardie line, 52 miles on Yalgoo–Cue line, 63 miles on the Perth–Helena Vale line, 40 miles on the Geraldton–Walkaway line, and 12 miles on the Perth–Suburban lines, or a total of 397 miles of copper wire placed on existing lines during the year. Aside from this, the only important work of the year was the construction of the line from Nannine to Peak Hill, with 103½ miles of iron wire. Total mileage, 31st December, 1898, 5,886 miles of poles and 8,650 miles of wire.

Since the construction of telegraph lines has been taken over by the Post and Telegraph Department, and the cost defrayed from Consolidated Revenue, the expenditure has been as follows:—1896, £58,264; 1897, £36,792; 1898, £3,705; making the total for the three years £98,761.

Cable communication is available from Western Australia to Europe, either direct by Roebuck Bay or *viâ* Adelaide and Port Darwin. Roebuck Bay, 2,491 miles from Eucla, is the station where the alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company from Banjowangie is landed.

The distance to London, *viâ* Roebuck Bay, is—

Perth to Roebuck Bay	1,485 miles
Roebuck Bay to Banjowangie ...	970 „
Banjowangie to London	9,841 „
Total	12,296 miles

And *viâ* Port Darwin—

Perth to Eucla	1,006 miles
Eucla to Adelaide	1,000 „
Adelaide to Port Darwin	2,134 „
Port Darwin to Banjowangie ...	1,150 „
Banjowangie to London	9,841 „
Total	15,131 miles

Number of Telegrams transmitted and Revenue derived, 1897 and 1898.

	1897.		Total.	Revenue.
	Outward.	Inward.		
				£ s. d.
Local Traffic	869,269		869,269	50,084 1 10
Intercolonial Traffic	219,454	182,139	401,593	29,876 7 8
Cablegrams—Western Australia	18,455	15,891	34,346	14,355 7 8
Cablegrams for other Colonies ...	103	692	795	151 3 0
South Australia—Government Cable Guarantee for year ending 30th April, 1891.*	...	...	...	848 17 6
Registration Fees, etc.	...	...	...	322 13 4
Totals	...	...	1,306,003	95,638 10 6

* For Telegraph and Cable Rates, *see* chapter "Sources of Revenue."

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	1898.		Total.	Revenue.
	Outward.	Inward.		
				£ s. d.
Local Traffic	839,290		839,290	46,348 5 8
Intercolonial Traffic	167,650	140,105	307,755	20,625 15 0
Cablegrams—Western Australia	14,198	12,200	26,398	9,847 14 2
Cablegrams for other Colonies	3,038	2,447	5,485	1,042 1 7
South Australia—Government Cable Guarantee for year ending 30th April, 1898 *				
Registration Fees, etc.	...	...	...	318 3 10
Totals	...	...	1,178,928	78,182 0 3

Electric Telegraphs, 1889 to 1898.

Year.	No. of Stations.	No. of miles of poles.	No. of miles of wire.	No. of messages paid and unpaid.			Receipts.
				Between Stations.	Foreign and Intercolonial.	Total.	
							£
1889	42	2,961	3,546	155,570	42,017	197,587	10,165
1890	42	2,961	3,546	155,437	41,099	196,536	10,890
1891	42	2,961	3,546	155,954	68,436	224,390	12,643
1892	48	3,388	4,013	190,408	61,702	252,110	14,337
1893	60	3,678	4,303	214,454	69,138	283,592	16,290
1894	73	4,403	4,939	300,936	145,844	446,780	27,210
1895	88	4,577	5,670	462,756	258,436	720,992	57,992
1896	111	5,429¾	6,948	776,097	402,309	1,178,406	99,678
1897	142	5,845	8,111	869,269	436,734	1,306,003	95,638
1898	147	5,886	8,650	839,290	339,638	1,178,928	78,182

From the above table it will be observed that there has been a great development of the Telegraph System of the Colony in the last ten years, with a corresponding increase in the business transacted over the various lines, which now connect with almost all the towns and mining centres in Western Australia. The number of stations increased from 42 to 147; the miles of poles from 2,961 to 5,886; the miles of wire from 3,546 to 8,650; the number of messages received and transmitted from 197,587 to 1,306,003 during 1897, and 1,178,928 during 1898; the receipts from £10,165 in 1889 to £16,290 in 1893; then, following up the extension of the lines to the Eastern goldfields, the business of the Department for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 progressed at a rapid rate, the receipts being respectively £27,210, £57,992, and £99,678. There was, however, subsequently a falling-off owing to the depression in the mining share market, the receipts being £95,638 for 1897 and £78,182 for 1898.

Telegraph Hours—Week days, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Do. Sundays and Holidays, 8 to 9 a.m., and 6 to 7 p.m.

The offices at Perth, Fremantle, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Eucla are open till 10 p.m.

* For Telegraph and Cable Rates, *see* chapter "Sources of Revenue."

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7.—TELEPHONES.

The Telephone Exchange System was opened in Perth on the 1st December, 1887, and at Fremantle 1st January, 1888.

Telephone Regulations.

Telephone Bureaus.

Telephone Bureaus are established at the General Post Office and the following Telegraph Offices:—

Perth Railway Station, Claremont, Cottesloe, Head Office (Fremantle), Town Hall (Fremantle), and Railway Station (Fremantle), where Subscribers to the Perth, Fremantle, Guildford, North Fremantle, and Cottesloe Exchanges can be communicated with, during office hours, viz.:—At Head Offices (Perth and Fremantle), from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Railway Station Offices (Perth and Fremantle), Town Hall (Fremantle), and Claremont, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; and at Cottesloe from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, all Stations from 7 to 8 a.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m.

Fee for a conversation of five minutes, or fraction thereof, Sixpence.

No person is allowed the use of the Telephone for more than ten minutes consecutively if any other applicants are waiting for same.

If the line is engaged, applicants are registered and connected in the order of priority.

Telephone Exchanges.

Name of Exchange.	Ordinary Hours of Attendance.	Remarks.
Perth	Open all day and night	
Fremantle ...	Do. do.	
Coolgardie ...	Do. do.	
Cottesloe ...	Do. do.	On Christmas Day closed from 6 p.m. till 11 p.m.
Kalgoorlie ...	Do. do.	
Boulder ...	Do. do.	
Albany	Do. do.	
North Fremantle	Open 8 a.m. till 11 p.m.	On Sundays and holidays open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m., and on Good Friday and Christmas Day from 9 a.m till 7 p.m.
Guildford ...	Do. do.	
Geraldton ...	Do. do.	

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Telephone Return for the Years 1889 to 1898.

Year.	Number of Subscribers.		Total.	Mileage of Wire.	Annual Revenue.
	Subscribers.	Government Departments.			
					£
1889	75	22	97	80	1,100
1890	81	25	106	125	870*
1891	136	31	167	199	1,084
1892	149	61	210	250	1,210
1893	157	77	234	329	1,967
1894	225	94	319	387	2,533
1895	424	134	558	462	3,853
1896	749	193	942	577	6,264
1897	1,345	244	1,589	1,527	11,886
1898	1,586	329	1,915	2,099	18,490

* Part of the 1890 revenue, which was not collected until early in 1891, has been carried to the 1891 account.

From the foregoing table it can be seen that the Telephone System of the Colony, exclusive of the railway lines, has made great progress in the last decade. At the close of the year 1889 there were 97 subscribers—including Government Departments—using 80 miles of wire, while the total revenue for that year was only £1,100. On the 31st December, 1898, the subscribers numbered 1,915, the mileage of wire had increased to 2,099 miles, and the receipts for the twelve months were £18,490, showing an increase of 1,818 subscribers, 2,019 miles of wire, and £17,390 in the receipts of the Telephone Branch.

Railway Telephone Lines, 1898.

Government Railways	3,659	miles.
Midland „	277	„
Torbay „	40	„
Canning Jarrah „	20	„
Rockingham „	25	„
Karridale „	30	„
Total	4,051	miles.

Grand Total Telephone Lines.

Telephone Exchange	2,099	miles.
Railway	4,051	„
Total	6,150	miles.

For cost of subscription, etc., to the Telephone Exchange, *see* chapter "Sources of Revenue."

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Part II.—LAND.

1.—CROWN LANDS.

Land Settlement.

The Land Act of 1898 came into force on the 1st January, 1899. Under the Act the boundaries of the South-West and Eucla Divisions have been altered, increasing the former from 67,000 to 77,850 square miles, and diminishing the latter from 59,000 to 48,150 square miles. The Division formerly known as the Gascoyne is now called the Western Division. The names and boundaries of the other Divisions are unaltered.

Land Divisions.

For the purposes of the Act, the Colony is divided into six Divisions :—

The South-West Division.
„ Western „
„ North-West „
„ Kimberley „
„ Eucla „
„ Eastern „

South-West Division.

This Division contains 77,980 square miles, and comprises, as regards climate, the most temperate part of Western Australia. It was the portion of the Colony first settled.

The South-Western corner is heavily timbered, and is well watered and capable of supporting a large population. It is generally an undulating country, and, with the exception of the Darling Range and a few others, has no extensive mountain ranges.

Numerous rivers enter the sea within this Division, but they are all very short, and merely drain the country within 100 miles of the coast.

In its natural state it takes about 10 acres to keep a sheep, but with clearing and improving it will keep a sheep to two acres, and in choice places a sheep to one acre.

Most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to a high state of perfection in this Division. The soil in parts is sandy, but even this sand, when irrigated, is highly productive. There is a large extent of light friable soil suitable for all kinds of crops.

The climate is very good, and the rainfall varies from 19 inches in the Northern, and 15 inches in the Eastern, to 43 and 32 inches respectively in the South-Western and Southern portions of the Division.

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The average temperature in the North is about 66°, to the Eastward 63°, on the West Coast 63°, and on the South Coast 59°.

The average temperature, however, for the Division, taken as a whole, is 63°, while the average rainfall amounts to 26½ inches.

Western Division.

This Division contains an area of 133,000 square miles.

The country is, in its present state, only suitable for pastoral purposes, and has been proved to be healthy for all kinds of stock. It is fairly well watered, and capable of much improvement by fencing the land and conserving and sinking for water. It is generally a very flat country,

Included in this Division is the Murchison Goldfield.

The climate is good, though the heat is great in the summer.

The average temperature is 72°, while the average rainfall is 7½ inches.

The Murchison and Gascoyne Rivers, and their tributaries, drain this important Division.

North-West Division.

This Division contains 81,000 square miles. It is a rich pastoral Division, consisting of well grassed plains intersected by bold ranges and hills covered with spinifex (*triodia irritans*) in most cases. It is capable, in the best portions, when fenced in, of carrying a sheep to two acres.

It is fairly well watered, and stock thrive and increase satisfactorily.

The climate is healthy, but the heat in summer is great.

The average temperature, 76°; average rainfall, 9½ inches.

The Pilbarra Goldfield is within this Division.

Kimberley Division.

This Division contains an area of 144,000 square miles.

The two principal rivers are the Fitzroy, emptying into King Sound; and the Ord, emptying into Cambridge Gulf.

The coast line between King Sound and Cambridge Gulf has been surveyed by the Admiralty, but the country bordering on it is, as yet, not well known.

The Kimberley Goldfields, situated at the watershed of the Fitzroy and the Ord, have attracted considerable notice, and it is certain will eventually prove to be very valuable. Owing, however, to their distance from either of the two Ports, Wyndham and Derby, and the great expense of transport, provisions, and the want of suitable labour, they have not thus far had a fair chance of development.

A telegraph line connects Derby, Wyndham, and the goldfields with Perth, and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's alternative cable lands at Roebuck Bay.

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There is magnificent country in this Division for both sheep and cattle, which, especially the latter, thrive remarkably well. In the future this portion of the Colony is likely to be the great source of the meat supply for export and home consumption.

The climate is fairly good, though trying, on account of the heat. The land on the alluvial plains is very rich, and, with irrigation, suitable for tropical culture.

Average temperature, 83° ; average rainfall, 19 inches.

Eucla Division.

This Division contains 50,880 square miles, and is almost unoccupied. The portion Eastward of Point Culver is very badly watered. With the exception of a few places along the coast, it is almost destitute of permanent water.

The country between the Fitzgerald River and Point Culver is fairly watered and moderately grassed.

The country North of Eucla is an elevated plateau, splendidly grassed and well suited for stock if permanent water could be obtained.

With the exception of a small fringe along the coast, this Division is unoccupied, and, unless water is conserved, must remain so.

Average temperature, 61°; average rainfall, 16 inches.

Eastern Division.

This immense Division contains 489,060 square miles, and comprises the interior of Western Australia.

The Yilgarn, Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, Dundas, East Murchison, and other goldfields of the Eastern Goldfields Group, which lie within this Division, are amply fulfilling the hopes originally entertained as to their permanency and richness.

Average temperature, 63° ; and rainfall, 10 inches.

Explanatory Notes respecting Land Selection under the Land Act of 1898.

PURCHASE BY AUCTION—TOWN AND SUBURBAN LANDS.

(SECTIONS 47 TO 52.)

Town and Suburban Village Lands throughout the Colony, after being surveyed into lots and notified in the *Government Gazette* as open for sale, shall be sold by public auction, at upset prices to be determined by the Governor; 10 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid upon the fall of the hammer

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(unless the purchaser has already paid a deposit of 10 per cent. on his application) and the balance, in the case of Town Lots, by two equal instalments at the end of three and six months; in the case of Suburban Lots, by four equal quarterly instalments, subject to alteration by regulations, from the first day of the next quarter following the date of sale; the Crown Grant and registration fees being payable with last instalment. All suburban land is sold subject to the condition that each lot shall, within two years from date of sale, be fenced on the surveyed boundaries with a fence of the prescribed description; but the Minister may accept other improvements in lieu of the fencing, and in default thereof the land shall be forfeited, together with all purchase money and fees which may have been paid.

On payment by the purchaser of town or suburban lands of the first prescribed instalment of the purchase money, a license may be issued entitling the holder to occupy the land, and such license may be mortgaged or transferred, as prescribed by the Act.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE, BY DEFERRED PAYMENT, WITH RESIDENCE, UNDER SECTION 55.

This Section is applicable to land within an Agricultural Area, and also to any other land in the South-West Division, or within 40 miles of a railway within the Eastern and Eucla Divisions, which may from time to time be declared open for selection.

The ordinary price of land under this Section is 10s. per acre (but this price may be increased in special cases), payable half-yearly at the rate of 6d. per acre per annum, and subject to the prescribed fines for late payment. The maximum area held by one person shall be 1,000 acres, and the minimum 100 acres: Provided that the area of any land held by the selector under Clauses 46, 47, or 48 of the Land Regulations of 1887, or under Sections 33 or 34 of "The Homesteads Act, 1893," shall, in calculating the total area held by the selector, be deemed to form portion of the maximum allowed.

Applications must be accompanied by a deposit of a half or a quarter year's rent, as the case may be; that is to say, if the application is made during the first quarter of the half year, a half year's rent is required; if in the second quarter, a quarter year's rent; in the event of the application not being approved, the deposit shall be refunded. On approval of the application by the Minister, a lease shall be issued for twenty years, to date from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of the approval.

The lessee shall, within six months from the date of his lease, take personal possession of the land, and shall reside upon it and make it his usual home, without any other habitual residence, during at least six months in each year for the first five years from the date of the commencement of the lease; and if possession be not taken the land shall be forfeited: Provided that if the lessee is already the owner of rural land in freehold or under Special

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Occupation or Conditional Purchase, or is the holder of a lease of any such lands from the owner, or is the holder of a Homestead Farm within 20 miles of the land applied for, residence as aforesaid on such Freehold, Special Occupation License, Conditional Purchase, or Homestead Farm shall be deemed sufficient residence under this section.

The lessee shall, within two years from the date of the commencement of his lease, fence at least one-tenth of the land contained therein, and within five years from said date shall fence in the whole of the land, and within ten years shall expend upon it in prescribed improvements, in addition to the exterior fencing, an amount equal to the full purchase money. The Minister may allow half the cost of the exterior fencing to count as part of the improvements.

At the expiration of the lease, or at any time after five years from the date of the commencement of the lease, provided all the conditions of fencing, residence, and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and also that the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown Grant of the land shall issue on application.

Any person having obtained land of less extent than 1,000 acres may make other applications for land within 20 miles of the block first applied for, but his holdings under this Section must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence on the additional leases is not required, but all the other conditions shall apply; provided that if two or more leases held by one person adjoin, they may be considered as one block with respect to fencing and improvements; if not surveyed, the conditions shall date from the date of the survey instead of from the commencement of the lease.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE BY DEFERRED PAYMENT WITHOUT RESIDENCE.

(Section 56.)

Land within an agricultural area, and also any other land in the South-West Division, or within 40 miles of a railway within the Eastern and Eucla Divisions, which may from time to time be declared open for selection, may be applied for by persons who do not wish to reside upon their land, but subject to all the conditions (with the exception of residence) set forth in the preceding paragraph. Double the expenditure is, however, required in lieu of residence.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE BY DIRECT PAYMENT.

(Section 57.)

The price of land under this Section is not less than 10s. an acre, payable within twelve months. The maximum area that may be selected by one person inside of an area is 1,000 acres, and outside of an area 5,000, and the minimum area is, in both cases, 100 acres.

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Application must be accompanied by 10 per cent. of the purchase money, and, on approval of the application by the Minister, a license shall be issued for seven years, dating from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval of application. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid within twelve months from the date of the commencement of the license, by four equal quarterly instalments—on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October respectively—the first of such instalments to be paid on the first day of the quarter next following the commencement of the license. The licensee shall, within three years from the date of the commencement of the license, fence in the whole of the land, and within seven years from such date shall expend upon the land in prescribed improvements, in addition to the exterior fencing, an amount equal to 5s. per acre; and no Crown grant shall issue until the Minister is satisfied that the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled. At the expiration of the license, or at any time during continuance of the license, provided that all the conditions of fencing and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown grant of the land shall issue. It is further provided that if the area purchased under this Section is the balance of a surveyed block a portion of which has been granted to the applicant as a Homestead Farm, the Crown Grant for such area shall not issue until all the conditions appertaining to such Homestead Farm have been fulfilled.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF SMALL BLOCKS FOR GARDENS VINEYARDS, AND ORCHARDS.

(SECTION 60.)

Land may be obtained in small blocks for Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, etc., on the following terms:—The price of the land shall be not less than £1 per acre; the maximum area allowed is 50 acres, and the minimum five acres, and two or more applications may be made to obtain the maximum. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase money is required upon application, and the balance shall be paid within three years from the date of the approval of the application, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 1st of March and September. The improvements required are that the land shall be fenced within three years, and that one-tenth of the same shall, within the same period, be planted with vines or fruit trees, or cultivated *bonâ fide* as a vegetable garden.

LAND OUTSIDE OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

Land outside of an area may be selected under any of the foregoing conditions.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE GRAZING LANDS. SECOND AND THIRD-CLASS LANDS.

(SECTION 68.)

Leases for thirty years of second and third-class lands are granted, called Grazing Leases, but which are really another form

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of Conditional Purchase. The price of second-class land is not less than 6s. 3d. per acre, and of third-class land 3s. 9d. per acre, payable half-yearly at the rate of 2½d. and 1½d. per annum respectively. Not more than two leases may be held by one person, and if they adjoin they may be fenced as one lease. The maximum area is 3,000 acres of second-class, and 5,000 acres of third-class land, and the minimum in both cases is 1,000 acres; and if one person selects two leases in different classes, the total quantity of same must not exceed 4,000 acres, the minimum being the same as before, except in special cases. The conditions are as follows:—The lessee shall pay one-half the cost of survey in 10 half-yearly instalments, the first of such instalments being paid with his application, and subsequent instalments on the first day of March and first of September in each year. Within six months from the date of commencement of his lease, the lessee must take possession of the land, and reside upon it during at least six months of the first year and nine months in each year for the next four years. Residence may, however, be complied with by the lessee's agent or servant. Within two years from date of the commencement of his lease, the lessee shall fence at least one-tenth of the area contained therein, and within five years from the same date shall fence in the whole of the land, and within 15 years of the said date shall expend upon the land, in prescribed improvements in addition to the exterior fencing, an amount equal to the full purchase money.

The following shall be deemed improvements:—Subdivision, clearing, grubbing, draining, ringbarking, tanks, dams, wells, and any other work upon the land which increases or improves its agricultural or pastoral capabilities: Provided that where the lessee has erected a sheep and cattle-proof exterior fence, half its value may be allowed towards the improvements.

If the land is not surveyed, the conditions shall date from the date of survey. At the expiration of the lease, or at any time after five years from the date of the commencement of the lease, provided all the conditions of fencing, residence, and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and also that the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown Grant of the land shall issue on application.

If the land applied for as a grazing lease is held under Pastoral Lease the pastoral lessee shall be given the first opportunity of taking the land as a grazing lease, but he must signify his intention of doing so within three months after receiving notice from the Minister, if in the South-West Division, or twelve months if in any other division.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE POISON LANDS.

(Section 71.)

Land shall be considered as Poison Land when, in the opinion of the Minister, it is so infested with poisonous indigenous plants

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that sheep or cattle cannot be depastured thereon. The price is not less than 1s. per acre, payable half-yearly at the rate of one-thirtieth of the total purchase money per annum. The maximum area allowed is 10,000 acres, and the minimum, 3,000 acres. Upon approval of the application (which must be accompanied by a deposit of rent equal to the first instalment), a lease shall issue for 30 years dating from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of application. Any person obtaining less than 10,000 acres may make other applications up to 10,000 acres, and if any two adjoin they may be fenced as one lease. The lessee shall pay the prescribed cost of survey in ten half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being paid with his application.

The conditions are that the lessee shall, within two years from date of the commencement of his lease, fence at least one-tenth of the land comprised therein, and within five years from same date shall enclose the whole area with a fence of the prescribed description, and during the term of his lease shall eradicate the whole of the poisonous indigenous plants as prescribed.

At the expiration of the lease, or at any time during the currency of the same, provided all the foregoing conditions have been complied with, the fencing properly maintained, and the full balance of the purchase money and fees have been paid, and provided that the land has been rendered safe for depasturing cattle and sheep at all seasons, and has continued so for a term of two years, a Crown Grant of the land shall issue.

A Pastoral Lessee has the first right to select land within his Lease applied for as "Poison Land."

FREE HOMESTEAD FARMS—160 ACRES FREE.

Every person who does not already own more than 100 acres of land within the Colony in freehold, or under Special Occupation or Conditional Purchase, and being the head of a family, or a male who has attained the age of 18 years, may apply for a Homestead Farm of not more than 160 acres from lands declared open for such selection.

Every applicant shall make a Statutory Declaration, and forward same to the Minister or his Agent accompanied by a fee of £1. Upon approval of the application, the applicant shall receive an Occupation Certificate authorising him to enter upon and take possession of his land for the term of seven years, to be computed from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval of his application.

Within six months from the date of such Occupation Certificate, the selector shall take personal possession of the land, and reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the first five years of the term of his certificate. If possession be not so taken, the Occupation Certificate shall be cancelled and the land forfeited, together with all improvements.

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In certain cases of illness, or for other valid reasons, the Minister may waive forfeiture for non-residence upon the land, or authorise absence. Within two years from the date of his Occupation Certificate a habitable house must be erected of not less than £30 in value, or the selector shall expend £30 in clearing, or clearing and cropping, or prepare and plant two acres of orchard or vineyard. Within five years from said date the selector shall fence in at least one-fourth, and shall clear and crop at least one-eighth.

Within seven years the whole must be fenced, and at least one-fourth cleared and cropped. At the expiration of seven years from date of his Occupation Certificate the selector shall, provided all the conditions have been duly performed, obtain a Crown Grant on payment of the usual fees; but if the conditions have not been effected, the land shall be forfeited.

The Crown Grant may be obtained after twelve months' residence, upon the selector proving to the Minister that the necessary conditions have been fulfilled, and on payment of 5s. per acre, together with the fees referred to in the preceding paragraph. Homestead Farms cannot be mortgaged, except to the Agricultural Bank, and can only be transferred to persons who are qualified to hold. The holder of a Homestead Farm may hold other conditional purchase land, and where residence is a condition, residence on the Homestead Farm, if within 20 miles, will be sufficient.

WORKING MEN'S BLOCKS.

(PART IX.)

Every person who does not own land within the Colony in freehold, or under Special Occupation, or Conditional Purchase, or a Homestead Farm under "The Land Act, 1898," or "The Homesteads Act, 1893," who is the head of a family, or a male who has attained the age of 18 years, shall be entitled to obtain a lease of lands *set apart for Working Men's Blocks.* The maximum area that may be selected by one person is, if within a goldfield, half an acre, or five acres elsewhere; and only one block may be selected by one person.

The price of land is not less than £1 per acre, payable half-yearly, at the rate of one-tenth of the total purchase money per annum or sooner. Application shall be accompanied by a deposit of half a year's rent at the above rate. Upon approval, a lease shall issue for ten years, dating from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval. The lessee shall, within three months from the date of lease, take personal possession of the land, and reside upon it during at least nine months in each of the first five years of the lease: Provided that possession may be taken by and residence performed by the lessee's wife or a member of his family. Within three years from the date of commencement of the lease the whole of the land must be fenced on the surveyed boundaries, and within five years from same date an

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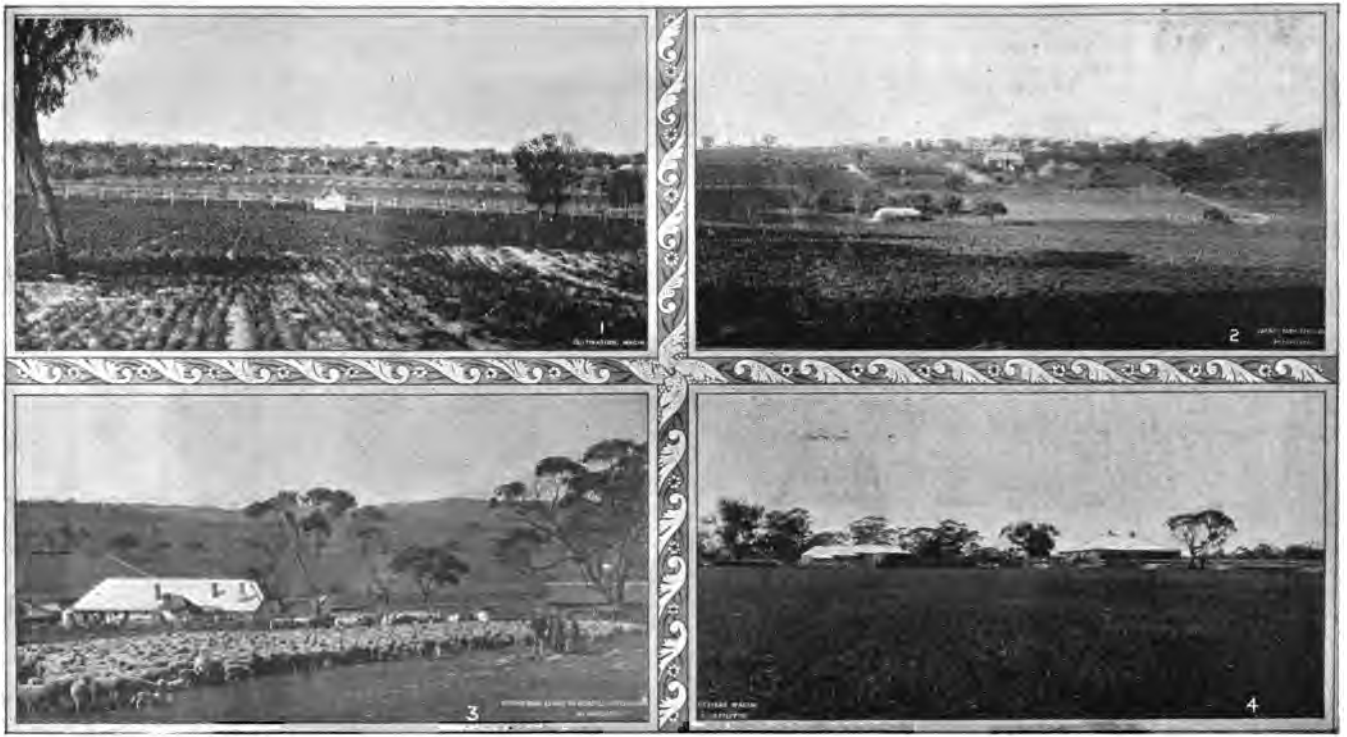

1. Cultivation, Wagin. 2. Cathill Farm, York. 3. Clarkson's Estate, Newcastle. 4. Homestead, Wagin.

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amount equal to double the full purchase money, in addition to his house and exterior fencing, must be expended on the land in prescribed improvements.

At the expiration of the lease, or at any time after five years from commencement of the lease, provided that all the conditions of residence, fencing, and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and also that the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown Grant of the land may issue.

In certain cases of illness, or for other valid reasons, absence may be allowed and forfeiture waived.

DEFINITION OF FENCE.

Fence, wherever mentioned, means any substantial fence, not being a brush fence, proved to the satisfaction of the Minister to be sufficient to resist the trespass of great and small stock, including sheep, but not including pigs or goats.

PASTORAL LANDS.

(PART X.)

Leases of Pastoral Lands within the several Divisions are granted on the following terms:—In the South-West Division, in blocks of not less than 3,000 acres, at a rental of £1 per annum for each 1,000 acres or part of 1,000 acres; if, however, the land is in that part of this Division situated Eastward of a line from the mouth of the Fitzgerald River in the direction of Mount Stirling, the rental shall be 10s. per 1,000 acres or part thereof. In the Western and North-West Divisions, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at a rental of 10s. per annum per 1,000 acres or part thereof. In the Eucla Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres at a rental of 5s. per 1,000 acres or part thereof per annum. In the Eastern Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at the following rental:—For each 1,000 or part of a 1,000 acres, 2s. 6d. for each of the first seven years, and 5s. for each of the remaining years of the lease. In the Kimberley Division, in blocks of not less than 50,000 acres when on a frontage, nor less than 20,000 acres when no part of the boundary is on a frontage, at a rental of 10s. per annum for each 1,000 acres or part thereof.

In any case where land applied for is shut in by other holdings, and does not contain the minimum area fixed by these regulations, a lease for a lesser quantity may be granted.

A Pastoral Lease gives no right to the soil or to the timber except for fencing and other improvements on the lands leased; and the lands may be reserved, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Crown during the term of the lease. Any Pastoral Lessee upon being deprived by the Minister of the use of any land held under Pastoral Lease shall, as prescribed by "The Land Act, 1898," receive fair value for all improvements on the land of which

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he has been deprived. In the event of the land being selected from his lease under Conditional Purchase, he is entitled to claim from the Conditional Purchaser fair value of any lawful improvements on or appertaining to the land applied for, and for severance, the value of the improvements to be ascertained by arbitration, as prescribed by Sub-Section 1 of Section 148 of "The Land Act, 1898." All Pastoral Leases expire on the 31st December, 1928.

Reduction of Rent for Stocking.—Any lessee in the Kimberley Division, or in that part of the South-West Division situated to the Eastward of a line from the mouth of the Fitzgerald River in the direction of Mount Stirling, who at any time during the term of his lease shall have in his possession within the Division 10 head of sheep or one head of large stock for each 1,000 acres leased, shall, from the 1st of January, after he shall have satisfied the Minister to the above effect, have a reduction of rent for the remaining years of his lease of one-half of the rent due under this Act.

Penalty for Non-Stocking.—A penalty of double rental for the remaining portion of the term of the lease is imposed, except in the South-West Division, if the lessee has not, within seven years, complied with the conditions as to stocking.

Boundaries of Pastoral Leases may be amended, on payment of a fee of £1.

Permission may be granted to ringbark, in the discretion of the Minister, on application.

Any Pastoral Lessee in the South-West Division, at any time during the continuance of his lease, may apply in the form prescribed by this Act for land within his lease, not being within an agricultural area, or land withdrawn from Conditional Purchase Selection, in one or more blocks, not exceeding three separate selections adjoining his homestead, and not exceeding twenty per cent. of the aggregate quantity held on lease by him from the Crown within such Division; and on approval of the application, a lease shall be granted subject to all the conditions appertaining to Conditional Purchases under Section 55 of this Act, except residence; provided that the maximum area shall be 3,000 acres, and the minimum, except in special cases approved by the Minister, shall be two hundred acres. If the land so selected is within a properly fenced enclosure, the fencing of the land upon the boundaries shall not be obligatory: Provided always, that this Section shall not permit any Pastoral Lessee who, prior to the coming into operation of this Act, has taken advantage of a similar provision in the Land Regulations of 1887 to obtain, under this Section and such Regulations, a greater area than 3,000 acres.

Any Pastoral Lessee in the Kimberley, North-West, Western, Eastern, and Eucla Divisions who shall have in his possession in any such Division at least ten head of sheep or one head of large stock for each 1,000 acres leased, may apply to purchase, in any such division, any Crown Land within his lease

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(not being within an agricultural area or a goldfield), in one or more blocks, not exceeding in the aggregate one per cent. of the total area held by such lessee under Pastoral Lease in such division, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are prescribed for purchase under Section 55, except the condition of residence: Provided that the minimum area in each block shall be 500 acres and the maximum 5,000 acres, and in no case shall more than three separate selections be allowed to be taken by one lessee.

PASTORAL LEASES WITHIN GOLDFIELDS AND MINING DISTRICTS.

(Section 102.)

Any Crown Land within a goldfield or mining district, not required to be reserved for any public purpose, may be leased for pastoral purposes in blocks of not less than 2,000 acres, at a rental of 10s. per 1,000 acres: Provided that if the land is so shut in by other holdings as not to contain 2,000 acres, the Minister may, in his discretion, grant a lease of such lesser quantity; but in no case shall a lease be issued for a less sum than £1 per annum.

The lessee shall not have the right to select land within such lease under the provisions of the 61st or 62nd Sections of this Act, and, in the event of the land or any portion of it being taken for an agricultural area, the lessee shall not be entitled to more than three months' notice; and in other respects the terms and conditions of such lease shall be the same as those prescribed for Pastoral Leases within the Division in which the land is situated.

TIMBER LANDS.

Subject to this Act and the Regulations made under it, the Minister and every person he may appoint, either personally or as the holder of a public office, may, on application, and on payment of the prescribed fees, grant the following licenses for any period not less than one month and not exceeding twelve months:—

(1.) A timber license authorising the licensee to fell, cut, split, and remove any timber growing or standing on any Crown lands in the locality named in the license, for the purpose of logs for sawmills, fencing, shingles, laths, buildings, or railway or other sleepers (but not to cut hewn balks, piles, telegraph or other poles), subject to the right of the Minister, during the currency of such license, to reserve from cutting over any part of the land in such locality.

A similar license must be obtained by every person engaged only in removing the timber dealt with under a timber license.

(2.) A woodcutter's or charcoal burner's license, authorising the licensee to cut or split firewood from any live or

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dead wood growing or lying on any Crown lands in the locality named in the license, and to remove the wood or charcoal cut, split, or burnt.

A similar license must be obtained by every person engaged only in removing the wood dealt with under a Wood-cutter's or Charcoal-burner's license.

No license shall be necessary for cutting, obtaining, and removing dead wood lying on Crown Lands for domestic purposes but not for sale.

(3.) A Sandalwood License authorising the licensee to fell, cut, and remove any sandalwood growing upon any Crown Lands in the locality named.

(4.) A Wattle-bark License authorising the licensee, during the months from August to December inclusive, or during any of such months, to strip and remove wattle-bark upon the Crown Lands in the locality named in the license.

(5.) A Bark License authorising the licensee to strip and remove the bark, or to remove the gum from other trees than wattle, the bark or gum of which contains tannic acid, upon such terms as the Minister may think fit, upon the Crown Lands described in such license.

The Minister may, subject to this Act and the Regulations, grant a license to fell and hew timber to be used or exported as piles, poles, or balks. The fees for the several licenses hereinbefore mentioned are as follows:—Timber license, per month per man, 10s.; wood-cutter's or charcoal-burner's license, 5s.; sandalwood license, per month per man, 5s.; wattle-bark license, per month per man, 5s.; bark and gum license, 5s. per month per man; felling and hewing piles, poles, and balks license, £3 per month per man.

Timber Leases.—Timber leases may be applied for under the following conditions:—The maximum area allowed is 75,000 acres, at a rental of £20 per annum for each square mile or fraction thereof, payable in half-yearly instalments. The application must be accompanied by a deposit of a quarter or half year's rent, as the case may be. The timber lease shall be granted for a term of not less than one year and not more than 25 years: Provided that any person or corporation holding a special timber license or licenses under the Land Regulations of 1887 shall have the right to hold the same under the provisions of this Act, notwithstanding the total area of such special timber license or licenses may exceed 75,000 acres.

Special Timber Licenses granted under the Land Regulations of 1887 shall not be renewable at the end of the year or term for which rent has been paid; but the holders shall have the option of a lease under this Act of the land comprised in the expired

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license or licenses. A lessee of a timber lease shall, within two years from date of his lease, or within such longer period as the Minister may decide, erect within the area a substantial and fully equipped sawmill plant, of sufficient power to cut up at least five loads of sawn timber per month for each square mile comprised in the lease, and shall keep the said sawmill plant in good working order during the whole term of the lease.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS—RENTS, MORTGAGES, TRANSFERS, ETC.

All land rents shall be calculated as from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to the Minister, at the Office of the Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, or to any Government Resident or Resident Magistrate, or other person authorised by the Minister to receive rents, on or before the 1st of March and 1st of September in each year. All leases applied for during the year shall be granted as from the 1st day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval of the application; and rent for the current half-year shall be payable as from the date of granting, and must be deposited with the application. If a lessee fails to pay the rent due by him on the 1st day of March or 1st of September in any year, he shall pay the same within thirty days from the due day, together with a fine of twopence in the pound; and if he fails to pay as last aforesaid, he shall pay the same within sixty days from the due date, together with a fine of sixpence in the pound; and if he fails to pay as last aforesaid, he shall pay the same within ninety days from the due date, together with a fine of 1s. in the pound; and if he fails to pay for ninety days, his lease and lands comprised therein, and all improvements thereon, shall be forfeited.

The names of all holders of land on which instalments of purchase money or rents are payable on the first of March and first day of September shall be published in the *Government Gazette* during the months of January and July respectively in each year; and as early as practicable after the first day of March and first day of September in every year the Minister shall publish in the *Government Gazette* the names of the lessees in default, with the respective amounts of rents in arrears.

Mortgages.—Subject to the restrictions contained in Parts VIII. and IX. of this Act, and in the Homesteads Act, 1893, any lease or license under this Act, or under the Land Regulations of 1887, and the Homesteads Act, 1893, other than license to quarry, and licenses under Part XI., may be mortgaged as hereinafter provided:—

(1.) When any such lease or license is intended to be charged with, or made security for the payment of any sum of money, the lessee or licensee shall execute a memorandum of mortgage in the form or to the effect of the twenty-fifth Schedule of this Act.

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(2.) Every memorandum of mortgage must be in duplicate, and one original must be registered in the Department of Lands and Surveys; and in the case of several mortgages of the same holding, they shall take effect according to priority of registration.

(3.) A fee of 5s. shall be payable upon the registration of every such memorandum in respect of every holding comprised in or affected by it.

(4.) A mortgage may be transferred on payment of the like fee as for registration of the transfer.

(5.) On the occasion of the registration of every mortgage, or transfer of a mortgage, the lease or license must be produced.

Occupation of Land in Western Australia on 31st December, 1898.

	Acres.	Acres.
Alienated—		
Area sold by public auction, or other forms of direct sale, or otherwise alienated, up to the 31st December, 1898	...	* 3,382,475
In Process of Alienation on 31st December, 1898:		
Free Homestead Farms	193,194	
Special Occupation Licenses	30,070	
Conditional Purchases	1,093,355	
Conditional Purchases (under Agricultural Lands Purchase Act)	24,825	
Homestead Leases	148,390	
Poisoned Land Leases (under existing Land Regulations)	128,588	
Poisoned Land Leases (under Regulations prior to 1887)	1,278,984	
Poisoned Land Licenses (under Regulations prior to 1887)	12,135	
Village Allotment	5	
Immigration Grants	400	
		2,909,946
Total Area alienated, or in process of alienation, on 31st December, 1898	...	6,292,421
Leased—		
Pastoral Leases	89,616,582	
Special Leases	267	
Leases of Reserves	15,743	
Selections in Goldfields Areas	7,680	
Timber Leases	1,393,506	
Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses ...	1250	
Total Area under Leases or Licenses on 31st December, 1898 ...	...	91,035,028
Total Area neither alienated, in process of alienation, nor leased	...	527,261,351
Total Area of Western Australia	...	624,588,800

* 38,568 acres resumed under Agricultural Lands Purchase Act.

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2.—AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Under "The Agricultural Bank Act, 1894, and Amendment Act, 1896," advances can be made to holders of land in Fee Simple, Special Occupation Lease, Conditional Purchase License, or under the provisions of "The Homesteads Act, 1893."

Advances.—Advances are only made for the purpose of effecting improvements, and no advance is made upon any land which is otherwise encumbered, nor is security over Fee Simple lands other than a first mortgage accepted as sufficient. When the proposed security consists of lands held under Special Occupation Lease or Conditional Purchase, the applicant is required to execute an absolute transfer of all his right, title, and interest in the land, together with all improvements thereon, to the manager of the bank; and when the security consists of land held under the provisions of "The Homestead Act, 1893," the applicant is required to transfer his interest to the Crown.

Form of Improvements.—Advances are made for the purpose of effecting either one or more of the following improvements:—Clearing, cultivating, or ploughing, ringbarking, fencing, draining, wells of fresh water, reservoirs, buildings, and any other form of improvement which, in the opinion of the manager, will increase the agricultural or pastoral capabilities of the land.

Proportion of Value of Proposed Improvements to be advanced.—In cases where, in the opinion of the manager, ample security is offered, *three-fourths* of the fair estimated value of the proposed improvements may be advanced, but *one-half* is the proportion generally allowed.

Mode of Payment of Advances.—All advances are paid proportionately as the improvements are effected, *i.e.*, applicants can have "draws" while the work is proceeding.

Rate of Interest.—Interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum is charged upon all advances, and must be paid half-yearly, on the 30th June and the 31st December in each year. Interest is only charged on the actual amount of the advance made or such proportion of the loan or loans as the applicant may have drawn.

Fees payable.—All applications must be accompanied by a valuator's fee equivalent to one per cent. of the amount applied for. No charge is made for the purpose of drawing any mortgage or transfer.

Repayment of Loans.—All loans have a currency of thirty years. During the first five years simple interest only is payable. At the expiration of five years from the first day of January or the first day of July, as the case may be, following the date of every advance, the borrower begins to repay the principal sum at the rate of one-fiftieth of the amount half-yearly, until the whole has been

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paid. Provided always, that the advance may be repaid sooner than is herein provided, and in larger instalments, at the option of the borrower. All applications must be for one or more of the following sums, viz.:—£50, £75, £100, and extending up to £800.

Generally it will be found that the Bank practically advances only about one-third of the value of the work done, as fencing and water supply are not counted as improvements on which advances will be made. The institution has been largely patronised, and so far with great success. Thousands of acres have been cleared and brought under cultivation, which otherwise would still remain in their original state of unproductiveness.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Bank to the 30th June, 1899:—

On that date the total amount of approved loans was £97,815, of which the sum of £71,525 had been paid to borrowers in progress payments, leaving a balance of £26,300 yet to be paid.

Improvements effected.—For the sum of £71,525, which the Bank has lent on mortgage, the following improvements have been effected by applicants on their buildings, which the Bank holds as security:—Clearing 38,112 acres, costing £102,806; cultivating 27,042 acres, costing £24,642; ringbarking 45,954 acres, costing £5,357; fencing 20,473 chains, costing £6,742; drainage works, costing £263; wells, dams, and reservoirs, costing £2,520; farm buildings, costing £7,472; total, £149,802.

Improvements in Progress.—For the sum of £26,290 approved, but not yet paid, the following improvements are in progress, for which instalments will be paid as the work proceeds. The cost of improvements in all cases is the valuation placed upon the work, and is based on the ruling prices in the various districts:—Clearing, 13,229 acres, costing £31,034; cultivation, 14,300 acres, costing £10,520; ringbarking, 13,667 acres, costing £1,168; fencing 7,208 chains, costing £2,314; drainage works, costing £212; wells, dams, and reservoirs, costing £2,610; farm buildings, costing £3,823; total, £51,681. From the foregoing returns it will be observed that for the sum of £97,815 loans paid and loans approved of, but not yet paid, improvements of the value of £201,483 have been effected, or are in progress of being effected.

In his Report for 1898, the Manager says:—

"Although this review of the Bank's operations only covers the six months from the date of the last Annual Report, the figures indicate that steady progress is being maintained, and that very shortly the whole capital of the Bank (£100,000) will be absorbed.

"Under the heading of 'Improvements in Progress,' it will be seen that the bulk of the money is still being advanced for clearing, and when this work is completed it will give an area of 45,954 acres cleared with the aid of the Bank's loans, figures which must have an influence in enabling the Colony to supply its own people with foodstuffs, and thus fulfil the intention of the Agricultural

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Bank Act. The work of ringbarking is also on the increase, and settlers are now more alive to the benefits to be derived from this small initial outlay, which enables the land to be cleared much more cheaply afterwards, besides having the advantage of giving an increased quantity and better quality of grass.

"The loans for fencing (sub-division) have materially increased, borrowers having in view the necessity of keeping sheep if they are to make the best possible use of their holdings; but in this desire they are much hampered, as it is almost impossible for farmers to procure sheep and cattle locally for stocking purposes. The problem of stock importation is one that bristles with difficulties, but the necessity is so great and so painfully apparent that something should be done at once. The Eastern districts again lead in the quantity of land cleared, but it must be admitted that the districts adjacent to the Great Southern Railway are making rapid strides, so much so that it is difficult to say in which division most work is at present in progress. The sudden fall in the price of wheat has somewhat damped the ardour of growers, but they must have known that this was inevitable."

Since the above report was published, Parliament has increased the capital of the Bank to £200,000.

3.—LAND TITLES.

Up to the year 1874 Western Australia was content with the common law system of conveyancing, supplemented by registration of deeds taking priority according to date of registration, and this system still prevails as to all lands not under the operation of the Torrens system.

The first measure became law in 1875, and was followed by various amendments in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1883. The whole law on the subject has been very recently consolidated by "The Transfer of Land Act, 1893," which repeals all former Acts upon the subject, and also introduces many improvements.

The following table shows the work performed by the office of Land Titles during the years 1897 and 1898:—

	1897.	1898.
APPLICATIONS—		
Approved and completed	627	708
Rejected or withdrawn	16	5
Pending	3	23
Totals	646	736
Declared value of land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, on application	£217,626	£282,180
TRANSFERS:		
Registered	6,924	6,076
Consideration expressed	£2,052,644	£2,217,472

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	1897.	1898
MORTGAGES:		
Registered	1,387 ...	1,517
Amount of principal moneys thereby secured...	...£1,237,272 ...	£1,212,961
LEASES:		
Registered	174 ..	143
CAVEATS:		
Lodged	1,085 ...	1,300
TRANSFERS ON PERMITS:		
Registered	83 ...	30
Consideration expressed	£16,888 ...	£6,687
MORTGAGES ON PERMITS:		
Registered	16 ...	21
Principal secured	£24,182 ...	£25,037
CERTIFICATES OF TITLE REGISTERED	5,168 ...	5,113
PLANS AND SURVEY DIAGRAMS DEPOSITED	621 ...	397

The increase of the transactions in the Land Titles Office during the last ten years has been very considerable, as will be seen from the fact that the number of Applications dealt with rose from 164 in 1889 to 736 in 1898; the Transfers from 912 to 6,076; Mortgages from 271 to 1,517; Caveats from 91 to 1,300.

The receipts of the Office for 1897 were £13,337, and the expenditure £9,724; for 1898 the former were £12,543, the latter £10,116; 2,099 plans and 978 diagrams were deposited in the Office to the end of 1898.

The amount standing to the credit of the Assurance Fund on the 31st December, 1898, was £8,728.

PART III.—PRODUCTION.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

The Colony of Western Australia contains within its borders 624,588,800 acres of land. Up to the close of 1898, out of this vast area only 3,382,475 acres were alienated from the Crown, while at the same time 2,909,946 acres, selected under the Homestead and other Acts, were in process of alienation. In other words, the Colony had at that period only parted with a trifle more that 5 per cent. of the public domain.

There are millions of acres still available for selection within the South-Western, Southern, and Eastern districts, and it is pleasing to note that settlers are taking advantage of the liberal land laws, and that the area under crop shows a healthy annual increase.

The cultivation of cereals was for many years confined to the Greenough Flats (near Geraldton), Newcastle, Northam, York,

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Beverley, and the Williams districts; but within the last few years settlers have gone out into the Eastern districts, from 125 to 150 miles East of the coast, along the Yilgarn Railway.

All the principal areas in Western Australia where the soil is suitable for wheat-growing are more or less heavily timbered. In the districts where until lately settlement was centred, the prevailing timber is York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*), and Jam Wood (*Acacia acuminata*). The latter derives its name, "Raspberry Jam," from the odour it gives out, so much resembling that of the well-known preserve. In the Eastern forest country, now being taken up for the purpose of cereal production, the prevailing timbers are Salmon Gum (*E. salmonophloia*), Gimlet Wood (*E. salubris*), and Morrell (*E. longicornis*). The soil is of a rich chocolate colour; very friable in the summer, but in winter becoming exceedingly sticky; still, with anything like a fair season, this land produces excellent crops. There is, apparently, an excess of potash in the soil, for the plants stool out wonderfully, and have a tendency to produce an excess of flag. With a rainfall of nine inches and upwards, good crops have been systematically grown on this class of soil. Settlement is rapidly taking place on it, and the Eastern forest lands of Western Australia bid fair to be the home of important agricultural industries.

To the experienced wheat-grower, the all-important question in considering the prospects of a given district, is the amount and distribution of rainfall. It has been found that there are at present large areas of unutilised rich land within the 14-inch belt. The seasons in that portion of the Colony referred to appear also to be fairly reliable. At the latitude of the Yilgarn Railway (31° 30″), this belt runs out to Kellerberrin, some 70 miles East of Northam, and it gradually widens in its easting as it runs towards the Great Australian Bight. Such an event as a heavy drought through the South-Western portion of the Colony is practically unknown, but the average yearly rainfall is much greater as we approach the Western coast; thus at York the mean, for the past 16 years, has been nearly 18 inches; at Pingelly—on the Great Southern Railway—the average is 17 inches; at Wagin, on the same line, 16 inches; at Chidlow's Well, where the Eastern Railway crosses the summit of the Darling Range, there is an average of 40 inches; on the coast, at Bunbury, the average is 36 inches, in Perth 32 inches, and at Fremantle 30 inches. Throughout the Sussex and Blackwood districts, the average is from 40 inches on the coast to 32 inches on the Eastern boundary of the Blackwood.

With unfailing regularity the season breaks in April or May, and then up to September or October there is always a good rainfall; some years, of course, much heavier than others. The one drawback to the Eastern District is that, at times, the rain suddenly drops off in September. This has happened twice in the last five years, rather to the disadvantage of those who have sowed their wheat late in the season. From September or October to the

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break of the season again there is no rainfall save an occasional thunderstorm; whatever rain falls is, therefore, almost wholly confined to the growing season. The regularity of the seasons in the South-West portion of Western Australia is due to the fact that the chief supply of moisture for that part of the continent is drawn from the Indian Ocean.

The finest lands to the Eastward of Northam are peculiarly blessed so far as proximity to a market is concerned. The Eastern Goldfields are situated in an arid belt of country, and the population is entirely dependent for its food supplies upon those who live in districts where there is an annual rainfall sufficient to mature a crop. Realising this fact, a number of settlers have taken up land in this vicinity, both North and South of the railway line, and it is rapidly being brought under cultivation.

It is only during the last twelve months that it has been found how cheaply these lands can be cleared. Five years ago it would have been worth £8 per acre to grub the timber, as was then the only method in vogue. To-day the forest lands—in this section—can be cleared one inch below the surface for less than 20s. per acre. The method now coming into general use is as follows:—The timber up to 10 or 12 inches in diameter at the ground is chopped down level with the surface; the balance is ring-barked also level with the ground. This is done during June, July, and August. The ground is then left until the following February. As most of the rung trees are hollow, many of them blow down during the intervening months, while the leaves and limbs which drop furnish ample material with which to carry a fire; then, choosing a suitable day in February, a running fire is put through the whole of the land so treated. The clearing can then be completed for about 9s. per acre, the preliminary work being worth a similar figure. The soil throughout this section is extremely loose and friable, and can be turned over at any time of the year; but the plough works better in summer than in winter, as then the soil is very sticky and clings to the mould-board.

At Tammin, 50 miles East of Northam, there are several settlers living on the class of land above described; they have been there several years, and have amply demonstrated that wheat-growing can be made a success in that section even during very dry periods. They grow chiefly wheaten hay for the goldfields, their proximity giving them a decided advantage over the districts further West. At Mooranoppin, 20 miles more to the Eastward, wheat has for ten years or more successfully been cultivated on a light, sandy soil, of which there are thousands of acres available in the neighbourhood. By fertilising with Abrolhos guano fine yields of hay have been obtained, and it has been found that the crops on the light soil stand the heat better than they do on the forest land in that section. This year (1898) some crops averaged 30cwts. of wheaten hay to the acre.

The "total area under crop" in the Colony, at the end of February, 1899, was 171,776 acres, as against 133,183 acres in the

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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF "BUCKLANDS," NORTHAM, SHOWING EXTENT OF CLEARED COUNTRY.

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previous year. If there be added to the acreage under crop 2,590 acres under *permanent artificially-sown grasses*, 40,852 acres *cleared and prepared for immediate use*, and 41,593 acres of land *in fallow*, the area of arable land at the close of the season 1898-99 will show a total of 256,811 acres.

The average area under crop per head of the mean population of the Colony during the past nine years was as follows:—

Year.	Acres Per Head.	Mean Population.
1890 ...	1·56 ...	44,792
1891 ...	1·28 ...	50,130
1992 ...	1·43 ...	55,856
1893 ...	1·36 ...	61,710
1894 ...	1·08 ...	75,094
1895 ...	1·08 ...	90,221
1896 ...	0·91 ...	122,809
1897 ...	0·86 ...	155,749
1898 ...	1·01 ...	169,271

The foregoing figures might lead the reader to infer that there had been a serious falling off in the acreage under crop up to the year 1897, when it was only 0·86 per head; but when it is taken into consideration that the mean population increased from 44,792 in 1890 to 155,749 in 1897, and the acreage under crop from 69,678 acres in the season 1890-91 to 133,183 acres in 1897-8, and to 171,164 acres in 1898-99, it can be seen that there has been a substantial increase during the last eight seasons.

The following table indicates the progress in land cultivation during the last 10 years:—

Return of Acreage of some of the Principal Crops in Western Australia for the Ten Years, 1889-98.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay of all kinds.	Green Forage.	Vines.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889 ...	35507	5475	2075	80	462	25704	329	1088
1890 ...	33820	5322	1934	81	511	23183	161	1024
1891 ...	26866	3738	1302	23	532	28534	238	1004
1892 ...	35061	3666	1695	33	529	35124	214	1218
1893 ...	42673	3603	2571	37	630	29590	359	1643
1894 ...	21433	1949	1635	27½	703	49896	281½	1863
1895 ...	23241	1932	1880	23	668	63804	430	2217
1896 ...	31488½	1903	1753	30½	720½	69436½	815¼	*2294
1897 ...	38705½	1693½	1677¾	243¼	1361½	80938½	961¾	2654⅓
1898 ...	75031¾	2185¾	3072½	110¼	1675½	79223¼	564¼	2960⅝

* *It must also be pointed out that the acreages under "Vines" and "Fruit Trees" since 1896 have been compiled on the basis of the actual number of vines and fruit trees planted according to a standard supplied by the Bureau of Agriculture, which allows 600 vines and 100 fruit trees to the acre; a comparison between the figures of 1896-7 and those of previous years is therefore valueless.*

During the years 1894 to 1897 the chief cereals suffered considerably, owing to the attention devoted to the raising of hay and green forage to supply the enormous demand

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for fodder on the goldfields, while the acreage under wheat decreased from 42,673 acres in 1893 to 21,433 acres in 1894, there was an increase in the acreage under hay of 20,306 acres; since 1894 there has been a substantial annual increase in the acreage in wheat, the area under that crop for the season ending 28th February, 1899, over the previous year showing an increase of 36,326¼ acres. Oats and barley also show a considerably extended acreage. There was a decrease of 1,715¼ acres under hay, attributable to the fact that the local consuming limit was, for the time being, reached. An area of 1,675½ acres was devoted to the potato crop, an increase of 314 acres over the previous year.

The following returns show the

Total Yield of the principal Grain, Hay, and Root Crops in Western Australia for the Ten Years, 1889–98.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay of all kinds.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1889	504,902	92,877	42,545	1,017	1,891	24,394
1890	467,389	85,451	38,791	1,526	1,900	25,014
1891	265,852	40,745	20,328	344	1,729	24,109
1892	406,350	54,450	31,534	719	1,937	40,880
1893	520,198	47,329	47,603	573	2,309	34,196
1894	170,351	14,921	20,246	756	2,545	38,456
1895	188,077	18,691	19,326	600	2,290	53,758
1896	243,928	12,816	18,871	504	2,089	50,500
1897	408,595	23,423	29,266	4,826	4,270	75,464
1898	870,909	29,295	55,854	1,365	5,698	77,297

AND THE

Average Yields per Acre of the principal Grain, Hay, and Root Crops in Western Australia for the Ten Years, 1889–98.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay of all kinds.
1889	14·22	16·96	20·50	12·71	4·09	0·95
1890	13·82	16·06	20·06	18·84	3·72	1·08
1891	9·90	10·90	15·62	15·11	3·25	0·84
1892	11·59	14·85	18·61	21·78	3·67	1·16
1893	12·19	13·14	18·51	15·40	3·67	1·16
1894	7·95	7·66	12·39	27·5	3·62	0·77
1895	8·09	9·67	10·28	26·07	3·43	0·84
1896	7·75	6·73	10·76	16·66	2·90	0·73
1897	10·56	13·83	17·44	19·84	3·14	0·93
1898	11·61	13·40	18·18	12·38	3·40	0·98

It can be seen from the foregoing tables that the production of wheat has increased from 170,351 bushels in 1894 to 864,909 bushels in 1898, and the average yield per acre from 7·75 bushels in 1896 to 11·57 bushels in 1898.

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The following table shows the requirements, production, and deficiency of wheat per head of mean population for the years 1896-99 inclusive:—

Year.	Mean Population.	Quantity available for Food.	Gross requirements of Wheat for Seed and Food.	Home production of Wheat.	Deficiency.
	No.	Bushels. Per head.	Bushels. Per head.	Bushels. Per head.	Bushels. Per head.
1896	122,809	8·13	9·07	1·53	7·54
1897	155,749	7·18	8·06	1·57	6·49
1898	169,271	7·51	8·52	2·41	6·11
1899	* 169,000	* 7·57	* 8·60	* 5·15	* 3·45

* Estimated.

Estimating that the mean population of the Colony for the year 1899 will be about 169,000, and the wheat available for food about 7·57 bushels per head, it appears, since the quantity of wheat required for seed was 173,565 bushels, that during the year it will still be necessary to draw a supply from without of about 581,986 bushels of wheat, or, estimating one ton of flour as equivalent to 50 bushels of wheat, 11,640 tons of flour. This apparent deficiency shows an annual decrease from 7·54 bushels per head of mean population in 1896 to only 3·45 bushels in 1899. The home production of wheat, and the deficiency to be made up by importation from the Eastern colonies, serve to show on the one hand how largely local supplies are increasing with the greater attention paid to the growth of cereals, and, on the other hand, the effect which this fact has upon the importation. The above table also shows a diminution per head in the gross requirements of wheat for seed and food from 1896 to 1899. This is due to the alteration in the age groups, caused by the diminution in the number of adults, as compared with the increase in the number of children, which necessarily reduces the consumption per head.

Previous to 1896 the collection of the agricultural, live stock, and industrial statistics of each magisterial district was intrusted to the Resident Magistrates, from whose abstracts or reports the Registrar General compiled the returns. In the year mentioned above a new system was inaugurated, by which each holder of land of more than one acre in extent, the owner or person in charge of live stock, and the head of every industrial establishment were asked to fill in schedules provided by the Registrar General. These schedules detail all the particulars required *re* land, stock, and industry. The Resident Magistrates acted as statistical agents and the police as collectors, and the schedules for each district were sent directly to the Registrar General for tabulation. The new system was found to be a vast improvement on the old, and on the 23rd December, 1897, the "Industrial Statistics Act" was assented to, embodying the new system of collection, and making it compulsory for all persons concerned to furnish returns as required by the Registrar General.

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Total Acreage of the principal Grain Crops and the Hay and Potato Crops in the various Electoral Districts for the Seasons 1897 and 1898.

Electoral Districts.	1897.					1898.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Potatoes.
Albany	...	...	...	8½	3½	...	...	...	6½	1½
Beverley	3,785½	57½	88½	5,782½	35½	7,498¾	97	168	5,877½	16
Bunbury	248	43	5	1,459½	212½	462	140¾	13	1,472½	27
Canning	...	6	...	804½	40½	67	29	2¼	1,279½	9
Coolgardie, North	...	...	...	1						
Dundas	30	4½	2	561½	9½	9½	...	3½	612½	
Fremantle	5	5	10	50	2	...	...	...	198½	15
Do. East ...	...	...	...	38½	4	..	...	...	12	1
Do. North ...	...	...	...	3						
Do. South ...	2	10	2	302	27½	20	13	2	422	5
Gascoyne	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	14	
Geraldton	989	15	43	1,932	8	1,440½	73	66	1,989	5
Greenough	4,338	229½	674½	6,104½	4	5,744	218	705	5,331	1
Irwin	2,994	79	227	3,269½	8½	4,058	68	311	3,083	6
Kimberley, West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Moore	2,462	438	112	3,185½	24½	3,662¼	549½	98½	3,643½	19
Murchison	184½	6	55	929	11½	546	8	29	1,115½	4
Murray	163½	30½	15	3,384	98½	354	132	26½	3,808½	110
Nelson	353½	52½	2½	1,157	58½	831	220½	17½	1,300½	94
Northam	5,475½	64	66	13,710½	...	15,392	427	202½	15,369¾	4
Perth, East ...	...	...	...	38	3	...	1	...	...	1
Perth, North ...	...	...	...	53	28½	...	...	...	124½	37
Plantagenet ...	765	45½	115¼	2,684½	197½	1,479	48½	37¼	1,679¾	254
Sussex	207	142½	...	796½	110½	234½	68½	5	941	139
Swan	545½	29	1	3,654½	29½	759	51½	7	3,547½	55
Toodyay	4,801½	91	76½	6,228½	3	9,720¾	251	70½	6,473½	21
Wellington	713½	122	6	4,853½	363½	1,266½	297½	24	4,865	478
Williams	5,545	197	101½	8,370	1½	13,492	371½	142½	7,778	
Yalgoo	...	...	...	15	½	15	...	...	45	
Yilgarn	...	...	...	30	...	10				
York	5,097½	10	111	11,505½	76	7,970½	8	254	7,923	2
Total	38,705½	16,77¾	1,693½	80,93 ¼	1,361½	75,031¾	3,072½	2,18 ¾	78,923¾	1,675

The above table shows that the acreage under wheat in the Northam Electoral District increased from 5,475½ acres in 1897 to 15,392 acres in 1898; in the Williams District, from 5,545 to 13,492 acres; in the Beverley District, from 3,785½ to 7,498¾ acres; in the York District, from 5,097½ to 7,970¼ acres; in Toodyay, from 4,801½ to 9,720¾ acres; in Greenough, from 4,338 to 5,744 acres; in the Irwin District, from 2,994 to 4,058 acres; in the Moore District, from 2,462 to 3,662¼ acres; and in 14 other districts from 4,206½ to 7,493¾ acres; making a total for the year of 74,731¾ acres under wheat, as against 38,705½ acres in 1897. The Moore District heads the list with 549½ acres in oats; Greenough with 705, the largest acreage sown with barley. Northam had the largest area under hay, viz., 15,369¾ acres; and Wellington shows 478 acres in potatoes, over one-fourth of the entire area under this root crop in the Colony.

The following returns, while they show in some lines that the production is rapidly overtaking the demand, at the same time emphasise the necessity of, and advantages to be obtained by, developing the undoubted productive capabilities of the Colony, and conclusively prove the opportunities there are for enterprise in the

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direction of producing many foodstuffs which are now largely imported from the Eastern colonies:—

Declared Customs Values of certain Agricultural Produce imported into Western Australia during the Ten Years, 1888–1897.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley ...	783	499	474	2,177	1,144	1,381	1,747	1,918	5,140	4,998	20,261
Beans ...	...	...	...	...	...	84	277	352	520	408	1,641
*Bran ...	7,818	7,998	7,014	14,135	11,485	7,667	20,865	43,394	40,272	39,813	190,491
†Chaff ...	1,603	2,574	9,381	15,753	2,060	37,367	50,298	70,951	55,969	8,389	254,350
Flour ...	37,070	27,846	19,113	48,323	46,120	44,300	62,712	152,135	197,519	156,411	791,549
Hay ...	...	...	...	...	...	378	1,521	2,294	3,051	1,261	8,505
Hops ...	1,759	1,260	3,321	3,768	2,354	3,712	4,706	8,531	10,723	12,941	53,075
Maize and Grain	1,059	624	414	1,155	79	543	777	1,505	2,653	2,850	11,659
Malt ...	1,296	1,435	1,426	1,713	2,759	5,537	9,834	19,302	27,933	28,932	100,167
Oatmeal ...	1,170	1,464	1,725	2,325	2,974	6,023	5,253	9,698	11,092	11,747	53,471
Oats ...	7,998	12,517	26,311	28,404	26,982	42,916	116,207	117,233	109,719	81,878	570,165
Onions ...	244	376	854	1,329	1,234	3,254	3,989	10,620	13,545	11,887	47,332
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	996	1,413	1,760	1,588	1,663	7,420
Pollard ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,208	5,779	7,615	6,622	6,906	30,130
Potatoes ...	3,232	3,276	5,880	7,238	7,147	10,121	10,219	33,601	43,795	69,430	193,939
Rye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	113	55	206
Wheat ...	3,083	609	1,086	17,376	2,189	3,307	17,812	40,112	51,282	56,906	193,762
Total Value of Imports of Agricultural Produce	67,120	60,478	76,999	143,696	106,527	170,824	313,423	521,045	581,536	486,475	2,528,123

* Previous to 1894 pollard was included under this heading

† Previous to 1894 hay was included under this heading.

Comparing the imports for 1898 with 1897, it will be seen that there has been a decrease of £142 in the value of barley, £10,459 in bran, £47,580 in chaff, £41,108 in flour, £1,790 in hay, £27,841 in oats, and £1,658 in onions; while there have been increases of £2,218 in the value of hops, £197 in maize and grain, £999 in

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malt, £655 in oatmeal, £5,624 in wheat, and £25,635 in potatoes. It is proper here to state, however, that the imports of potatoes for 1897 and 1898 were respectively 11,992 tons and 8,476 tons, or a decrease for the year 1898 of 3,516 tons.

It will be observed that the decrease in the importation of chaff and hay amounted to £49,370 during the year, and it is safe to assume that these articles have about disappeared from the list of imports, the local production now supplying the demand.

Declared Customs Values of certain Farm Yard and Dairy Products imported into Western Australia, from 1889 to 1898 inclusive.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bacon	7,669	4,615	7,097	9,111	11,871	16,168	26,198	56,858	64,455	67,443	271,480
Beeswax	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	53	92	47	222
Butter	16,680	16,023	22,781	29,059	36,148	50,354	73,999	148,971	188,478	195,467	777,960
Cheese	6,397	5,219	7,001	7,064	6,870	7,235	11,201	30,118	20,300	21,058	122,463
Eggs	85	161	849	1,874	2,122	4,996	11,920	33,389	51,429	52,667	159,492
*Hams	...	...	...	...	...	3,683	5,435	11,324	13,693	11,492	45,627
Hides	501	984	753	624	293	237	6	74	10	8	3,490
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	595	1,340	2,831	2,239	2,952	9,957
Lard	357	372	423	921	747	550	680	1,139	1,043	1,433	7,665
Meats (fresh, salt, and preserved)	7,607	7,901	11,821	22,337	16,971	44,329	50,214	87,183	82,212	3,989	404,564
Milk (preserved, and compounds thereof)	2,724	3,609	6,937	8,048	9,792	17,639	37,167	47,466	73,799	73,198	280,379
Poultry	18	4	13	165	245	542	1,786	3,196	3,218	2,059	11,246
Tallow	308	320	366	1,816	234	334	980	565	254	170	5,347
Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	2,269	5,775	11,443	10,872	9,347	39,706
Total Value of Imports of Produce	£42,346	39,208	58,041	81,019	85,293	148,944	226,713	434,610	512,094	511,330	2,139,598

* Previous to 1894 included in *Bacon*.

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From the foregoing return it can be seen that the imports of bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, honey, and lard are increasing yearly; not because the Colony is incapable of producing these articles, but during the last four or five years the demand was so great for hay and grain that the agriculturalists devoted all their energies to the production of those staples. Recently steps have been taken in the direction of doing away with this unnatural state of affairs. The Government have purchased a number of thoroughbred bulls, which are distributed through the districts where dairying should be carried on. A butter factory has been erected at the Vasse, and by these and other means an impetus has been given to the dairy industry, which, it is anticipated, will result beneficially to the producers and consumers alike.

There was a slight falling-off in the imports of preserved milk, cream, etc. (£601) during 1898 as compared with 1897. When it is understood that the milk and cream brought into the Colony during the last two years was invoiced at £146,997, there must surely be fine openings for this branch of the dairying industry in the South-Western and Eastern districts, from which there are lines of railways connecting with Perth and Fremantle and the several large towns upon the Eastern goldfields.

During the year 1897, 2,542 hives of bees (out of a total of 3,150) produced 93,948lbs. of honey and 3,795lbs. of wax, while we imported no less than 135,912lbs. of honey and 144,726lbs. of beeswax during the same period. In 1898, 2,586 hives of bees produced 47,487lbs. of honey and 3,205lbs. of beeswax. The serious falling-off in the honey crop during 1898 was owing mainly to the ravages of the bee-moth and the scarcity of blossoms on the Red Gum trees, and the consequent failure of the bees to gather honey.

While there was a decrease of £8,223 in the total value of fresh, preserved, and salted meats imported in 1898, as compared with 1897, the falling off was confined almost entirely to fresh (frozen) meats. In 1897 Western Australia imported 2,631,767lbs. of fresh meats, valued at £20,270; in 1898 the imports were 249,908lbs., valued at £3,113; preserved meats increased from £55,584 to £62,363, and salt pork from £266 to £3,959.

These facts, taken into consideration with the large annual increase in the number of head of live stock for slaughter introduced into the Colony, show conclusively that there are splendid opportunities in Western Australia for graziers and farmers generally.

While satisfactory progress has been made on some lines, the production of the above-mentioned articles, also poultry, honey, beeswax, etc., could be profitably carried on within this Colony to an almost unlimited extent.

Taking all classes of selection together, including Pastoral Leases, the year's transactions show an increase in the acreage of selections approved for the year, as compared with 1897, of 1,337,465 acres, made up by increases of 980,472 acres in pastoral leases, 357,217 acres in timber leases, other leases 68,309 acres, while there was a falling-off in conditional purchase and other selections of 50,977 acres, and in sales and grants of 17,556 acres. The conditional purchase selection for 1897 was phenomenal, and it was not to be expected that it would continue at the same rate.

Compared with 1896, the selections under conditional purchase, etc., show an increase of over 100 per cent. for the year 1898.

The purchase of the West Australian Land Company's areas, which, though completed previously, was not taken into account in the return of alienated lands until 1897, reduced the total area shown in the returns as alienated by 2,823,196 acres, and the acquisitions under the Agricultural Lands Purchase Act caused a further reduction by 38,568 acres, leaving the total area alienated, or in course of alienation, on the 31st December, 1898, as 6,292,421 acres, compared with 6,024,638 acres for 1897.

During the year ended 31st December, 1898, the Crown Lands Department approved of 493 applications for free homestead farms, covering 76,963 acres; 1,710 conditional purchases, covering 266,864 acres, exclusive of 125 applications for 24,825 acres under the Agricultural Lands Purchase Act; 46 homestead leases, covering 71,970 acres; and six village allotments, comprising four acres, were also granted, making a total of 2,380 applications for 440,626 acres. The Department also approved of 471 leases and licenses, without the option of future alienation, covering 7,524,969 acres. Among the number were pastoral leases, comprising 6,922,462 acres, and 155 timber licenses for 594,197 acres.

The revenue of the Department, taken from the report of the Under Secretary for Lands for the year 1898, amounted to £171,016, an increase of £9,092 on the previous year.

There was a large increase in timber rents of £17,830, in ordinary rents of £18,166, and royalty on guano of £772; while there was a falling-off in sales of £27,943. This was partly due to the decrease in goldfield sales and depreciations in values, combined with the sale of a much greater proportion of suburban lots, which did not realise anything like the price per acre of town lots, and to the amended regulations under which the payment of purchase money is extended over a longer period.

In the alienation by sale of rural lands, a comparison with 1897 shows a falling-off of 18,062 acres, which is attributable to the fact that the holdings under the regulations prior to those of 1887 were granted under ten years' tenure, and from that year the twenty years' purchase came into force; the number and average of rural redemptions must consequently decrease from year to year, until the selections under the Regulations of 1887 begin to mature.

Of the areas originally granted to the West Australian Land Company, under the provision of the "Hordern Contract," for the construction of the Great Southern Railway, nearly three millions of acres came back into the hands of the Government on the purchase of the railway and other assets. When the lands were thrown open on the 11th of February, 1897, there was a rush for selections, especially in those portions of the area more especially favoured as regards railway facilities. The first rush being over, the selections during 1898 were considerably less than in 1897, though they were sufficient in number to show that settlement in that part of the Colony is still proceeding at a satisfactory rate.

During 1898, 440 selections under conditional purchase within this estate, covering 63,951 acres, were approved, as contrasted with

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621 applications for 118,180 acres in 1897; so that, since the lands were made available, no less than 1,061 holdings of—in all—182,131 acres have been taken up under these conditions alone.

The falling-off in free farms in this area in the second year is more noticeable, the number being 75, compared with 139; and the area 11,940 acres, as against 21,665 acres in the previous year.

The transactions under the Agricultural Lands Purchase Act show that the Government have acquired, by re-purchase, the Coondle, the Mt. Hardey, the Throssell, the Warding, and the Clifton estates, comprising altogether 38,568 acres, at a cost of £44,513. In purchasing these estates the Government borrowed £19,040 from the Post Office Savings Bank, at 4 per cent.; and £25,473 was raised by the issue of debentures bearing 3 per cent. interest. The gross amount of interest and principal due at the end of 20 years, when the loans mature, will be £75,030. The areas available for selection, after deducting for roads, reserves, etc., amount to 37,358 acres, out of which 128 selections, covering 25,120 acres, were sold up to the end of 1898; leaving 12,238 acres open for selection, 3,175 acres of which are included in the Warding Estate, which was not offered for sale in that year. The revenue from this source, received to the end of 1898, was £3,340; and it is calculated that the 20 years revenue, on the basis of the receipts for that year, will amount to £66,798; and based on the full selection of all the sub-divided areas, it is estimated that the possible gross revenue and sinking fund earnings will reach the sum of £105,064 at the close of the 20 years.

During the year ended 31st December, 1898, the Crown Lands Department sold 1,149 town and suburban allotments, covering 1,647 acres, realising £42,657, as against 1,152 lots, covering 1,035 acres, sold for £82,535 in 1897. Since the introduction of Responsible Government in 1890 the total sales have been as follows:—5,066 lots, 6,735 acres, yielding a revenue of £352,105. It is proper to note that the sum of £11,856 was also received in 1898, in the shape of instalments on uncompleted sales.

In 1898, 26 town and village sites were declared, and the lots, numbering 2,630, were thrown open for sale. Four suburban areas, situated at Coondle, Hannan's, Ivanhoe, and Mt. Hardey, comprising 360 allotments, were also thrown open for selection.

Two agricultural areas, at Perup and Wilgarrup, were declared on the 28th October, 1898, making the total number in the Colony at the end of the year 34; of this total 32, embracing an area of 919,366 acres, have been partially subdivided into 3,319 rural lots, comprising 602,422 acres, and 243 reserves, covering 61,259 acres. In addition to the foregoing, two special areas (Myrup and Dalyup), located 40 miles from Esperance, comprising 79,000 acres, 8,023 of which have been surveyed into blocks of from 56 to 204 acres each, have been thrown open for selection.

During the year 1898, 3,604 tons of guano were shipped from the Abrolhos Islands; 2,747 tons were exported to foreign countries; the balance, 857 tons, was used within the Colony. No licenses for other islands are granted for export of this manure, all the other deposits being kept for local use.

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Particulars of Agricultural Areas open for Selection on the 31st December, 1898.

Name.	Total Acreage of Area.	Acreage at present surveyed.	Acreage of Blocks.	Estimated cost of clearing, per Acre.	Situation of Area.		Railway.	Quality, Advantages, etc., of Land.
					Miles from Perth.	Miles from nearest Town.		
Meckering ...	39,100	34,468	180 to 60	£4	89	20 from Northam ...	Yilgarn	Excellent for cereals, vegetables, and fruit. **Water** obtainable at about 20ft. Admirably **situated** to supply Yilgarn Goldfield.
Tammin ...	15,378	15,173	100 to 654	£4	117	51 ,, Northam ...	Do.	Rich clay soil. Water scarce. Suitable for **cereals** and fruit. 14 inches rainfall.
Caljie... ...	12,500	11,796	190 to 500	£3	65	5 ,, York	Eastern	Well adapted for growth of cereals.
Beverley ...	35,000	23,595	100 to 296	£3 to £4	103	5 ,, Beverley ...	Great Southern	Good for **cereals and fruit** and mixed farming.
Moorumbine	29,689	28,809	200 to 530	£3 to £4	118	20 ,, Beverley ...	Do.	**Good for cereals and fruit** and mixed farming.
Wickepin ...	68,852	66,902	200 to 1350	£3	163	10 ,, Cuballing ...	Do.	**Excellent for cereals and fruit.**
Narrogin ...	25,000	12,198	68 / 100 to 650	£4	162	2 ,, Narrogin ...	Do.	**Good for cereals, etc.**
Wagin ...	26,000	15,807	120 to 270	£3	192	1 ,, Wagin Lake...	Do.	**Fair. Some good.** Cereals.
Katanning ...	50,617	48,383	60 to 250	£3 to £4	225	1 ,, Katanning ...	Do.	Very good. Cereals and fruit.
Ewlyamartup	45,195	44,054	Av. about 450	£3	230	2 ,, Broome Hill...	Do.	Good, and suitable for corn growing.
Tenterden ...	30,000	10,485	100 to 368	£4	291	50 ,, Albany ...	Do.	Good corn lands and suitable for fruit growing.
Darkan ...	57,500	11,770	146 to 703	£4	222	30 ,, Wagin Lake...	Do.	Well adapted for fruit and cereals. Splendid rainfall.
Tweed ...	19,685	19,525	100 to 250	£6	175	10 ,, Bridgetown ...	Bunbury and Donnybrook	Splendid alluvial soil. Heavy rainfall. This area contains some of the finest agricultural and fruit-growing land in the Colony.
Preston ...	51,545	51,011	160 to 600	£6	...	25 ,, Bunbury ...	Do. ...	Good alluvial soil, specially adapted for potatoes and other root crops, fruit, dairying, and pig breeding. **Heavy rainfall.**
Boyanup ...	40,843	40,843	100 to 298	£5	131	16 ,, Bunbury ...	Do. ...	Well adapted **for cereal, fruit, and vegetable growing, and dairying.**
Collie	7,150	6,891	160 to 116	£5	102	8 ,, Bunbury ... / 25 ,, Collie Coalfield	South-Western ...	**Exceedingly fertile, and extensively watered.**
Harvey ...	28,170	21,499	Av. about 120	£6	75	40 ,, Bunbury ...	Do.	**Suitable for growing vegetables, fruit, and cereals.**
Coolup ...	50,000	32,128	120 to 160	£6	56	2 ,, Pinjarrah and / 59 ,, Bunbury ...	Do.	Suitable for fruit, vegetables, and cereals. **Rainfall** heavy and regular.
Serpentine ...	15,200	14,571	120 to 368	£5	31	24 ,, Pinjarrah ...	Do.	Cereal and fruit growing. Heavy rainfall.
Jandakot ...	36,000	32,960	About 120	£10	12	10 ,, Fremantle ...	Do.	Swampy. Suitable for vegetables, **especially** potatoes, and dairying.
Uduc	12,000	8,354	119 to 214	£6	80	5 ,, Cookernup ...	Do.	Rich soil. Water plentiful. Suitable for **growth** of vegetables, fruit and cereals.
Nonga ...	11,311	11,280	96 to 394	£4	346	5 ,, Northampton	Geralton to Northampton	Clay soil, suitable for cereals and fruit.
Appertarra ...	6,564	6,423	13 to 827	£3	341	Adjoins Northampton	Do. ...	Suitable for cereals and fruit. (Mineral.)
Mullewa ...	12,000	6,479	160	£3	364	65 from Geraldton ...	Northern	Stiff clay soil, suitable for cereals and fruit.

Koojan ...	9,725	9,375	160	£4	57	50 ,, Guildford ...	Midland	Good soil, suitable for cereals.
Dalaroo ...	4,025	3,685	160	£4	98	At Moora	Do.	Rich loamy soil. Heavily timbered. No surface water.
Bainding ...	55,000	9,090	160	£5	156	90 from Northam ...	Yilgarn ... ... ,,	Plenty by sinking.
Doodlekine ...	40,000	13,878	160 to 250	£4	142	75 ,, Northam ...	Do.	Soil, light sandy loam. Timbered with jam, gimlet wood, and mallee scrub. Rainfall 13 inches.
Mokine ...	3,100	2,489	101 to 198	£4	55	25 ,, York	Eastern	Soil, light sandy loam. Timbered with jam, gimlet wood, and mallee scrub. Rainfall 13 inches.
Tanjanerup ...	7,200	6,968	100 to 160	£6	176	18 ,, Bridgetown ...	Donnybrook-Bridgetown	Cereals, and specially adapted for fruit.
Dumberning	31,147	26,894	40 to 687	£3 to £4	180	Adjoins Narrogin ...	Great Southern	Cereals and fruit.
Dowerin ...	43,870	15,878	100 to 1090	£3 to £4	120	40 from Northam ...	Yilgarn	Cereals. Timbered with salmon gum, gimlet, and morrell.

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There were 740 reservations of 465,909 acres set aside for various public purposes during the year 1898, as against 820 reservations, comprising 130,844 acres, in 1897. The heavy increase in the area is due to the fact that 258,581 acres were set apart for reservoirs, catchment areas, and other purposes in connection with the Coolgardie and other schemes of water supply; 94,636 acres as commonages; 52,238 for timber; 11,019 as resting places for travellers and stock; and considerable tracts for agricultural, town and suburban, residential, recreation, sanitary, and other areas.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1898, 2,869 conditional purchases, other holdings, and reserves were surveyed by the Crown Lands Department, comprising an area of 561,920 acres; 3,283 miles of roads, rivers, traverses, etc.; 112 Agricultural areas, covering 6,003 acres, and 4,385 town lots were also surveyed by officers of the Department.

Vines and Fruit Trees.

It is now generally conceded that the area of country in Western Australia capable of producing the fruits and vegetables of the temperate and semi-tropic zones has, up to a recent period, been very much under-estimated, and while there are large tracts of sandy waterless wastes in the interior, yet, even in that section, fertile oases are occasionally found where the vine, the fruit tree, and most sorts of vegetables grow and yield abundantly.

The fruit, vine, and vegetable-producing districts of the Colony extend from the Murchison River, in the North, to King George's Sound, in the South, with an average breadth of about 50 miles, extending from the coast inland at the former locality to 150 miles in the South-Western district.

The variety of soils and the climatic conditions found in this large area render it possible to grow profitably all the different varieties of table, raisin, and wine grapes, together with the orange, lemon, lime, mandarin, apple, peach, apricot, plum, pear, and all other kinds of citrus and deciduous fruits and vegetables of Central and Southern Europe.

There is, however, this to be said: while all the products enumerated can be grown within the limits mentioned, the soil generally is "patchy"—not of a uniform character—the tracts capable of producing fruit, etc., are limited in extent to the following: alluvial valleys along the rivers, the swamp lands, most of which can be easily drained, and, when thus reclaimed, may be converted into orchards or gardens; the valleys among the hills where the water is near the surface; the slopes of the ranges in the ironstone gravel, which is considered, when mixed with a fair proportion of loam, the soil best suited to the production of high-class wines; the gullies, river-beds, and other places where there are rich

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deposits of loam, in which vines and fruit trees thrive luxuriantly; the gullies along the brooks and around the springs, as well as on the low alluvial soil, where the flooded gum, often associated with grass trees or "blackboys," marks out fertile strips of land; the chocolate soil—locally known as the "jam" or "wattle" country—which is considered, on the whole, one of the best balanced in the elements of plant food in the Colony; finally, occasional rich patches of volcanic origin and of great fertility. In spots all over the country salt patches are to be found, and these generally appear after the clearing of the land. Their occurrence is more noticeable in what would have been otherwise the most fertile parts of the field, in hollows, or at the base of sloping ground where, owing to the leaching process, these salts accumulate.

It is difficult to estimate the proportion or percentage of barren soils throughout the section under review. It must, however, be admitted that there are large areas where the soil varies from a coloured sandy loam to a pure white sand. This description of country supports shrubs of different sorts, banksias, and, in places where the sand is not too deep, either white or red gums interspersed with blackboys, and, near the coast, the willow, myrtle, or peppermint tree. It is hopeless to ever expect that areas of pure sand can be continuously cultivated with a profitable return.

In the well-sheltered little valleys, from 10 to 30 miles east of Geraldton, there are several fine orchards and gardens. At New Norcia the Benedictine monks have splendid orchards, vineyards, and vegetable gardens, where for many years they have grown sufficient fruit and vegetables, besides making enough wine to supply the wants of their community.

Large areas of salmon gum and gimlet wood extend, in the neighbourhood of Carnamah, for a long distance along the Midland Railway line. Wherever springs of fresh water are found, they transform the naturally dry country, and under the sunny skies, trees and vines bear enormous crops.

At Bindoon there are several fine orchards and gardens. Gingin is noted for its oranges; there are to be found a number of trees over 50 years of age still bearing large crops of oranges; along the brook are many fine orange groves, and thousands of citrus and deciduous fruit trees have been planted in the district within the last five years. Along the Swan there are many orchards and vineyards. At Gooseberry Hill and through the Darling Range, in sheltered valleys and on sunny slopes, there are acres of vines and fruit trees.

In the Avon Valley, from Beverley to York, Northam, Toodyay, and Newcastle, there are thousands of acres which might be converted, with irrigation, into orchards and vineyards. At Beverley there were on the 28th February, 1899, 120 acres in vines and fruit trees; at York, 144 acres; at Northam, 421 acres; and at Toodyay, 750

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acres. At Katanning, on the Great Southern Railway, apples have recently been picked weighing over a pound each. At Mount Barker and near Albany there are a number of orchards, vineyards, and garden areas.

Starting from Perth, and going South towards Bunbury, along the Western slopes of the range, and thence through the Blackwood and Sussex districts, are some of the finest fruit and garden lands in the Colony. All the fruits of the temperate zone grow to perfection, especially apples, which for colour, size, and flavour are not excelled in any part of Australia. Pears do equally well; small fruits and berries of all sorts thrive and yield good crops. Citrus trees find the climate rather cold to thrive profitably South of Bunbury. There are, however, many orchards of fine orange and lemon trees at the Canning, in the Darling Range, at Armadale, Wongong, on the Harvey River, and at other points along the South-Western Railway line.

Wines of the claret and light Burgundy types can be produced even South of Bunbury; but the climate is hardly warm and dry enough for the successful cultivation of the Muscat family of grapes for raisins; indeed, at the latitude of Albany, grapes do not ripen well, and their extensive cultivation in that section is not recommended.

Western Australia, with the advantages it possesses in the way of soil, climate, and rainfall, and from the fact that her ports are the last points of call on the Australian continent for the steamers on their way to Europe, should, in the near future, be able to produce fruits not only sufficient to supply the needs of the Colony, but also a surplus for export to the United Kingdom.

Prior to 1897 all statistical information regarding production was given by magisterial districts; but under "The Industrial Statistics Act, 1897," the Registrar General is now required to tabulate the returns "according to the several electoral districts." Consequently the tables for the past two years have been arranged as prescribed by the Act, and in some instances it is almost impossible to show the increase by districts during the past decade. Taking the colony as a whole, however, the areas planted with vines and fruit trees show a handsome annual increase.

In 1889 there were 892 acres under vines, and 1,826 acres of orchards and gardens in the colony; at the end of the season 1898 (February 28, 1899) the acreages under vines and orchards were respectively 2,960⅝ acres and 3,677½ acres. But as these latter figures have been compiled on the basis of the actual number of vines and trees planted, according to a standard supplied by the Department of Agriculture, which allows 600 vines or 100 fruit trees to the acre, a comparison between the figures for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, and those of previous years would probably be misleading.

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1. Vineyard at Armadale. 2. Harvesting at Mornington. 3. Orchard at Kataninng. 4. M. E. Jull's Vineyard, Armadale. 5. General View of the Hon. F. H. Piesse's Orchard, Katanning. 6. Potato Crop, Rolands. 7. Harvest Time, Beverley.

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Acreage under Vines, 1897 and 1898.

	Wine Grapes.		Table Grapes.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Productive.	Not. Bearing.	Wine Grapes.	Table Grapes.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
1897 ...	1,252½	588¾	533½	280	1,841¼	813½	2,654¾
1898 ...	1,289⅞	599⅝	588⅞	482¼	1,889½	1,071⅛	2,960⅝
Increase	62⅝	10⅞	55⅜	202¼	48¼	257⅝	305⅞

It can be seen by the above table that 305⅞ acres were planted with vines during the year 1898; that there was an increase of 48¼ and 257⅝ acres respectively of wine and table grapes over the previous year; and that there were increases of 62⅝ acres of producing wine grapes and 55⅜ acres of producing table grapes during the twelve months.

The Swan district heads the list with 933⅝ acres, an increase of 134⅝ acres over 1897; Toodyay comes second with 530 acres; Murray next with 213⅝ acres; Northam, 208¼ acres; Canning, 175 acres; Moore, 172¾ acres; Wellington, 168⅞ acres; Williams, 114¾ acres; and the remaining 443¾ acres are in 27 electoral districts, from Kimberley in the North to Albany in the South, including 16 acres in the Murchison district; but so far no vines have been planted on any of the Eastern goldfields.

The following table gives the number of bearing and newly planted (non-bearing) fruit trees in the Colony for the years 1897 and 1898:—

Fruits.	1897.		1898.		Increase.		Total Increase.
	Productive.	Not Bearing	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Productive.	Not Bearing.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Orange	110¾	179¾	140¾	283⅛	30	103⅜	133⅜
Lemon	35	95¾	49½	115¾	14½	20	34½
Apple	436¾	601½	470¼	839½	34⅛	238	272⅛
Pear	64⅜	106¾	85⅛	145¼	20¾	38½	59¼
Quince	42⅞	32⅜	53¼	44⅛	10⅜	11¾	22⅛
Apricot	78¾	107⅜	103⅛	125¼	24⅜	17⅞	42¼
Peach	184½	149⅜	189¾	198⅛	5¼	48½	53¾
Plum	87½	90½	97	118¼	9½	27¾	37½
Nectarine	34⅝	26¾	37⅝	36¾	3	10	13
Cherry	8½	28⅝	7¾	32⅛	...	3½	2¾
Fig	166⅞	64¾	172½	92¾	5⅝	28⅜	34
Almond	40⅝	33¼	42⅛	44⅞	1½	11⅝	13⅛
Loquat	11½	8¾	13¼	10½	2	1¾	3¾
Mulberry	17¾	9¾	18¾	11⅞	1	2⅛	3⅛
Olive	15⅝	8⅞	16¼	11⅜	0⅜	2¼	2⅞
Other Fruits ...	20½	22⅝	45⅞	24⅜	25⅜	1⅜	27⅛
Total ...	1,356¼	1,566⅝	1,543½	2,134	187¾	567⅜	754⅛

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From the above it can be seen that the total acreage under fruit trees in Western Australia, at the close of the year 1898, amounted to 1,543½ acres of producing trees and 2,134 acres of young trees which had not begun to give any return to the grower, making a grand total of 3,677½ acres. It is satisfactory to observe that during the twelve months 187¾ acres came into bearing; that there was an increase of 567⅜ acres of non-bearing trees over the previous year, and that 754⅝ acres of fruit trees of various kinds were planted during the year 1898. Apples head the list with an increase of 272⅛ acres, making a total of 1,310⅜ acres devoted to that fruit, of which 470⅞ acres were in bearing, an increase of 34⅛ acres in this respect over the previous year. Oranges come next with an increase of 133⅜ acres planted during the year, the total acreage under this fruit being 423⅞ acres, of which 140⅜ acres were productive trees, an increase of 30 acres over the year 1897. The other fruits most in favour are the peach, apricot, pear, fig, plum, etc.

Fruit trees will grow in every electoral district of the colony, with the exception, perhaps, of the Coolgardies, Kimberley, East, Murchison South, Roebourne, and Yalgoo. There were, at the beginning of 1899, 404⅜ acres in the Swan district, or an increase of 34⅜ acres over the preceding year; 362⅜ acres in the Murray district, or 79⅜ acres more than in the previous year; 346¼ acres in the Nelson district, an increase of 85 acres; 334 acres in the Canning district, an increase of 133¾ acres; 301⅝ acres in the Plantagenet district, an increase of 48⅞ acres; 264⅛ acres in the Williams district, an increase of 74⅜ acres; 212⅛ acres in the Northam district, an increase of 103⅝ acres; 220¼ acres in the Toodyay district, an increase of 27¾ acres; 278½ acres in the Wellington district, an increase of 35⅝ acres.

The following table gives the values of imports for the years 1889-98 of certain fruit and vegetable produce that might be grown in the colony :—

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Candied Peel	190	203	263	274	234	266
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	1,722
Fruits—Dried, N.O.E. ...	3,321	4,925	6,057	6,848	5,622	2,750
Green	1,444	1,163	1,551	2,229	2,743	5,431
Bottled & Tinned	1,973	1,863	2,606	3,048	3.097	6,765
Jams, Jellies, and Preserves	6,049	6,970	9,874	11,755	11,977	22,030
Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs...	1,064	1,518	2,385	3,278	3,529	5,823
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	1,518
Salad Oil	308	354	491	482	303	429
Vegetables—Fresh * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preserved ...	1,143	1,212	2,067	3,220	2,828	8,614
Total value of Imports of Fruit, etc.	15,492	18,208	25,294	31,134	30,333	55,348

* Not including potatoes and onions.

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Value of Imports, etc.—continued.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Candied Peel	336	458	519	415	3,158
Currants	1,906	3,483	5,314	4,695	17,120
Fruits—Dried, N.O.E. ...	4,426	6,649	6,091	2,716	49,405
Green	8,878	13,402	20,037	17,245	74,123
Bottled & Tinned	14,653	23,914	32,049	30,474	120,442
Jams, Jellies, and Preserves	27,637	48,131	52,324	47,026	243,773
Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs ...	4,686	955	6,017	5,623	34,878
Raisins	2,251	4,032	5,159	4,480	17,440
Salad Oil	786	860	845	706	5,564
Vegetables—Fresh * ...	...	850	1,324	555	2,729
Preserved ...	14,987	25,989	18,473	15,361	93,894
Total value of Imports of Fruit, etc.	80,546	128,723	148,152	129,296	662,526

* Not including potatoes and onions.

It will be observed from the above return that there has been a falling off all along the line in the values, comparing 1898 with 1897, amounting in all to £18,856. It seems extraordinary, however, that it should have been necessary to import fruits to the value of a quarter of a million sterling, during the last decade, into this colony.

The imports of jams, jellies, candied peel, etc., amounted to nearly the same figures, thus causing nearly half a million of money to be sent abroad, which might, to a large extent, have found its way into the pockets of the producers of the colony.

The number of cases of fresh fruit passed by the inspectors of the Agricultural Department, at the principal ports of the colony, during 1898 was 48,408. Out of this number there were 21,312 cases of oranges, 10,090 cases of lemons, 6,328 cases of bananas, and 6,101 cases of plums.

Under the provisions of "The Insect Pests Act, 1896," power is vested in the Department of Agriculture to recommend the appointment of inspectors, with power to call upon the occupiers of orchards, vineyards, nurseries, or gardens, and notify them to take efficient measures for the eradication of any pest, disease, or disorder with which their fruit trees, vines, or other vegetation are found by the inspectors to be infected. If such occupier then persists in not complying with an order to this effect, issued by the Chief Inspector, the Department may, subject to an appeal to the Resident Magistrate, carry out any measures deemed necessary, without the consent of the occupier, and at his expense.

ORDERS REGULATING THE IMPORTATION AND DISINFECTION OF VINE CUTTINGS, BUDS, AND GRAPES.

1. All consignees, agents, or other persons engaged or concerned in he importation of vine cuttings to the Colony of Western Australia shall, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of such vine cuttings at the first port or place of debarkation in the Colony of Western Australia, deliver the said

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vine cuttings to the Chief Inspector or a Local Inspector appointed in that behalf. In the event of the consignee or his agent failing to deliver the said vine cuttings to the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector within the prescribed time, the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector shall seize the said vine cuttings. If upon such seizure the said vine cuttings are found to be infected with any injurious insects (or their germs), or with fungi, blight, or other diseases injurious to fruit or to fruit trees or vines, or to other trees or plants, the said Inspector shall immediately destroy the same by fire; but if the said vine cuttings are found on inspection to be free from injurious insects (or their germs), or from fungi, blight, or other diseases injurious to fruit, fruit trees, vines, or other trees or plants, the said Inspector shall dip the said vine cuttings as per Order 5, and hold the same to the order of the consignee or his agent for seven clear days from the time of disinfection.

2. The importation of vines with roots or of vines that have had their roots cut off is absolutely prohibited. The importation of grapes, vine cuttings, and buds is also prohibited, except as hereinafter provided, and subject to those regulations which shall be strictly observed.

3. Grapes may be imported from South Australia subject to the regulations in force for the time being for the examination and disinfection of imported fruits.

4. Vine cuttings or buds may be imported from South Australia, provided that all such cuttings and buds shall be disinfected by the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector immediately upon arrival at the port or place where they are to be landed.

5. The disinfecting of vine cuttings and buds required by the preceding order shall be effected by dipping the same in a solution of one pound of sulphide of lime to twenty gallons of water, the cuttings to be immersed for ten (10) minutes. The consignee, agent, or other person engaged or concerned in the importation of any such vine cuttings or buds, shall pay for the inspection and disinfection thereof the fees set out in the Schedule hereunder.

6. After the vine cuttings have been dipped, they shall, if deemed necessary by the said Chief Inspector or the Local Inspector, remain in quarantine for a further period of fourteen days for further disinfecting, or if found to be infected with injurious insects which cannot, in the opinion of the said Chief Inspector or Local Inspector, be destroyed by the treatment required by Order No. 5, the said vine cuttings shall be destroyed by fire.

7. Vine cuttings may be imported from any country or province other than South Australia, provided that any person about to import such cuttings shall, at the time of ordering the same, furnish a duplicate of such order to the Secretary for Agriculture, and provided also that such cuttings shall not be imported for at least one month after the duplicate of such order shall have been so furnished as aforesaid.

8. All vine cuttings so imported, pursuant to the next preceding order shall be absolutely surrendered to the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector at the port of debarkation, for the purpose of being quarantined as hereinafter provided.

9. All the vine cuttings imported as aforesaid from any country or province other than South Australia shall be quarantined by the Department of Agriculture for a period of not less than 12 months, nor longer than two years, upon such grounds as from time to time shall be set apart by the said department by advertising in the *Government Gazette* as quarantine stations. The consignee, agent, or other person engaged or concerned in the importation of any such vine cuttings as aforesaid shall, at the time of delivering the same to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of being quarantined, pay to the Secretary for Agriculture a sum of 2s. 6d. for every 100 cuttings so delivered, and, at the expiration of the period of quarantine, shall, upon taking delivery of his rooted vines, pay the further sum of 2s. 6d. for every 100 rooted vines so delivered to him.

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10. Any vine cuttings imported from any country or province other than South Australia which shall, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector, be affected with insects, fungi, blight, or other diseases injurious to grape vines or other trees or plants, shall be destroyed under the direction of the said Inspector, and the expense connected therewith shall be borne by, and recoverable from, the importer of such vine cuttings.

11. The Department of Agriculture shall not be liable for any loss resulting from the destruction of any cuttings under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, or by reason of the infertility of any such cuttings while in or after leaving their custody, or whilst under their control.

ORDERS REGULATING THE DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED TREES, PLANTS, CUTTINGS (OTHER THAN VINES), GRAFTS, BUDS, SEEDS, PITS, SCIONS, AND FRUITS.

12. All consignees, agents, or other persons engaged or concerned in the importation into Western Australia of any fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds (other than vine cuttings or buds), seeds, pits, or scions, shall, within forty-eight (48) hours after the arrival of any such fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds, seeds, pits, or scions at the first port or place of debarkation in the Colony of Western Australia, deliver the same to the said Chief Inspector or Local Inspector; and in the event of any such consignee or his agent failing to so deliver any such fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds, seeds, pits, or scions within forty-eight (48) hours as aforesaid, the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector shall seize the same. If upon such seizure the said fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds, seeds, pits, or scions are found to be infested with any injurious insects (or their germs), or with fungi, blight, or other diseases injurious to fruit or to vines or fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, the said Inspector shall immediately destroy the same by fire; but if the said fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds, seeds, pits, or scions are found on inspection to be free from injurious insects (or their germs), or from fungi, blight, or other diseases injurious to fruit, fruit trees, vines, or other trees or plants, the said Inspector shall treat the said fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds, seeds, pits, or scions as may be directed by the Secretary for Agriculture, and hold same until applied for by the consignee or agent, provided that if the same be not applied for within seven clear days from time of seizure, the same may be destroyed.

13. All trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, seeds, pits, or scions imported into the Colony of Western Australia are hereby required to be disinfected by the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector immediately upon arrival at the port or place where they are to be unloaded. If any of the said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, seeds, pits, or scions are found to be infested with insects (or their germs), or with fungi, blight, or other diseases injurious to fruit or to fruit trees, or to other trees or plants, they shall remain in quarantine for a period of fourteen (14) days, or until the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector can determine whether the said trees, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds, seeds, pits, or scions are free from injurious insect pests or their eggs, larvæ, or pupæ.

14. All peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, prune, almond, and all trees budded or grafted upon peach stocks or roots, and all peach or other pits, cuttings, buds, or scions raised or grown in any place where the "peach yellow" or the "peach rosette" are known to exist, are hereby prohibited from being imported into the Colony of Western Australia.

15. The importation into any port in Western Australia, South of the 26th parallel of South latitude, of the fruits (apples, pears, and quinces), and of any fruit, plant, or part thereof, infested with the phylloxera, the San José, or Pernicious scale, the Mining or Chionospis scale, the Wax scale, or with internal parasites, such as the larvæ of the Fruit Flies, nematodes or bacterial diseases, with melanose fungus, or with any pests, parasites, or

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fungi which may from time to time be declared as such by the Governor in Council, under Section three of the Insect Pests Amendment Act, 1898, is absolutely prohibited.

16. The importation into any port in Western Australia of fresh fruits of every description from the Colony of Queensland, and of citrus fruits from the Colony of New South Wales, is absolutely prohibited.

17. Fruit, fruit trees, plants, cuttings, buds, seeds, pits, or scions of any kind (not otherwise prohibited), not grown in Western Australia, must, before removal from the first port or place of debarkation, be examined by the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector, and if found infested with any insect or insects (or their germs), or with any fungi, blight, or other diseases not specified in Order 15, known to be injurious to fruit or fruit trees or to other trees, shall be destroyed or otherwise treated, as the Secretary for Agriculture may direct. After inspection and disinfection, the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector shall issue a certificate after the cases or packing or transportable material in which such fruit was packed has been disinfected as prescribed by Order 18, and on receipt of the fee for inspection and disinfection prescribed in Schedule I. hereto.

18. Soil or compost in pots, cases, or packages, and transportable material of any kind used for packing or surrounding fruit, is hereby prohibited from being removed from the first port or place of debarkation, or from being offered for sale, gift, distribution, or transportation until the said material (unless otherwise directed by the Secretary for Agriculture) has been disinfected by dipping the same, and keeping it continually submerged for a period of not less than two (2) minutes in boiling water, containing in solution not less than one pound (1lb.) of concentrated potash to each and every ten (10) gallons of water.

19. Fruit cases containing vegetables or vegetable matter other than fruit imported into the Colony, are also hereby required to be disinfected as per Order 18, before removal from the first port or place of debarkation.

20. Consignees must deliver, within forty-eight (48) hours of arrival, the fruit, fruit trees, packages, and transportable material requiring disinfection, to the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector, and unpack and prepare them for disinfection. After disinfection consignees or their agents must repack the fruit, fruit trees, vine cuttings, packages, or transportable material that have been disinfected, and remove the same within twenty-four (24) hours.

21. Any fruit, fruit trees, vine cuttings, packages, or transportable material delivered to the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector for disinfection, and not disinfected within forty-eight (48) hours, by reason of the default of the consignee to provide the necessary labour for unpacking and repacking, may be destroyed by the Chief Inspector or Local Inspector.

22. For scale of charges for inspection, etc., *see* chapter, "Sources of Revenue."

23. All packages sent away from any nursery containing fruit, fruit trees, vines, or other vegetation intended for sale, distribution, or gift, must be legibly marked with the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and a descriptive invoice of the contents must accompany same, together with a certificate to the effect that such contents have been disinfected, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary for Agriculture, and are free from insects, fungi, blight, and all other diseases attacking fruit, fruit trees, and other vegetation.

24. Any vendor of fruit, grower, dealer, or auctioneer, who shall sell or attempt to sell, or offer, or expose for sale, any fruit, fruit trees, plants, or other vegetation affected with the phylloxera, the San José or Pernicious scale, the Mining or Chionospis scale, the Wax scale, or with internal parasites, such as the larvæ of the Fruit Flies or nematodes, or bacterial diseases, or melanose fungus, or with any other diseases which may from

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time to time be declared as such by the Governor in Council, shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds (£100), and an Inspector or other authorised person shall seize and destroy such infected fruit, and the cost of such seizure and destruction shall be at the expense of, and recoverable from, the person selling or offering the said fruit for sale, gift, or distribution.

The undermentioned ports have been appointed by the Agricultural Department to be quarantine grounds where plants and fruit, and the packages containing the same, or with which the same may have come in contact, may be detained for the purpose of being inspected, disinfected, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of:—

Albany.	Esperance.	Geraldton.
Bunbury.	Fremantle.	Hamelin.
Busselton.		

FRUITS.—A great variety of fruits are grown in the Colony, and in some districts in considerable quantities. The following is a list of species of fruits grown in Western Australia, and seasons when ripe:—

Local name.	Scientific name.	When ripe.
Grape	Vitis Vinifera	December to April
Apple	Pyrus Malus	January to July
Orange	Citrus Aurantium ...	June to October
Lemon	Citrus Limonum	Do.
Pear	Pyrus Communis	December to August
Fig	Ficus Carica	December to March
Peach and Nectarine	Amygdalum Persica ...	December to May
Apricot	Prunus Armeniaca ...	December to February
Cape Gooseberry ...	Thysalis Edulis	All the year
Plum	Prunus Domestica ...	January to March
Loquat	Mespilus Japonica ...	September to October
Banana	Musa Sapientum	January to July
Plantain	M. Paradisiaca	Do.
Quince	Pyrus Cydonia	February to March
Strawberry	Fragaria	October to June
Melon (Water) ...	Cucumis Citrullus ...	January to March
Melon (Rock) ...	Cucumis Melo	Do.
Mulberry	Morus Nigra	Do.
Pomegranate ...	Punica Granatum ...	February to March
Gooseberry	Ribes Grossularia ...	January
Currants	Ribes Nigrum	Do.
Cherries	Cerasus Avium	Do.
Almond	Amygdalus	February
Medlar	Mespilus Germanica ...	Do.
Guava	Psidium	Do.
Olive	Olea Europœa	June and July
Raspberry	Ribes Neglectus	December
Blackberry	Ribes Villosus	Do.
Date	Phœnix Dactylifera ...	February to May
Walnut	Juglans Regia	March
Chestnut	Castanea Sativa	Do.
Persimmon	Diospyros Kaki	February to April
Passion Fruit ...	Passiflora Edulis	December to March
Tomato	Lycopersicum Esculentum	December to May
Kumquat	Citrus Japonica	May
Pomelo	Citrus Clecumana ...	May to July
Mandarin	Citrus Nobilis	Do.

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Most of the fruits mentioned in the above list are capable of being produced in large quantities, particularly grapes and oranges; kernel fruits, such as apples, pears, etc.; stone fruits, namely, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, etc. Many others could be cultivated in the portions of the Colony suitable to their growth.

2.—LIVE STOCK.

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Stock.)

The opportunities in connection with the pastoral industry in Western Australia are very considerable, and up to the present time comparatively little has been done to develop these vast resources of the Colony. A large extent of grazing land has been taken up in the Kimberley, Ashburton, Gascoyne, Esperance and Eucla districts, but as yet these holdings are invariably understocked. This more particularly applies to the Kimberley divisions, from whence the principal local cattle supplies are drawn, and until more breeders are introduced, with a view to adjusting the carrying capacity of the country, so long will these resourceful districts remain in an undeveloped state. The greater portion of the Kimberley country consists of strong, high-productive soils, and the heavy tropical rains, combined with warm climatic conditions, induce a most prodigious growth of pasture. Through being understocked, and consequently not held in check, these grasses eventually become unfit for cattle; but, if the Kimberley country carried its full capacity of stock, a more succulent growth of pasture would obtain, and the industry generally would be materially benefited. The cattle industry is rapidly advancing in importance, but there is still ample scope for the further investment of capital. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in the year 1898 nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling was paid away to the Eastern colonies to furnish our population with a meat supply. But in the following table the figures relating to animals imported for slaughter speak for themselves:—

			Value.
			£
Cattle	... 16,028	...	170,059
Sheep	... 81,531	...	59,892
Pigs ...	... 8,863	...	11,729
	Total	...	£241,680

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1. Government Cool Storage and Refrigerating Works. 2. Cool Chambers (showing Carcases stored). 3. Works, fronting Railway Siding.
4. Ice Works (showing Blocks of Ice). 5. Engine Boilers. 6. Engine Room.

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An effort is being made by Kimberley cattle-breeders to secure a greater portion of this trade, but the prices offering for marketable beef have been so tempting that anything suitable for slaughter has gone to the knife, thus preventing an increased stocking of the runs.

The local demand has been so strong that there is practically no export trade, but the appended tabulated statement indicates what does exist in this connection :—

Return showing the Number and Value of Exports of certain Live Stock, 1889–1898.

Year.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Camels.	
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1889...	433	5,196	70	490	3,400	2,040	...	...	...	...
1890...	421	5,052	69	483	1,385	831	...	...	...	...
1891...	123	1,476	33	231	2,148	1,288	...	...	...	...
1892...	245	2,450	33	178	300	160	...	...	...	...
1893...	74	780	26	125	1,551	536	2	5	...	...
1894...	5	285	...	...	1,300	520	...	...	...	...
1895...	22	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
1896...	36	360	...	...	1,004	364	...	...	...	...
1897...	90	2,047	...	...	1,794	1,188	...	...	200	6,000
1898...	74	1,947	172	1,102	300	105	3	26	502	15,060

The sheep country lies South-West of the Kimberley, and extends over the watered districts following the contour of the coastline to the South-Eastern extremity. Yet over this vast stretch of territory there were in 1898 only 2,251,548 head of sheep, the returns of this year still showing a retrogressive movement when compared with the statistics of the year 1895. But a better comparison can be made from the following figures :—

Return showing Number of Live Stock in the Colony from 1889 to 1898.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.
1889 ...	42,806	119,571	2,366,681	27,079	...
1890 ...	44,384	130,970	2,524,913	28,985	45
1891 ...	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930	42
1892 ...	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417	395
1893 ...	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233	673
1894 ...	50,001	187,214	2,132,311	28,396	2,347
1895 ...	58,506	200,091	2,295,832	27,015	3,456
1896 ...	57,527	199,793	2,248,976	31,154	3,984
1897 ...	62,222	244,971	2,210,742	31,809	3,072
1898 ...	63,604	269,947	2,251,548	39,443	3,197

It will be seen that during the decade 1889-1898, while there was an increase in horses, cattle, and pigs, respectively, of 20,798, 150,376 and 12,364, at the same time there was a decrease of 115,133 sheep during the ten years.

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The reason for the reduction in the number of sheep cannot be attributed to a carrying capacity of the country, but to the steady increase in demand for marketable mutton. Stations and farms have been drained to the last hoof by breeders, who were desirous of taking advantage of the high values offering for fats, and it will now be some time before the breeding strength of their flocks will be recouped. The increase in agricultural settlement has also tended to decrease the number of sheep in some districts, more especially in the South, as, with the advent of the agriculturist, many of the old runs have been subdivided into smaller holdings.

The distribution of Live Stock within the Electoral Provinces is as follows:—

Distribution of Live Stock in the Colony at the end of 1898.

Electoral Province.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.	Goats	Donkeys.
Metropolitan ...	2,175	1,381	2,604	1,530	...	31	...
West	1,572	1,584	2,575	2,197	...	43	5
East	12,325	14,757	247,768	19,188	1	321	3
South-West	9,290	25,706	52,019	4,782	6	305	...
South-East	6,261	4,541	163,476	3,350	1	99	10
Central	10,746	30,201	456,152	4,370	715	1,338	43
North-East	4,801	1,424	59,784	2,972	2,443	666	71
North...	16,434	190,353	1,267,170	1,044	31	2,412	77
Total	63,604	269,947	2,251,548	39,433	3,197	5,215	209

The numbers of the principal kinds of Poultry in the Colony at the time of the latest Census, as compared with the statistical returns for 1896, 1897 and 1898 are shown below:—

	*1891.	*1896.	*1897.	*1898.
Turkeys	2,774	3,562	3,619	4,723
Geese	972	2,099	2,225	2,421
Fowls	145,682	181,430	230,843	257,018
Ducks	10,585	16,821	23,305	32,221
Total	160,013	203,912	259,992	296,383

* The returns, as inserted for 1896, 1897 and 1898, are compiled from the Industrial Statistics Schedules, and many owners of poultry in towns and villages are not compelled by the Act to supply these forms. The figures, therefore, fall short of the actual number of poultry in the Colony, and the comparison with the Census figures is only of relative value.

The increase in the supply of poultry from the Colony, although a substantial one for a period of seven years, is not commensurate with the increase in the demand, as is shown by the imports (included in the Import Values of Farmyard and Dairy Produce), which have risen from £13 to £2,059, the total value of poultry imported for the last five years being £10,801. These figures speak for themselves.

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Declared Customs Values of certain Live Stock imported into Western Australia during the Ten Years, 1889-98.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	9	79	10	...	74	172
Camels	...	...	...	6,840	350	51,176	46,374	28,970	34,875	2,180	170,765
Cattle (for breeding)	370	265	1,079	224	975	1,836	7,282	10,451	5,679	4,817	32,978
Cattle (for slaughter)	...	...	77	...	144	1,819	37,298	68,820	119,078	170,059	397,295
Donkeys and Mules	...	...	...	...	130	212	23	191	...	10	566
Ewes (for breeding)	983	528	75	468	998	203	150	130	418	806	4,759
Horses	9,950	9,300	29,750	55,680	32,560	50,442	40,218	83,775	29,336	5,304	346,315
Horses (for breeding)	...	...	...	...	...	270	3,160	60	2,495	1,533	7,518
Pigs	75	280	30	...	70	52	2,479	8,181	9,246	11,729	32,142
Pigs (for breeding)	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	200	10	138	394
Rams	3,830	1,241	210	1,262	725	1,528	3,092	1,092	7,373	3,256	23,609
Sheep (for slaughter)	...	...	788	2,361	5	2,839	23,158	27,642	97,002	59,892	213,687
Total value	15,208	11,614	32,009	66,835	35,957	110,387	163,358	229,522	305,512	259,798	1,230,200

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All Stock imported into Western Australia from the Australian Colonies and New Zealand must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified Government Inspector, and the declaration of the owner or breeder that they have been free from disease and free from contact with diseased cattle for three months preceding shipment. In addition to these provisions, cattle (except for slaughter) undergo 30 days' quarantine, and camels 40 days on arrival. Stock may be introduced by land from South Australia, by the road which crosses the Border, about eight miles North-East of Eucla, or in that portion of the Kimberley District East of the 127th meridian of longitude, at the following places:—Cockatoo Springs, Newry, or at the point on the border line of the two colonies where the Negri River crosses. Cattle so introduced must be accompanied by a declaration of health, made by the owner or breeder, immediately prior to leaving for Western Australia. Quarantine stations for stock are temporarily declared by the Governor in Council as required.

3.—THE TIMBER TRADE.

From the tables below enough can be learned to show the importance of this industry, the rapidity with which it is being developed, and its value as a national asset; and, while there is a larger local demand, at the same time the foreign trade shows a considerable increase over the previous year. In 1897, 47,866 loads of timber, valued at £192,451, were shipped abroad. In 1898 the exports were 81,739 loads, value £326,195, the increase being 33,873 loads, and £133,744. The demand for Western Australian hardwoods, for railway sleepers, street paving blocks, and piles for wharves and piers, is increasing rapidly; for instance, the exports to the United Kingdom in 1897 were 12,014 loads, in 1898 they amounted to 46,366 loads, or nearly a four-fold increase during the year.

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JARRAH TIMBER BRIDGES OVER SWAN RIVER.

1. South-Western Railway Bridge across the Swan. 2. Road Bridge between Guildford and North Guildford. 3. Perth-Fremantle Railway Bridge.

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Forest Saw Mills cutting Native Timber.

Return giving particulars for 1898 as to the business of Forest Saw Mills cutting Native Timber in Western Australia, tabulated according to Electoral Districts.

Electoral Districts.	Forest Saw Mills.	Horse power of Engines.		Average time in operation during the year.	Persons Employed.	Horses and Bullocks employed.		Length of Railway or Tramway belonging to the Saw Mills.	Quantity of Timber sawn during the year.	Approximate Value of		
		Full Capacity.	Actually used.			Horses.	Bullocks.			Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Timber Sawn at the Mill.
	No.	H.P.	H.P.	Months.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Super. Feet.	£	£	£
Bunbury ...	1 *	538	516	10·25	282	167	86	42½	8,503,064	† 1,520	† 26,850	49,300
Canning ...	3 *											
Murray ...	5	996	988	11·00	830	414	192	76	36,980,300	157,200	154,468	127,000
Nelson ...	3	38	32	4·33	45	37	...	...	818,200	2,100	2,350	1,426
Plantagenet ...	1 *	762	762	10·00	782	322	461	95½	26,415,888	188,000	156,000	236,000
Sussex ...	2 *											
Swan... ...	8 *	183	177	9·50	211	123	16	5½	5,454,700	21,650	69,690	62,635
Toodyay ...	1 *											
Wellington ...	11	1,463	1,450	5·82	811	347	150	53½	24,870,839	26,750	64,400	126,100
Total ...	35	3,980	3,925	8·24	2,961	1,410	905	273	103,042,991	†397,220	†473,758	602,461

* These particulars have been combined in order to conceal the contents of individual schedules, in compliance with the provisions of "The Industrial Statistics Act, 1897," Clause 18. † These returns are incomplete, the figures for one mill not being available.

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Comparative Return giving particulars, for each of the two Years 1897 and 1898, as to the business of Forest Saw Mills cutting Native Timber in Western Australia, tabulated according to Electoral Districts.

Year.	Forest Saw Mills.	Horse Power of Engines.		Average time in operation during the Year.	Persons employed.	Horses and Bullocks employed.		Length of Railway or Tramway belonging to the Saw Mills.	Quantity of Timber sawn during the year.	Approximate Value of	
		Full Capacity.	Actually used.			Horses.	Bullocks.			Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
	No.	H.P.	H.P.	Months.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Super. Feet.	£	£
1897	35	3,854	3,829	10·23	2,807	*954	*445	* 152	*85,052,976	* 229,135	* 324,600
1898	35	3,980	3,925	8·24	2,961	1,410	905	273	103,042,991	* 397,220	* 473,758

* These returns are incomplete, the figures for one mill not being available.

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Exports of Timber during the Year 1898.

Kind of Timber.	Countries to which Exported.	Loads.	Value.
			£
Jarrah ...	United Kingdom ...	30,533	111,307
	Victoria	31¼	105
	South Australia ...	6,931¾	21,096
	New South Wales	62	212
	Cape Colony ...	8,553	32,385
	Natal	5,105½	20,785
	Mauritius	319	1,037
	Singapore	378¾	1,255
	India	301	1,204
	Ceylon	100	355
		52,315¼	189,741
Karri ...	United Kingdom ...	15,832¼	78,109
	Victoria	650½	2,601
	South Australia ...	24	98
	New South Wales	1,245	6,225
	France	1,057	4,230
	Natal	6,938	28,463
	Cape Colony ...	1,666	8,078
	Argentine	587	2,935
	Ceylon	935	3,740
	India	473	1,892
		29,407¾	136,371
Tuart ...	South Australia ...	10	50
White Gum	Do. do. ...	5½	33
	Grand Totals ...	81,738½	326,195

Up to the end of 1898 the total amount of timber exported —since the first settlement of the Colony—has been as follows:—

The United Kingdom	126,568	loads.
Victoria	30,891	„
South Australia	217,399	„
New Zealand	17,523	„
Mauritius	14,438	„
South Africa	58,500	„
India	21,478	„
Brazil	13,244	„
Other Countries	18,760	„
	518,801	„

Valued at £2,127,000 sterling.

The Sandalwood trade was for many years one of the most important industries of the Colony. In 1845 four tons, valued at £40, were exported; since that period up to the end of 1898 the total shipments—principally to Singapore and China—were 181,837 tons, value £1,606,262.

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Return of Western Australian Timber Companies, incorporated up to the 31st of December, 1898.

Companies.	Capital.	Acres of Timber.	Number of Mills.
	£		
Millar's Karri	350,000	112,271	6
M. C. Davies' Karri ...	250,000	114,500	2
Jarrahdale Jarrah ...	300,000	250,000	6
Canning Jarrah	250,000	114,560	3
Jarrah Timber	250,000	61,237	3
Australian Hardwood ...	250,000	47,680	*
Gill, McDowell	250,000	154,144	4
Westralian Jarrah ...	120,000	50,000	1
Jarrah Woods Saw Mills	160,000	58,240	2
Total	2,180,000	962,632	27

* Mills in course of erection.

4.—PEARL-SHELL FISHERIES.

In 1897 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the provisions of "The Shark Bay Pearl-Shell Fisheries Act, 1896," to other waters; and at the end of 1898 the area so held amounted to 98,850 acres, an increase of 72,761 acres over the previous year. At Shark Bay 14,320 acres were held by 31 lessees, giving employment to 35 labourers.

The Inspector of Fisheries, in his report of 1898, states "that the pearling banks are, beyond doubt, recovering themselves rapidly; and in the course of a few years some of the more favourably situated should be equal to what they were 15 years ago. Cultivation of the pearl oyster has not been carried on to any great extent during the past year. The results of the experiments prove, however, that the shell of the transplanted oyster loses its bright lustre, but the progeny of the foreign bivalve appears to have become acclimatised and the shell has all the bright lustre of the indigenous pearl oyster."

Return of the Pearl Fisheries, 1898.

District.	Vessels.	Tonnage	Laborers	Pearls.	Shells.		Bêche-de-mer.
					Tons.	Value.	
			No.	£		£	£
Shark Bay ...	22 Cutters }	85	50	1,566	116·4	2,952	—
Do.	22 Ding'ys }						
Broome	112 Vessels	1,881	791	9,016	488·9	62,026	—
West Kimberley...	4 do.	103	69	20	·5	60	1,300
Onslow	8 do.	143	55	600	34·0	4,400	—
Total... ...	168 Vessels	2,212	965	11,202	639·8	69,438	1,300

Of the men employed 65 were White, 91 Aboriginal, 182 Japanese, 328 Malay, 239 Manilla, all others 60. Total, 965.

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5.—FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The importance of the Colony's industries may be gauged from ıe following tables for the years 1897 and 1898:—

'actories and Industrial Establishments in the Colony at the end of the Year 1897.

No. of Establishments.	Class of Industry.	Persons employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery.	Value of Articles produced.
			£	£
3	Wine-making	29	5,400	4,200
17	Flour Mills	86	74,050	152,043
47	Bakeries	317	43,177	175,179
44	Aerated Water	366	99,347	138,641
26	Breweries	322	157,990	264,599
18	Condensers	110	29,878	48,113
3	Confectionery	34	8,950	9,832
2	Fish-preserving	33	4,200	2,100
3	Ice Works	37	22,500	8,500
34	Tailoring	364	79,895	76,207
5	Dress-making	95	3,730	7,000
12	Boot and Shoe	237	22,620	48,598
4	Tanneries	36	11,315	11,997
26	Saw Mills, Joineries, etc.	677	133,180	447,921
38	Brick Yards	511	44,882	90,642
3	Lime Works	83	4,000	23,302
7	Quarries	159	21,820	18,773
28	Carriage, Cart, etc.	254	70,755	67,600
7	Saddlery and Harness	98	16,295	36,100
12	Furniture and Bedding	206	69,227	74,594
7	Soap and Candles	64	21,490	34,720
3	Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	55	12,163	42,047
4	Ship and Boat Builders	29	5,900	7,200
5	Agricultural Implements... ...	54	7,400	11,527
2	Railway Workshops	783	94,475	10,800
4	Electric Light	38	53,650	12,534
3	Gas Works	58	29,600	28,620
38	Printing and Bookbinding ...	876	186,463	186,551
25	Foundries and Iron Works ...	546	70,952	148,846
22	All others	325	87,730	115,101
452	Totals	6,882	1,493,034	2,303,887

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Factories and Industrial Establishments in the Colony at the end of Year 1898.

No. of Establishments.	Class of Industry.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, & Machinery.	Value of Articles produced.
			£	£
5	Wine-making	29	18,093	5,226
19	Flour Mills	103	82,820	113,077
51	Bakeries	304	65,424	107,246
53	Aerated Waters	328	91,490	70,231
27	Breweries	324	209,251	168,840
18	Condensers	111	46,426	16,622
5	Confectionery	43	8,830	10,000
2	Fish-preserving	17	4,700	2,400
4	Ice Works	42	51,900	10,582
46	Tailoring	497	81,217	90,083
19	Dressmaking and Millinery	158	15,852	16,879
15	Boot and Shoe	271	31,906	50,488
4	Tanneries	34	12,143	10,150
32	Saw Mills, Joineries, etc.	613	143,610	289,292
32	Brick Yards	314	55,018	53,717
13	Lime Works and Quarries	199	45,067	45,837
41	Carriage, Cart, etc.	308	58,460	59,041
7	Saddlery and Harness	83	12,535	26,350
13	Furniture and Bedding	118	13,450	36,650
7	Soap and Candles	70	18,650	35,813
3	Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	51	13,757	15,241
3	Ship and Boat Builders	30	1,820	4,050
6	Agricultural Implements	48	7,640	8,770
2	Railway Workshops	901	94,475	146,378
7	Electric Light	56	68,385	22,574
3	Gas Works	56	77,310	31,400
33	Printing, Bookbinding, and Cardboard Boxes	811	226,343	202,351
35	Foundries, Iron Works, etc.	528	92,034	117,646
16	Firewood in Towns	61	13,675	14,944
39	All others	426	167,600	79,568
560	Totals	6,934	1,829,881	1,861,446

The foregoing tables show an increase during the year 1897 of 84 factories and industrial establishments over and above the previous year, while during 1898 the increase was 108, making the total at the end of the year 560 establishments of all kinds in the Colony. The figures do not include quartz-crushing and other ore-reducing works, or the forest timber mills, the details of which will be found in the chapters dealing with "Mineral Production" and "Timber Industry."

At the four tanneries, during the two years under review, no less than 24,640 hides were converted into leather. The 26 breweries made 2,817,982 gallons of beer and stout in 1897, and in 1898 the output of 27 breweries was 3,278,008 gallons. Two bacon-curing establishments during 1897 slaughtered 700 pigs,

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from which the output was 60,900 pounds of bacon and hams, and it should be noted here that most of the pigs raised in the Colony are slaughtered and converted into pork products by the producers; the total production of the Colony for 1897 being as follows:—Bacon and hams, 298,002 pounds; pickled and salt pork, 886,671 pounds, making a grand total of 1,184,673 pounds. In 1898 the output of one bacon-curing establishment and that of the producers of the Colony was 204,267 pounds bacon and hams, and 851,519 pounds of pickled and salt pork. Total, 1,055,786 pounds, or a decrease of 128,887 pounds as compared with the previous year.

In 1897, 7,314 tons of flour were made, by 17 flour-mills, from 365,942 bushels of wheat grown in the Colony. During 1898, 438,265 bushels of wheat yielded 8,460 tons of flour, an increase over the previous year of 1,146 tons. Twelve factories, in 1897, turned out 171,307 pairs of boots and shoes and 139,446 pairs of uppers. The number of factories increased to 15 in 1898, with an output of 207,957 pairs of boots and shoes and 190,891 pairs of uppers during the year.

6.—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

(Compiled mainly from Reports by Wardens and other Officials.)

The Goldfields and Goldfields Districts of Western Australia with names of Mines Department Officials.

Goldfield.	Warden's Office.	Warden.	Registrar's District.	Registrars.
NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS.				
Kimberley	Hall's Creek ...	D. W. Green (acting)	Hall's Creek ...	D. W. Green, [Deputy
Ashburton	Mount Mortimer	...	Mount Mortimer	A. Phelps, Acting [Warden
Gascoyne	Bangemall ...	...	Bangemall ...	Vacant
Pilbarra	Marble Bar ...	A. Ostlund ...	Nullagine ...	I. Grimish
			Marble Bar ..	F. E. Walsh
			Bamboo Creek ...	A. Picard
			Tambourah ...	A. C. Blyth, Deputy
West Pilbarra ...	Roebourne ...	John Brockman	Roebourne ...	L. Prince
CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS.				
Peak Hill	Peak Hill ...	C. U. Bagot ...	Peak Hill ...	A. V. Fowler
East Murchison ...	Lawlers ...	A. G. Clifton ...	Lawlers	W. O. Mansbridge
Murchison	Cue	E. P. Dowley...	Cue	J. E. Geary
			Nannine	Fred. S. Oliver
			Mount Magnet...	T. G. Collie
Yalgoo	Yalgoo	P. L. Gibbons	Yalgoo ...	H. V. Falkiner
EASTERN GOLDFIELDS.				
North Coolgardie ...	Menzies ...	W. L. Owen ...	Menzies	E. Y. Butler
			Yerilla	A. S. McIntosh
			Niagara	H. E. D. Peers
Mount Margaret ...	Mount Malcolm	A. E. Burt ...	Mount Malcolm	W. H. Cocks
			Mount Margaret	F. W. Spence
Broad Arrow	Broad Arrow ...	L. R. Davis ...	Broad Arrow ...	T. H. Hannah
North-East Coolgardie	Kanowna ...	P. Troy ...	Kanowna ...	G. F. Schloo
			Bulong	E. W. Lawn
East Coolgardie ...	Kalgoorlie ...	F. A. Hare ...	Kalgoorlie ...	M. F. Calanchini
Coolgardie	Coolgardie ...	J. M. Finnerty	Coolgardie ...	H. W. Quodling
Dundas	Dundas	A. Hicks ...	Norseman ...	Wm. Dawson
Yilgarn	Southern Cross	V. Black ...	Southern Cross	J. M. Bridger

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THE KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed May, 1886.

BOUNDARIES.

Bounded on the *North* by the 16th parallel of South Latitude; on the *South* by the Southern boundary of the Kimberley District (latitude 19° 30′ South); on the *West* by the 126th meridian of East longitude, and on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony (longitude 129° E.).

This goldfield, having a proclaimed area of 46,886 square miles, is situated in the North-Eastern corner of the Colony. Its principal diggings and mines are near the Eastern boundary of the Colony, in the broken country at the head of the Elvire and Mary Rivers, the main tributaries of the Ord and Fitzroy Rivers. The official centre on the field is the township of Hall's Creek, situated about 212 miles by the telegraph line from Wyndham on Cambridge Gulf, and 304 miles from Derby on King's Sound.

The field was discovered in the year 1882 by the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, then Government Geologist, who, in 1884, reported on the district, and issued a map showing the places where gold was likely to be found. These, in every case, proved to be correct; but as most of the alluvial deposits were very thin, little time was lost in sinking, so that a single miner was able in a short time to work out a large quantity of ground, which, unfortunately, led diggers in other parts of the world to believe, from the returns, that the diggings were much richer than was really the case.

At the present time the Adelaide S.S. Company's steamers run a monthly service between Fremantle and Wyndham, calling in at all the intermediate ports. The vessels of the W.A.S.N. Company also call in at these ports on their regular voyages between Fremantle and Singapore whenever sufficient inducement offers, thus connecting the district with the Southern portion of the Colony, the Eastern Colonies, and also with Singapore.

The road between Hall's Creek and Wyndham is, as a rule, well watered, with plenty of feed for stock.

The field consists of five main mining centres, extending for a distance North and South of about 90 miles, viz.:—The Panton, at the 180-Mile post from Wyndham; Hall's Creek, 32 miles South of the Panton; The Brockman, 10 miles to the South-East; The Ruby, about 15 miles South; and The Dockrell, about 50 miles to the South-West.

The whole line on which gold has been found is about 100 miles in length, running in a North-Easterly direction; but it will probably be found to continue over a much greater length, as rocks of a similar character extend all up the Ord Valley to the Burt Range. There are five batteries, employing 70 stampers, on this goldfield.

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The Acting Warden, in his report for 1898, states that in the most important parts of the field mining operations are in a fairly prosperous condition. The Ruby Queen was, at the time of inspection, raising stone from the 130ft. level, where it has a reef four feet wide, from which 400 tons of stone were expected to be raised during the season. There are several other shows in the neighbourhood, from which, at different periods, splendid stone has been obtained. At the Brockman, Mount Bradley, good work was done during the year; the reef is seven feet wide, but patchy. At Grant's Creek, so far as the reefs are concerned, they were almost at a standstill for the want of a battery.

As regards alluvial, the best workings were at the Brockman. There were some 20 men getting on an average 2dwt. to 3dwt. per day in shallow ground. The men all seemed to be well satisfied. The next best workings were at Dry Creek, with about 10 miners working, also getting payable gold. A 13oz. nugget had been recently unearthed at this part of the field. Stragglers were arriving every week, evidently on account of the wet season, gold being more easily obtained than in the dry. The wet season was the heaviest since 1886, 10in. of rain having been registered within a week. Notwithstanding the severity of the climate, it is by some considered the healthiest of the goldfields of Western Australia. A great drawback is the excessive price of provisions, carriage being 4d. per lb. from the nearest port; but in the future this will probably be greatly overcome by local production of vegetables and fruit. Already cultivation on a small scale is being carried on with great success, the climate being highly suitable for tropical fruits.

THE ASHBURTON GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 25th December, 1890. Boundaries altered 25th June, 1897. Area about 6,992 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from the summit of Mount Elizabeth, which is situated about six-and-a-half miles from the junction of Duck Creek with the Ashburton River, and extending about East by North to the summit of Mount Edith; thence about South-East by East to the summit of Mount DeCourcey; thence about East by South to the summit of Mount Wall; thence about South-East by East to the Trigonometrical Station; thence about South-East by South to the summit of Mount Bresnahan; thence about South-West by South 37 miles towards Trigonometrical Station K 20; thence by a line running about North-West by West to the summit of Mount Palgrave; thence North by West to the summit of Mount Florry; thence North by East to the summit of Mount Elizabeth, the starting point.

This field is situated on the Ashburton River, and extends from a point 150 miles from its mouth for 150 miles inland. The Ashburton River, for the most part, flows over large alluvial plains, with low ridges of clay-slate and quartz cropping out here and there, and flat-topped ranges away to the South; but in one

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place, called the Gorge, the hills close in upon the river, which then flows in a deep rocky channel for the space of a few miles.

Most of the gold workings lie on the Southern side of the river, the only exception being the "Dead Finish." Until quite recently all the work on this field was alluvial digging, but a few leases on reefs are now held, the alluvial diggings being now almost deserted.

The field consists of seven main centres, viz.:—Main Camp, Dead Finish, Star of the West, Top Camp, The Gorge, Mount Mortimer, and New Find.

The auriferous belt of country extends from the junction of the Hardey River with the Ashburton, a little to the North-East of Mount Clement, following the latter river in a South-East direction for about 150 miles. It is bounded on the South by the Barlee Range and a flat-topped tableland, which follows, at a distance of 14 miles to the South, the main course of the river. To the North it extends across the Ashburton and Hardey Rivers to Mount Wall and Mount DeCourcey, a distance in a Northerly direction from the river of from 20 to 30 miles, giving an auriferous area of about 10,000 square miles.

Up to the present very little developing work has been done, as only the rich patches in the shallow ground have been considered worth troubling about.

In the large plains of the Ashburton there are sure to be some very rich deposits of gold, as it must be from this direction that the gold was derived, there being no gold-bearing country to the Eastward of the diggings, and as the gullies themselves have cut no reefs.

GASCOYNE GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 25th June, 1897. Area, 5,061 square miles.

Starting from the summit of Mount Palgrave, and extending about South-East by South to a point situate 37 miles from the summit of Mount Bresnahan in direction of Trig. Station K 20; thence about South-West by South to the said Trig. Station K 20; thence about South-West to the summit of Mount Gascoyne; thence about North-West by North to the summit of Mount Agamemnon; thence Northward to the summit of Mount Palgrave, the starting point.

Bangemall

Is distant from O'Grady's Creek, Ashburton River, about 100 miles *viâ* the Wandering Creek, travelling through the Eastern end of the Capricorn Range; thence in a South-Westerly direction through the Eriegallie Gap in a range about 55 miles from there; thence South to Edithana Pool, on the Lyons River, distant from Carnarvon about 270 miles, from Mount Augustus 30 miles West, and from Peak Hill *viâ* Mount Clere about 180 miles. The workings are situated on the Centipede Range, and the settlement

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is well placed, a creek running in front of it, and at the back of it are the hills with a gentle slope from the creek. The water supply is excellent, there being a good depth in the Government well about 40ft. down. Edithana Pool, distant about seven miles, is over one mile long and has a depth of 30ft., the water being fresh. There is a plentiful supply of mulga and white gum in the vicinity. Meat is easily obtained, and there are several stores on the field.

The Protection Area, 12 miles West-North-West from Bangemall, has leaders on the surface showing gold, but no deep sinking has been done as yet. This country has a very promising appearance, with numerous gullies, where alluvial has been found. There is a belt of it extending from Bangemall about 12 miles which has never been prospected on account of the scarcity of water.

The country in and around Bangemall has a very disturbed appearance, the stone being a glassy quartz, with ironstone veins running between, and is well mineralised.

The miners and diggers are an orderly and progressive community, and are very sanguine about the prospects of the field. At the present time the mines are all within an area of half-a-mile, and distant about half-a-mile from the settlement. A number of business and residential areas have been pegged out. A Tremaine battery is erected.

PILBARRA GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 6th July, 1889. Boundaries altered 20th September, 1895. About 34,880 square miles.

Bounded by a line starting from a point on the sea coast Eastward from Condon Creek, and extending through the summit of Poolingerena (or Mount Blaze) to a spot due North from the summit of Mount Macpherson, thence South through the said summit to a spot due East from the summit of Mount Marsh on the Upper Fortescue River; thence due West through the summit of Mount Marsh to the right bank of the Fortescue River, along it downwards to Survey Station V 23; thence in a Northerly direction through Survey Station V 32 to the right bank of the Cocreaca branch of the Yule River, and along the right banks of the Cocreaca Creek and the Yule River downwards to the sea coast, and along the sea coast Eastward to the starting point, excluding all townsites within the said boundaries.

This goldfield is divided into two districts, viz.:—Marble Bar and Nullagine. The Marble Bar district, which takes its name from a large mottled bar of quartz crossing the Shaw River, once supposed to be marble, was far ahead of Nullagine in the production of gold in 1898, which was accounted for by the "Salgash" or "Klondyke" belt of country, now known by the native name of Warrawoona, yielding rich returns, and also by the steady output from some of the Bamboo Creek mines.

The erection of a Tremaine mill at Yandicoogina, and the wells sunk by the Water Supply Department from Port Hedland

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to Marble Bar, and from thence to Warrawoona, have been of great benefit to the prospectors, and many good shows are now being worked. The same success has attended the sinking of wells at the "Forty Mile," situated to the Eastward of Nullagine, where a large number of payable reefs have been found, and also some good patches of alluvial. The small outlay occasioned by these wells has been amply repaid by the opening up of a very promising belt of country.

Gold Statistics.

During the year 1898, 6,720 tons of ore were crushed for 12,311oz. of gold; an average of 1oz. 16dwt. 15gr. per ton. The output of alluvial can easily be estimated; Nullagine producing about 1,000oz. during the year, and the rest of the goldfield accounting for about 1,000oz. more, a total of 2,000oz.

At least 275 men were employed in reefing, and about 75 in alluvial mining, making a total of about 350 men.

At Marble Bar, at the close of the year, there were one battery with five stamps, and three Huntington Mills; at Nullagine, three batteries with 30 stamps; at Bamboo Creek, three batteries with 30 stamps; at Warrawoona, one battery with five stamps, and 15 head in course of erection; at Western Shaw, one battery with 10 stamps; at Tambourah Creek, one battery with 10 stamps; one Tremaine Mill at Yandicoogina, and another in course of erection at the "North Pole."

During the year 272 miners' licenses were issued, 77 applications were received for gold-mining leases, 10 for mineral leases, 11 for quartz claims, 14 for prospecting areas, six for mineral prospecting areas, and three for water rights.

The health throughout this goldfield has been generally good during the past year; very few cases have been reported from the Marble Bar hospital.

Good rains have fallen, ensuring pasturage for some time ahead, and the pastoral outlook was never better on this field.

WEST PILBARRA GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 20th September, 1895. Area about 9,480 square miles.

Bounded by a line starting from the sea coast, at the mouth of the Fortescue River, and extending along the right bank of said river upwards to Survey Station V 23; thence in a Northerly direction through Survey Station V 32 to the right bank of the Cocreaca branch of the Yule River and the right banks of the Cocreaca Creek and the Yule River, downwards to the sea coast, and along the sea coast Westwards to the starting point, excluding townsites.

General.

The Pilbarra and West Pilbarra goldfields are situated in that portion of the Colony known as "The North-West," that is, the

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district lying between the coast on the North, the Fortescue River on the South, and the DeGrey River and Warburton's Great Sandy Tableland on the East. It is a most promising mineral area. The general features are a large alluvial plain which follows the coast, broken here and there by rocky hills, whilst to the South and East rises a tableland.

Several large rivers have their sources on the Northern edge of this plateau, flowing in deep gorges through the upper horizontally bedded rocks, exposing the underlying crystalline rocks across the strike of which they have cut their channels. These water-courses trend towards the North and North-West in deep gorges cut through the limestone and quartzite rocks, then over flats bounded by rough sandstone ranges, and on by deep ravines through rough broken hills on to large alluvial plains, from which rise bold massive hills of amygdaloidal rock and small peaks of quartz, granite, and ironstone, around which soft calcareous slates often rise to the surface but never form hills much above the level of the plain. These plains extend to the sea coast, where they are fringed by mangrove swamps, except where trap rocks protrude and form a bold rocky coast. The amygdaloids in many places are split up into rough blocks, which become red or black on the surface, and then present the appearance of a huge heap of stones, without a trace of soil or vegetation. They contain vast numbers of agate, calcite, and other crystals, so that it should be well worth prospecting the streams running through them for precious stones.

Whim Creek is the most important centre on this field. The town is situated about 52 miles East of Roebourne, and 12 miles S.S.E. of the port of Balla Balla. Whim Creek is noted for its extensive copper deposits, which were first taken up in 1882, and worked intermittently until 1896, when the property changed hands. Since then it has been worked continuously.

During the year 1898 an average of 45 men were employed developing the mine and getting out ore for shipment.

In the townsite there are a Post and Telegraph Office, Police Quarters, two hotels, shops, etc. The population at the end of the year was estimated at 90 whites and 30 coloured persons.

About four miles South of Whim Creek are the Balla Balla and Mons. Cupri copper mines; they possess an immense quantity of fair grade ore.

The townsite of Balla Balla has been surveyed; the "Ma road" from Whim Creek to Balla Balla is completed, and there is a substantial jetty, erected by the Government, at the latter place. This jetty is situated nearly a mile from the mouth of the creek. The Port possesses a deep channel, although somewhat narrow; but when properly provided with buoys, sheltered as it is by Depuch Island, it should afford excellent shelter for large vessels.

The old field of Egina still supports a small number of alluvial diggers, and there is a copper claim in the vicinity, from

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which 200 tons were shipped in 1896, with most satisfactory results.

At Towranna, 63 miles East of Roebourne, there are three gold-mining leases; a 10-stamp battery has been erected by the Consolidated Gold Mines of W.A.; three shafts have been sunk on the reef to depths of 120ft., 60ft., and 40ft. respectively. A crushing of 76 tons in June, 1898, yielded 114oz. of gold, valued at £3 16s. 10d. per ounce. "The Towranna Mines of W.A., Limited," have done a considerable amount of development work, and a plentiful supply of fresh water has been found at a depth of 120ft. A 10-stamp battery is in course of construction. A trial crushing yielded nearly 1½oz. of gold per ton.

At Hong Kong, several leases previously abandoned, were worked during the year. A Tremaine mill has been erected, and several reef claims are working continuously.

Pilbarra supported an average of 30 men during the year, working in the old alluvial patches.

Mallina is virtually abandoned.

PEAK HILL GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 19th March, 1897. Area, 12,194 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from an angle in the Northern boundary of the Murchison Goldfield, at the summit of Mount Hale, and extending along the said boundary in an East-South-Easterly direction to another angle at the summit of Mount Russell; thence due North to the North-Easterly corner of the East Murchison Goldfield, latitude being on the 26th parallel South; thence in a Northerly direction to Trig. Station L 15 on Wonyalgunna Hill; thence in a North-Westerly direction to the summit of Mount Bresnahan, between the Angelo River and the Upper Ashburton; thence in a South-Westerly direction to Trig. Station K 20, on a peak near the source of the Lyons River; thence still South-Westerly to the summit of Mount Gascoyne; thence South-South-Easterly to the starting point on the summit of Mount Hale.

The Peak Hill Mines are situated between the Murchison and Gascoyne Rivers, about 90 miles due North-North-East of Nannine, in Lat. 25° 38′, and are approached by a good coach road from Nannine, *viâ* Mount Vranizan, Abbott's, and Mount Fraser.

This field consists of four centres, viz.:—Peak Hill, The Horse Shoe, Mount Fraser, and Mount Maitland.

The mines at Peak Hill are situated on a flat, in area about 163 acres, at the foot of a small diorite hill, from which the place takes its name. The middle of this flat is covered by a bed of auriferous cement, in places containing small angular quartz fragments in a ferruginous matrix, with horizontal laminations. This cement contains gold, both in a disseminated form as well as in "slugs" or

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nuggets, and covers an area of about 20 acres, having an average thickness of 4ft.

Owing to the long extended drought—two years—very little outside prospecting has been done on this goldfield. During the year a new road was cleared and formed between Peak Hill and the Horse Shoe, shortening the distance between the two places by 16 miles. The two principal factors in the apparently slow development of this field are, want of public crushing plants, and long and expensive carriage to and from the seaboard and the outlying districts.

During the year (1898) 53 leases, comprising 678 acres, were applied for, and at the end of the year 73 leases, covering 864 acres, were in force; 295 miners' rights were issued; one battery employing 30 stamps was at work; 4,018 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 14,601oz. of gold; it being impossible to ascertain the exact yield of alluvial gold, it has been estimated at 1,000oz.

EAST MURCHISON GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 29th May, 1895. Boundaries altered 24th December, 1897. Area, 28,242 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from the Southernmost corner of the Murchison Goldfield, situate about 4½ miles East and four miles South from Trig. Station K 75 on Wyemandoo Hill, and extending East to a spot about 15 miles East and about 44 miles North from the summit of Mount Ida; thence North about 4½ miles; thence East about 74¼ miles, passing through a tree marked A N 33 at Doyle's Well, to a spot about 2 miles 10 chains West and about 35½ miles North from a tree marked B 82 at Brickey's Soak; thence North to the 26th parallel South latitude; thence West to a spot due North of the summit of Mount Russell; thence South to the said summit of Mount Russell; thence South-South-Westward along the Eastward boundary of the Murchison Goldfield to its Southernmost corner (the starting point).

The principal centres in this field are:—Lawlers, Donegal Hill, Ogilvie's, McCaffrey's, Lake Darlôt, Anderson's, and Mount Sir Samuel.

The Warden, in his report for 1898, states that during the year the amount of new business done through his office was not quite as much as might have been the case; yet there was a steady and increasing progress. New machinery was erected in several different centres, and the gold output increased over 75 per cent. on that of 1897, and each quarter the returns showed a steady increase. Many leases that were taken up in the early days (in some instances for speculative purposes) were abandoned or forfeited for non-payment of rents; but, although there were fewer leases showing on the books than for the previous year, there was more *bona fide* work done. Taken altogether, the state of the field was very satisfactory, and it would have been more so if there were further means for the prospectors to get their stone crushed by public batteries or otherwise. During the year there were no new finds

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of any great importance. There was a rush to the New England country, but the greater number returned as fast as they went. Several parties were prospecting for deep alluvial in different parts of the field, but without success, although at Lake Darlôt very promising water-worn wash was discovered at a depth of 60ft., after having passed through about 20ft. of solid country that had to be blasted. This shows that there is deep alluvial, and probably, with more prospecting, gold will be found in the vicinity. Fifty-one new leases were applied for, and 82 were abandoned or forfeited. Thirty-seven protection areas and quartz claims were registered, and 17 abandoned.

Two 10-head batteries were erected at Lake Way during the year, one Tremaine mill at Lawlers, one at Darlôt, and one 10-head mill at Wilson's Creek. Rock drills and air compressors, and an electric light plant were installed at the Great Eastern mine, Lawlers, and several pumping plants were erected in various parts of the field. Substantial new brick buildings have been erected by the Government at Lawlers, for Warden's court and offices, police quarters and lock-up, etc.

The gold output for the year was as follows:—From battery treatment, 31,948 tons for 35,324oz., average 1oz. 2dwt. 3gr. per ton; dollied and alluvial, 1,756oz.; making a total of 37,080ozs. This is very satisfactory, considering the small population, and the small amount of crushing power available to the public, as most of the new machinery was erected in the latter half of the year. For 1897 the output was 20,994oz.; this shows a good increase for the year under review.

Cartage by teams from Mount Magnet to Lawlers is £12 per ton, and by camels from £8 to £9. Passenger fares by mail coach from Menzies are £4, and from Mount Magnet £5. The health of the population has so far been excellent. The weather during the past year was exceedingly dry, only 3·94 inches of rain having fallen for the 12 months, and this on 40 days. In the face of this small rainfall the town was well supplied with fresh vegetables all the year round. These are grown in a garden at Lawlers. This garden is watered by the surplus water from the Great Eastern Mine, and from a well with a windmill. Melons, tomatoes, onions, cabbages, etc., are grown, fully equal to any grown in the Northern districts. About two dozen vines were planted as an experiment two years ago, and, although without any water for several months in the hottest part of the summer, and apparently almost dead, they are now looking remarkably well, and would do credit to some of the vineyards of the Darling Range. They had quite a number of bunches of grapes on this year, which were of very good flavour, and the few muscatel vines are now bearing a second crop. This shows what the interior of the country will do with water, for within one hundred yards of these vines, the country is a veritable desert, except after heavy rain, which, unfortunately, seldom falls.

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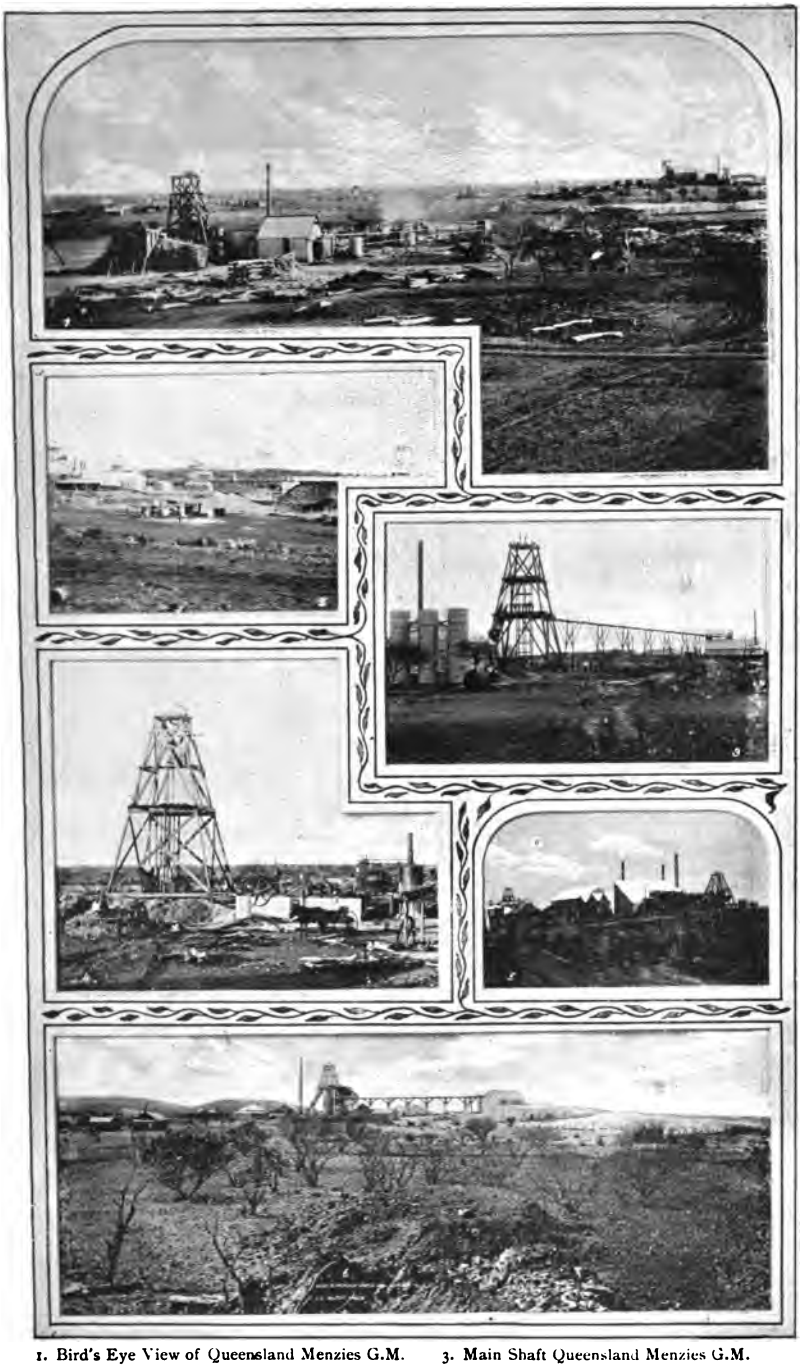

1. Bird's Eye View of Queensland Menzies G.M.
2. Bird's Eye View of Burbanks' Birthday Gift G.M., Coolgardie.
3. Main Shaft Queensland Menzies G.M.
4. Gem of Cue G.M., Murchison.
5. Lady Shenton G.M., Menzies.
6. East Murchison United G.M,, Murchison.

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THE MURCHISON GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 24th September, 1891. Boundaries altered, 8th February, 1895. Area, 20,513 square miles.

BOUNDARIES.—Starting from the summit of Mount Murchison, and extending North-Eastward to the summit of Mount Hale; thence East-South-Eastward to the summit of Mount Russell; thence South-South-Westward to the North-West corner of the North Coolgardie Goldfield; thence West-North-Westward to the summit of Wyemandoo Hill, and onwards to Trig. Station K 6, on Goonahmondey Peak; thence North-Westward to the summit of Mount Farmer, and onwards to the summit of Mount Luke, and onwards to the summit of Mount Murchison.

This field is divided into four districts, viz.:—Cue, Day Dawn, Mount Magnet, and Nannine. The district of Day Dawn, however, has now practically merged into that of Cue, the office of Warden and Mining Registrar of Day Dawn having been closed at the end of the year, and the business transferred to Cue.

The approximate population of each district at the close of the year 1898 was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cue	820	316	1,136
Mt. Magnet	1,038	280	1,318
Nannine	700	70	770
Day Dawn	406	86	492
Totals	2,964	752	3,716

The general health throughout the year was good.

Though the year 1898 was one of grave and anxious depression, the work of proving mining properties proceeded surely, if slowly, to what may be considered in the near future as approaching a remunerative stage. Extensive developments took place in various directions, and the general outlook may be safely described as hopeful. About 400 feet is, however, the deepest level yet attained, and at this depth the reefs appear, as a rule, as strong and permanent as ever.

There are some exceptions to the general activity and progress observable, and these are chiefly confined to foreign companies, who are responsible for 80-head of stamps around Cue remaining silent.

The closing of these batteries gave an impetus to prospecting the quartz reefs of the district. The men being thrown out of work formed small parties, and took up quartz claims, from which they obtained good returns at the public plants in the district, which were kept constantly crushing.

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Deep alluvial was found in some places, but it did not prove to be of a payable nature, though hopes are entertained that it may turn out to be so as development proceeds.

The following table shows the amount of revenue actually received at the offices on this goldfield:—

Mining Revenue	£6,819
Land	1,997
Internal Revenue	4,849
Revenue Stamps, etc.	525
Total	£14,190

The total shows a small increase over the total for 1897, but all the heads of revenue show a falling off, except that of lands, which has an increase of £1,387, derived chiefly from sales of town lots.

The number of tons of ore crushed and the yield of gold for the year 1898 was as follows:—

	Tons.	Ounces Gold.	Average per ton.
			Ozs. dwts. grs.
Cue	32,482	23,728	0 14 15
Day Dawn... ...	11,556	13,857	1 4 0
Mt. Magnet ...	22,843	17,330	0 15 4
Nannine	25,375	23,222	0 18 7
	92,256	78,137	0 16 23

Comparing this with the return for 1897, it will be seen that the number of tons crushed in the Nannine district was more than doubled, while the average yield per ton increased from 12dwt. 23gr. in 1897 to 18dwt. 7gr. in 1898. In the Mount Magnet district also, half as much again was crushed in 1898 over that of 1897, and the average yield increased from 14dwt. 7gr. in 1897 to 15dwt. and 4gr. in 1898.

The total average yield per ton throughout this goldfield during 1898 was 16dwt. 23gr., a very payable yield anywhere on the Murchison.

The total tonnage crushed, as compared with 1897, increased by 20,250 tons, and the total yield of gold therefrom increased 17,222oz.

Average number of miners employed on gold-mining leases during the year	1,154
Estimated number of men employed on mining properties other than gold-mining leases ...	300
Total for the year 1898	1,454

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The total value of all machinery used in connection with mining and the extraction of gold on this field at the end of the year was about £205,103.

The Government have erected a public crushing plant at Tuckanarra, in the Nannine district, and another at Lennonville, in the Mount Magnet district. Both will, no doubt, prove a boon to prospectors. The following table shows an increase of 2 batteries and 65 stamps over the return for 1897:—

	Batteries.	Stamps.	Cyanide Vats.	Otis Mill.
Cue	13	165	6	1
Day Dawn	8	115	9	
Mt. Magnet	5	70	9	
Nannine	10	118		
Totals	36	468	24	1

At the end of 1898, there were 362 mining leases in force on the Murchison goldfield; area of leases, 3,679 acres; leases applied for during the year, 136; leases voluntarily surrendered, 56; miners' rights issued, 1,347.

YALGOO GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 8th February, 1895. Area about 18,921 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from the summit of Mount Murchison, and extending West-South-Westerly to the summit of Tallering Peak; thence South-Easterly to the summit of Mugga Mugga Hill, and onwards to the summit of Mount Gibson, which lies about 12 miles South-West from Ninghan Creek; then Eastward to Trig. Station K 83, on the West shore of Lake Moore; then due East to the Western boundary of the North Coolgardie Goldfield, and along it North to its North-West corner; thence West-North-Westward to the summit of Wyemandoo Hill, and onwards to Trig. Station K 6, on Goonahmondey Peak; thence North-Westward to the summit of Mount Farmer, and onwards to the summit of Mount Luke, and onwards to the summit of Mount Murchison.

The Yalgoo Hills, from which this field takes its name, and near which the recent rich discoveries have been made, are situated about 130 miles from Geraldton on the West Mount Magnet Road. They are the official centre of the field, and a considerable number of men are at work here.

The principal workings upon this field lie to the Westward of the great granite belt, and are scattered in patches on a more or less North and South line from Yuin on the North to Yalgoo on the South.

The output of gold from this field was very small during the year 1898. Many of the batteries were hung up owing to the reconstruction of the companies, while two batteries of 20-head

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each were only completed at the end of the year. The public battery at Yalgoo will be in working order early in the year 1899.

There were on this field three batteries with 20 stamps at Yalgoo, two with 15 stamps at Noongal, two with 13 stamps at Gullewa, one at Field's Find with 20 stamps, one with 20 stamps at Rothesay, one with three stamps at Nyowenda, and one with three stamps at Nangcarrong Hill, making a total of 11 batteries and 94 stamps on the Yalgoo Field. In addition to the above three Tremaine Mills are in course of erection at Nangcarrong Hills, and an extensive cyanide plant at Yalgoo has been completed.

As there are now nearly 100 head of stamps on the field, and as the mining industry has greatly revived during the last quarter of the year 1898, considerable legitimate development work is being carried on at the various mining centres, and it is expected that the returns for 1899 will place Yalgoo well to the foreground with the other gold-producing fields.

During the year 4,424 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 3,299oz. of gold. The amount of gold obtained by dollying—but not reported—would bring the gold yield up to 4,000oz. or more, Several small patches of alluvial were worked during the year at Pinyalling and Nyowenda, but no record of the returns is obtainable.

At the close of the year 64 gold-mining leases were in force; 21 leases were applied for, and 59 leases were forfeited or abandoned; 172 miners' rights were issued, and 148 acres were taken up for residential and business purposes.

The approximate population of the fields at the end of the year was 1,072 males, and 331 females; total, 1,403.

The construction of a public crushing plant near Yalgoo by the Mines Department will enable the mines and prospectors in the vicinity to get their ore crushed at reasonable rates.

Good roads have been opened up connecting all the principal mining centres with Yalgoo.

MOUNT MARGARET GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 10th March, 1897. Boundaries altered 24th December, 1897. Area, 42,154 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from a spot about 15 miles East, and about 13 miles North, from the summit of Mount Ida, and extending North about 35½ miles; thence East about 74¼ miles, passing through a tree marked A.N. 33, at Doyle's Well, to a spot about 2 miles 10 chains West and about 35½ miles North from a tree marked B 82, at Brickey's Soak; thence North to the 26th parallel of South latitude; thence East to the 125th meridian East longitude, and South along that meridian to a spot due East of the said tree, marked B 82, at Brickey's Soak; thence West through

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he said tree to the starting point; excluding all townsites and fee imple lands within the boundaries.

This goldfield, which originally formed part of the North Coolgardie Goldfield, is divided into two districts, that of Mount Malcolm, comprising an area of 2,516 square miles, and that of Mount Margaret, with an area of 17,150 square miles. The latter district was on 24th December, 1897, increased to an area of 39,638 miles, by the inclusion of a portion of the East Murchison Goldfield within its boundaries. This field, therefore, is now, next to Kimberley, the largest in the colony.

A Registrar and Draftsman are stationed in each district. The Warden resides at Mount Malcolm, the chief town in the district of that name, but holds a monthly Court at Mount Margaret, which is the chief town of the Mount Margaret district.

MOUNT MALCOLM DISTRICT.

The great progress which this district made during the past year, 1898, cannot but be considered as being not only eminently satisfactory in every way, but really wonderful. That there are large ore bodies throughout this district awaiting only capital and enterprise to open out and develop them into payable mining properties is a fact altogether beyond dispute. Many of them are low grade, but are of sufficient size to pay handsome profits when more economic conditions obtain. A good deal of new ground has been taken up, and is being at the present time most vigorously opened out by the holders, in many instances prospectors with limited means. The contribution to the gold output of this district, from public crushings, is a good sign, and proves that a more healthy condition of mining now prevails, and that men, at the present time, take up leases with a *bona fide* intention of proving their value, and not, as was formerly the rule, for speculative purposes only.

This district has had, comparatively speaking, very little capital expended in the development of its valuable ore bodies. The machinery erected on some of its greatest gold producing mines was paid for out of crushings taken from the mines themselves. At the end of 1897 there were 80 stampers in this district, and one Tremaine mill. Now there are 123 stampers, one Huntington Mill, and one Tremaine mill erected on 13 mines, and either crushing for themselves or the public. Besides these there are an additional five head lying at the North Star, which will be erected as soon as the developments justify it.

"The Sons of Gwalia" has ordered a new 50-head battery of 950lb. stampers, with a cyanide plant, air compressors, and rock drills, which should all be at work in a few months time.

"The Leonora Gold Blocks" have also ordered a 20-head battery; and several other leases will, no doubt, be sufficiently developed to warrant the erection of crushing machinery upon them during the next year.

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"The Mount Malcolm Proprietary" will have the electric light installed, and air compressors and a cyanide plant at work in a short time. It has now 30 stampers working.

The Government public battery, which has been erected on the old Johannesburg lease, near Leonora, will, with a low charge for crushing of, say, not more than 15s. per ton, enable prospectors to work many small reefs which are not sufficiently large to be ever of any value to a company. It will also assist materially in demonstrating the value of larger reefs and lode formations, many of which are now being opened out in its vicinity, and will at the same time, in many instances, enable the leaseholders to make the leases themselves contribute to some extent towards their own development. This battery will prove of incalculable benefit to the prospectors around Leonora.

The gold output from crushings in the district for 1898 amounted to 41,865oz. from 33,211 tons, and, excluding the specimen crushings, averaged 1oz. 6dwt. per ton. Besides this, 337oz. of alluvial gold were lodged in the various banks, making a total altogether of 42,202oz., which is an increase over the previous year of 21,390oz. The chief townsites in the district are Leonora, with a population of 175 persons, and Malcolm, with a population of 173. The other declared townsites are Diorite King and Murrin Murrin. The former has a population of 28 persons and the latter of 9.

At Malcolm, the chief town of the district, are situated the Warden's offices; these are large and very conveniently arranged, and were finished during November. The Water Supply Department is removing its office from Menzies here. A brewery was erected during the year, and has commenced operations.

Leonora, 12 miles west from Malcolm, gives every promise of becoming in the near future the largest and most important townsite in the district. It is the centre of a great number of leases, the majority of which give at present every indication of becoming valuable mining properties. The principal mining centres of this district are Malcolm, Leonora, Diorite King, Bummer's Creek, and Murrin Murrin.

Mount Margaret District.

The only declared township in this district is that of Mount Margaret, which has a population of 53. There is a registrar's office here, and a Warden's Court is held every third Monday in each month. Business and residence areas will be laid out at Mount Morgan and the British Flag as soon as possible, as both of these places are coming to the fore as important mining centres, and may eventually develop into thriving townships. The gold output from crushings in this district for 1898 was 6,790oz. from 4,296 tons, averaging, excluding specimen crushings, 1oz. 11dwt. 15gr. In addition to this, a certain amount of alluvial was obtained, but owing to the absence of banks in this district the majority was taken away to Menzies and Coolgardie, and it is

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impossible to form any estimate of the actual amount won. The chief mining centres of this district are "Westralia Mount Morgan," "Korong," "Mount Weld," "British Flag," and "Earlston."

At the close of the year there were two batteries employing 20 stamps in the district.

During the year 192 leases, covering 3,117 acres, were applied for in this district, and 753 miners' rights were issued.

Notwithstanding the amount of new ground taken up during the year 1898 this field has as yet been only superficially prospected. Prospecting is, under any circumstances, a costly undertaking, and very few working miners, under existing conditions, are in a position to travel about and demonstrate the value of ore bodies which they might come across, and which undoubtedly exist throughout the whole length and breadth of this goldfield. The natural result has been that very little, if any, prospecting has been done away from the settled centres. Nevertheless, new reefs and lode formations are frequently being discovered and leases taken up on them.

The position which this field has achieved for itself is simply marvellous. The great number of good leases now being worked, its gold output, showing a regular monthly increase, and its revenue, testify to what it has accomplished, in spite of adverse circumstances, the want of capital, and the absence of transit facilities. It has existed and progressed entirely on its own merits, and has succeeded in accomplishing as much, in a short time, as it has taken other fields years to equal, with greater advantages in the way of capital and communication.

From 1st April, 1897, the date of its first gold output, which was, by the way, 510oz. from the North Star mine, to the end of 1898, this field produced 73,332oz. from 50,936 tons of ore, and 2,760oz. of alluvial, making a total of 76,038oz.

The production for 1898 was 48,654oz. from 37,507 tons, and 1,063oz. alluvial and dollied, making a total for 1898 of 49,717oz. of gold.

There are large patches of very fair pastoral country throughout this field, capable of supporting a large number of cattle and sheep, and a run has recently been taken up near Diorite King. Most of the meat supply of Leonora and Malcolm is obtained from this station, and it is, as a rule, of exceptionally good quality.

The water supply is fresh throughout the greater part of the field, and can be obtained for domestic purposes at depths varying from 50ft. to 100ft.; but to obtain supplies for battery purposes, in some instances, mines have to be sunk to 200ft. and 300ft. The population of the field is, as nearly as can be estimated, 1,725 persons.

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As regards alluvial gold, a good deal was won from this field during the past three years, but very little, comparatively speaking, is now being obtained. Some 100 men or so are still engaged in fossicking on the old patches.

NORTH COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 29th May, 1895. Boundaries altered 12th March, 1897. Area, 30,609 square miles, divided into four districts, viz.:— Menzies, Niagara, Yerilla and Ullaring.

This goldfield is bounded by lines starting from the Southernmost corner of the Murchison Goldfield, being the South-West corner of the East Murchison Goldfield, and situate about 12 miles East and five miles South from Trig. Station K 75, on Wyemandoo Hill, and extending South to the South-East corner of the Yalgoo Goldfield, which is a point due East from Mount Gibson, near Lake Moore, and due North of a spot 10 miles West of a cairn on Yorkrakine Granite Rock; thence East-South-East to a point about 50 miles due West from a cairn marked N.B. 1, near Wangine Soak; thence East to Survey Station N.B. 1; thence about 87° 20 miles 22 chains to Survey Station R3; thence East to the 125th meridian, East longitude; thence North along that meridian to a point East of tree marked B 82, at Brickey's Soak; thence West through the said tree to a spot about 76¼ miles West from it, and 13 miles North and 15 miles East from the summit of Mount Ida; thence North about 31 miles to the South boundary of the East Murchison Goldfield, and West to the starting point, excluding all townsites and fee simple lands within the said boundaries.

This field, which previously formed part of the Coolgardie Goldfield, was divided therefrom owing to the discoveries of many rich reefs around Menzies, and the rapid increase of population, and it is now found to be auriferous nearly throughout its length and breadth, containing a number of separate mining centres.

The population of the field is about 4,700, showing a decrease of 870 on the estimated population for 1897. The decreases are mostly in the towns and the increases in the mining districts.

The principal townships are Menzies, Goongarrie, Mulline, Callion, Wansborough (Mount Ida), Niagara, Tampa, Yerilla and Linden.

There was an increase of 65 in the number of leases taken up during the year as compared with 1897; the principal increase was in the Niagara district, with Menzies coming next.

Alluvial.—There were five alluvial discoveries made on this field during the year 1898. The first was made in April, about one and a half miles South of Menzies; but though wash was found 30 feet below the surface nothing of a payable nature was unearthed. The second find was made in July, near Yilgangie Soak, about 35 miles South-East of Yerilla. Beyond the reward claim very few others proved payable. In August alluvial was discovered two

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miles South of Mulline; the gold was too fine to save by ordinary alluvial processes, and the find was soon abandoned. The next discovery was made in November at Friday Flat, situated one and a half miles West of Menzies; wash was struck at a depth of 75 feet, but did not turn out to be of a payable nature.

During December a deep lead was reported to have been struck about three miles S.W. of Goongarrie; a considerable amount of work is still being done in hopes of striking a payable deep lead, but so far without success.

Reefs.—A new line of reef was discovered about four miles N.W. from Mount Ida. A shaft has put been down about 40ft. A trial crushing of 11 tons of stone yielded 18oz. 3dwt.

Latterly a new reef has been found near Mount Remarkable, which is said to be opening up well.

In November a new find was made at the "Granites," six miles N.E. of Pendinnie. The surface indications are very encouraging, samples of from 50 to 70 ton lots have yielded by crushing from 1oz. to 1¼oz. per ton.

A good lode formation was discovered about two miles S.W. of Pyke's Hollow. Two shafts have been sunk, the first being 91ft. deep, where good stock water is obtainable, and the other is down 30ft. From the latter over 200oz. of gold have been taken.

Machinery.—There has been a marked increase on this field, the only decrease being one oil engine and two Huntington mills, and even this is indicative of advancement, as better appliances have taken their places.

Batteries have increased to 31, with 376 stamps, and public batteries, each consisting of 10 head of stampers, are erected at Mulline, Mount Ida, and Yerilla, which will prove of incalculable benefit to the various districts.

The gold yield for the year was 72,879oz., as against 61,364 oz. in 1897, showing an increase of gold won of 11,515oz. over the previous year. A new feature comes into the calculations this year, viz., the cyaniding and other treatment of tailings; the above figures include the gold obtained by these processes as well as by milling, and in order to make correct comparisons, the yields from the two different processes require to be shown separately. Therefore, taking the gold won from the stone milled only during 1897, 32,842 tons were so treated, giving 60,852oz., an average of 1oz. 17dwt. 1gr. per ton; whereas this year 42,033 tons yielded 71,955oz., an average of 1oz. 14dwt. 6gr. per ton, reducing the average per ton by 2dwt. 19gr. This slight falling off may be accounted for by the smaller number of prospectors' picked trial crushings, and consequently the larger proportion of what might be termed fair average stone crushed.

Revenue.—There has been a falling off in the revenue of £901 13s. 10d., mainly in the mines, general, and internal branches;

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but the lands receipts have considerably increased owing to the fields becoming more settled, and the revenue being diverted from one department to the other.

Ruling Rate of Wages.—A strike occurred the first week in April, 1898, the miners holding out for £4 per week, and the masters offering £3 10s. Eventually, however, a compromise was agreed on, and all hands were reduced from 5s. to 10s. per week, except labourers, truckers, and battery feeders, who received 1s. rise, and tool sharpeners, whose wages remained the same. The ruling rates paid during the year, as compared with the year 1897, were (the latter being in brackets):—Miners in wet shafts, £4 (£4 5s.); miners in dry shafts, £3 15s. (£4); pitmen, £5 (£5); blacksmiths, £4 5s. (£4 10s.); engine-drivers, £4 5s. (£4 10s.); fitters, £4 (£4 10s.); carpenters, £4 5s. (£4 10s.); horse-drivers, £3 10s. (£4); brace and platmen, £3 7s. (£3 10s.); tailing pitmen, £3 10s. (£4); labourers, £3 7s. (£3 6s.); truckers and battery feeders, £3 (£3); and tool sharpeners, £4 (£4).

Health of District.—The health of the field, generally, still continues very good, there being very little fever or sickness of any kind.

Public Facilities and Improvements.—The completion of the railway from Kalgoorlie has proved a great convenience and benefit to this place. The surveyed and cleared roads with wells have been kept in good repair by the Water Supply Department. The Niagara reservoir was finished in March, 1898, and since then filled, and, with its storage capacity of 40,000,000 gallons after rains, it will prove a valuable standby. Provision should be made at once for bringing the water into Menzies, as the supply will be far in excess of Niagara requirements; otherwise, when it does fill, much will be lost by evaporation before the scheme can be completed.

There has been a considerable increase on this field of machinery (including cyanide plants), applications for gold-mining leases, quartz claims, and brick and stone buildings of a permanent character, clearly indicating that confidence is not yet shaken in the capabilities of the North Coolgardie Goldfield. In and around Niagara, especially at Kookynie, six miles North-East, the mines are opening up well, and considerable activity is being displayed.

BROAD ARROW GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 17th November, 1896. Area, 590 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from Survey Station, R 3; thence East about 17 miles 30 chains to a point North of the most Northerly corner of the East Coolgardie Goldfield; thence South about 29 miles 70 chains to that corner; thence about 234° 50′ 14½ miles to the 40-mile post on part of the Eastern boundary of the Coolgardie Goldfield; thence about 324° 46′ 9 miles 32 chains 44 links; thence North 30 miles 47 chains 56 links to the starting point, excluding townsites within these boundaries.

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The mining centres included in this field are Broad Arrow, Black Flag, Bardoc, Paddington, and Smithfield.

This goldfield was separated from the North-East Coolgardie field in November, 1896.

Until August, 1896, the amount of gold produced from this field was included in the North-East Coolgardie returns, but since that date Broad Arrow returns have been published separately.

Tellurides have been discovered in several mines, and some beautifully rich specimens of telluride and gold mixed have been produced. Two batteries were erected on this field during the year 1898, and one of the old batteries increased its plant by 10 head of stamps, making the total number of stamps on this goldfield 218, besides a Ball mill equal to 10 head more.

Forty-nine leases were applied for during the year, while a large number of the old leases were either forfeited or abandoned; the total number on the books at the end of the year was 191, comprising an area of 2,678 acres; although the area under lease decreased by upwards of 2,000, the amount of auriferous ore treated exceeded that of 1897 by over 12,000 tons, and the return of gold therefrom shows a total of 25,972oz., or an increase over the previous year of 11,535oz.; the total yield, including alluvial, for the year 1898 was 27,726oz., as compared with 14,464oz. for the year 1897.

Considerable prospecting was carried on near Broad Arrow. In September a deep lead was discovered at a depth of about 50ft., about half a mile South-West of the town; this caused a rush, and the country was speedily pegged out in every direction, and at one time there were nearly 2,000 men on the lead.

The lead proved discouraging, though good results were obtained in several claims; the true course of the lead could not be ascertained, and an immense number of duffer shafts were sunk without payable results; wash was discovered in some of the shafts, but it carried no gold. It is estimated that quite 1,000 shafts were sunk; several claims gave splendid results, and a good many proved payable; but generally the lead was very patchy, and a large majority of the prospectors received no return whatever from their labour. Prospecting was also energetically carried on at Paddington, Smithfield, Bardoc, and Black Flag; but without finding gold in payable quantities.

The water supply is very deficient on this field; the Government Tank at Broad Arrow, with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons, at one time held about seven feet of water, but unfortunately it all escaped through a leak.

The general health of the field was very good during the year. The hospitals at Bardoc and Black Flag were closed, the one at Broad Arrow proving ample for all requirements of this field.

During the year 952 miners' rights were issued, and 11 residential and business areas applied for.

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NORTH-EAST COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 19th February, 1896. Boundaries altered 13th November, 1896. Area, 21,542 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from a point situate about 17 miles 30 chains East of Survey Station R 3; thence South about 29 miles 70 chains to the most Northerly corner of the East Coolgardie Goldfield; thence about 141° 35′ about 30 miles 53 chains to the North-East corner of Location 44; thence along the Eastern boundary of that Location to its South-East corner; thence about 162° 10′ about 1 mile 64 chains to the North-East corner of Location 45; thence along the Eastern boundary of that Location to its South-East corner; thence South to a point 7 miles 65 chains East from the South-East corner of Location 48; thence East about 27 miles 15 chains; thence South about 48 miles to the South-East corner of the Coolgardie Goldfield; thence East to the 125th meridian of East longitude; thence North along that meridian to a point East of Survey Station R 3 aforesaid; thence West to starting point, excluding all townsites within the said boundaries.

This goldfield is divided into two Registrars' districts—Kanowna, and Bulong.

The Warden's headquarters are at Kanowna, also the principal offices for the transaction of the mining business of the whole goldfield.

Kanowna, first called White Feather, is 12 miles North-East from Kalgoorlie.

Bulong, originally named I.O.U., is 16 miles East from Kalgoorlie. Still further East, about 50 miles East from Kalgoorlie, is Kurnalpi.

A most important discovery of alluvial, made within a short distance of Kanowna, brought this place once more into considerable prominence. The gold is in most cases fairly rich, and is obtained down to depths of 50ft.

Besides Kanowna, Bulong, and Kurnalpi, the other chief mining centres are the Gordon, Mulgarrie, Gippsland, Ballagundi, Taurus, and Mount Monger.

Water.—There is no permanent supply of water on this goldfield. Large areas are covered by salt lakes, and there are many fresh water swamps or clay-pans, but none are permanent. All water required for mining and domestic use is obtained from the lakes or from shafts. In the shafts the water is obtained at depths varying from a few feet near the lakes to 200ft. on the high land. Except in the before-mentioned swamps or clay-pans the water is generally exceedingly salt, and condensers are in use all over the fields. It appears that by sinking a sufficient depth a plentiful supply of water may be found. After a good rainfall some of the lakes hold hundreds of millions of gallons of water for months.

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Soil.—There are very extensive stretches of good red soil which, with the aid of irrigation, should be capable of yielding corn, fruit, vegetables, etc.

Timber.—All over the settled parts of this field a species of eucalyptus known as "salmon gum" grows well, and provides timber for mining, building, fuel, and other purposes. There are a variety of other useful trees, among them the sandalwood, which is plentiful.

The Warden, in his report for 1898, stated that reef mining had fallen off very considerably during the year, nearly all the big companies ceasing active operations, and obtaining exemption from the labour conditions; however, most of their mills had been kept constantly at work crushing for alluvial claim holders, and in this way a number of men found employment, notwithstanding the exemptions. Two companies were notable exceptions, namely, the White Feather Main Reefs at Kanowna, and the Queen Margaret Gold Mining Company at Bulong. These companies worked their properties continuously throughout the year, doing sound development work, employing a large number of men, and obtaining excellent results.

Alluvial.—It is pleasing to note that this branch of the mining industry has been remarkably prosperous, and has developed to a most important extent. The original deep lead discovered on the Fitzroy Lease in 1897 proved surprisingly rich; one claim, the Klondyke, of 150ft. by 150ft., yielded nearly 10,000oz. of gold of an average value of nearly £4 per ounce. Many other claims were proportionately rich. The extension of these workings led to the discovery of the North Lead, where many good claims have been worked. Then other discoveries followed, including the "Q.E.D.," "Six-Mile," "Golden Valley," "Moonlight," and some minor leads.

These discoveries induced prospecting in other localities, with the result that alluvial gold in deep leads was found at Bulong, Mulgabbie, Mount Monger, and other districts.

The following figures show the approximate yield of gold for the year 1898:—

	oz.	oz.
Kanowna, alluvial gold	63,542	
Do. from 24,858 tons quartz ...	20,892	
Do. from 45,983 tons cement ...	68,183	
Do. dollied	28	
		152,645
Bulong, alluvial dollied gold	5,236	
Do. from 8,307 tons quartz ...	10,520	
		15,756
Kurnalpi, alluvial gold	1,229	
Do. from 947 tons quartz ...	660	
Do. dollied	152	
		2,041
Grand Total		170,442

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The gold yielded at the [illegible] price of £3 17s. 6d. per ounce amounts to the sum of £660,448. It may be here noted that these figures refer to gold actually accounted for; despite every effort made to obtain correct records, it is certain that a considerable quantity of gold is obtained which is not recorded.

Numbers of miners were attracted to Kanowna by the discovery of alluvial gold, and at one time the population in and around the town was about 1,000; many were disappointed, and left in a few days; but those who remained are, on the whole, doing very well.

The Mines Department purchased a battery with 20 head of stampers at Boulder to crush on for the public, and no doubt it will be very fully employed and prove a great boon to the alluvial and [illegible] miners of that district.

In connection with the alluvial fields, a matter of much importance is the existence of numerous deposits of auriferous clay or pipe, which are known to exist, but which cannot be treated profitably by any known gold saving appliances, unless they contain more than 2 dwts. of gold to the ton. Much attention is being given to the subject, and hopes are entertained that one of the many methods tried to solve the difficulty some one will prove successful.

On the 31st day the first [illegible] was born—a boy seven inches—but unfortunately no water in the mains or fill the Government Tanks at Boulder and Kanowna. The price of condensed water is eight [illegible] per gallon at Kanowna, and at outside places it is very much [illegible].

There are 14 batteries, with 165 stamps at Kanowna, three with 10 stampers at Boulder, and one with five stamps at Kurnalpi, and a total of the batteries with 250 stamps on the whole goldfield. Seventy-two [illegible] leases, covering 685 acres, [illegible] Twenty-six [illegible] leases. 25 alluvial claims, and 28 prospecting areas have been granted, and 4,250 miners' rights issued; the number [illegible] as at 31st December employed in quartz or other rock was 1,151, on alluvial claims, 1,270; total, 2,421 men.

Rates of Wages.—Engine-drivers and mechanics, from £4 10s. to £5 per week; miners, from £3 10s. to £4 10s.; labourers from £3 to £3 10s.

EAST COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 21st September, 1894. Boundaries altered 30th March, 1895. Area, 6332 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from a mile post on the Eastern boundary of the Coolgardie Goldfield, 40 miles Southerly from Survey Station R 3, and extending 144° 46' 26 miles 62 chains 37 links along a surveyed line to the North-East corner of Location 53; thence Southerly along the Eastern boundary of Location 53 and the Western boundary of Location 51 to the South-West

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·ner of Location 51; thence along the boundaries of that cation, Easterly 119 chains 87 links, Northerly 60 chains, sterly 160 chains to a point on the Western boundary of cation 48; thence along the surveyed boundaries of Location 48, utherly 564 chains 87 links, Easterly 443 chains 91 links to the uth-East corner of that location; thence Easterly about 7 miles chains to a point South of the South-East corner of Location ; thence North to the said corner; thence North along the stern boundary of Location 45, four miles to its North-East corner; ence about 342° 10′ about 1 mile 64 chains to the South-East rner of Location 44; thence along the Eastern boundary of cation 44 to its North-East corner; thence about 321° 35′ about miles 53 chains to a point bearing about 54° 50′ from the -mile post on the Eastern boundary of the Coolgardie Goldfield; ence about 234° 50′ about 14½ miles to the starting point, cluding all townsites and fee simple lands within the said undaries.

Kalgoorlie.

Kalgoorlie is one of the most important cities on the Eastern oldfields. It is the headquarters of the Warden of the East oolgardie Goldfield, the most productive in Western Australia. he main mineral belt of the district stretches a length of seven iles North and South, and has been proved to be rich in old for a length of five miles North and South of the town, y a width of two miles, while fresh discoveries are ever extending the area of proved mines. The most characteristic feature f the mines is the presence of telluride of gold in the ores elow water-level. This mineral is composed of gold, silver, nd tellurium in varying proportions, the average percentage f gold in the compound being from 30 to 70. Its discovery explains the unusual character of the immense lodes of this district, which, in the shallower levels, were oxidised, the gold being in a free state, very much of it in the form of a brown powder known as mustard gold. The presence of tellurium in the deeper levels has settled all doubt as to the value of the mines of the district, and is admitted to be a positive proof of the permanence and richness of the mines to great depths. The lodes are becoming richer as depth is attained, and large quantities of ore, worth from 5oz. to 10oz. per ton, are being sent to Fremantle and Adelaide, and there smelted. No record of the immense amount of alluvial gold which has been won in the district since it was opened up in 1893 has been kept.

The township of "Boulder," since being connected with Kalgoorlie by a light railway, has improved rapidly. This line, completed in 1897, has been a great boon to the mines, giving facilities for obtaining machinery and stores at cheap rates. The passenger traffic is also very large, showing that the line was undoubtedly necessary.

Up to the end of the year 1898—according to the report of the Kalgoorlie Chamber of Mines—422,325 tons of stone were treated

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on this field, yielding 858,163oz. of gold, which at its ave mint value, viz., £4 0s. 2d. per ounce, realised the grand tot £3,439,804. These figures, it will be observed, do not agree those furnished by the Mining Department Reports, for the re that in these reports the output of the East Coolgardie Gol prior to 1896 was credited to the Coolgardie Goldfield.

The Warden, in his report for 1898, states that the min the North end of this field are developing satisfactorily, averaging from 15dwt. to 25dwt. per ton having been struck.

The most satisfactory result of the year's work was that a mines were opened up at the deepest levels the ore bodies cont in richness, in some instances being of more value than those upper levels.

The output of gold from this field for 1898 was 422,2 from 264,325 tons of ore, being an average of 1oz. 11dwt. per ton, a large increase over the previous year.

The value of the machinery on this field at the close of amounted to the large sum of £341,714; though even this do represent the full cost of erection. The large sums spe machinery prove conclusively the valuable resources beneat surface.

Alluvial gold was found on the Ivanhoe Venture Leas was confined to a small patch, and was not traced in any dire The gold was discovered at a depth of about 100ft., and is in a white puggy substance.

Shafts have been sunk in various parts of the field, but without striking gold, though the opinion is general that a lead exists.

At the end of the year 495 gold-mining leases were in covering 8,269 acres. During the year 28 leases were applie 20 garden areas, comprising 62 acres, were in existence; 134 dence, business, and free areas were extant; 3,275 miners' were issued; and 354 applications for exemption were made.

The population of the field was estimated at 25,000 at th of the year.

The health of the towns and district shows a decided imp ment over the previous year; this is attributal to improved tary measures, a better class of dwellings, together with re supplies of fruit, vegetables, etc.

On the 31st December, 1898, there were 21 batteries wit stampers working on this field, 12 Ball mills, 10 Huntington and 168 cyanide vats, capable of putting through from 20 t tons each, or a total of, say, 6,500 tons of tailings at one an same time.

The following wages are paid on this field, viz.:—Timbe 13s. 4d. per day; pitmen, 16s. 8d.; rock-drill men, 13s. 4d.; drill assistants, 12s. 6d.; miners (wet: over 1,000 gallons wat

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shift), 13s. 4d.; miners (dry), 11s. 8d.; bracemen and platmen, 11s.; truckers, 10s. 6d.; tool-sharpeners, 13s. 4d.; blacksmiths, 15s.; strikers, 11s.; surface labourers, 10s.; draymen, 11s. 8d.; mine carpenters, fitters, masons, and plumbers, 15s.; millmen, 13s. 4d.; battery labourers, 10s.; battery lumpers, 11s. 8d.; feeders, 10s.; boys, 8s. 4d.; cyanide labourers, 8s. 11d.; engine drivers (1st class certificate), 13s. 4d.; engine drivers (2nd class), 11s. 8d.

COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 19th February, 1896. Boundaries altered 20th March, 1896. Area, 11,974 miles.

Bounded by lines starting from the North-East corner of the Yilgarn Goldfield (which is a point about 50 miles West from a cairn marked N B 1, near Wangine Soak), and extending South about 118 miles through a cairn, H 26, on Koorarawalyee Granite Rock; thence East about 133 miles through the summit of a granite rock near the 50-Mile Soak on the Dundas and Lake Lefroy Road; thence North about 48 miles to a point 35 miles East of the South-East corner of Hampton Plains Location 48; thence West 35 miles to the South-East corner of the above-mentioned Location; thence along the boundaries (surveyed) of Location 48, Westerly 443 chains 91 links, Northerly 564 chains 87 links to the South-East corner of Location 51; thence along the boundaries (surveyed) of that Location Westerly 160 chains, Southerly 60 chains, Westerly 119 chains 87 links to the South-West corner of Location 51; thence Northerly 400 chains along the Westerly boundary of Location 51 and the Eastern boundary of Location 53 to the North-East corner of Location 53; thence along a surveyed line 324° 46′ 36 miles 1,481 links; thence North 30 miles 47 chains 46 links along a surveyed line to a tree, R 3, near the Cane Grass Swamp on the 90-Mile Road; thence Westerly to a cairn marked N B 1, near Wangine Soak; thence Westerly about 50 miles to the starting point, excluding all townsites and fee simple lands within the said boundaries.

The whole of this goldfield is well timbered. The supply of water for domestic as well as mining purposes has been well met by the construction of dams and the sinking of wells—the salt water being converted into fresh for domestic use by numerous condensers.

The principal centres on this goldfield are Londonderry, Mount Burges, Kunanalling, and Widgemooltha.

Steady work has been done on the principal mines during the year 1898; many of them are furnished with rock-drills, air-compressers, and all the latest appliances used in the extraction of the ore and production of gold, thus materially reducing the cost of working.

The leases generally have been opened up and are now commencing to repay the owners, and receive the attention from the public which they deserve.

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Several small patches of alluvial gold were found during the year 1898, but were speedily worked out; so far, no deep leads have been discovered on this field.

During the year 99,673oz. of gold were obtained on this goldfield.

At the end of the year there were 452 mining leases in existence, covering 5,933 acres; of these, 146 leases were applied for during the year.

During the 12 months 1,532 miners' rights and 20 business licenses were issued, and the receipts of the Warden's office amounted to £10,530.

There were, at the end of the year, 424 stampers, 3 crushing mills, 4 arrastras, 52 cyanide vats, and 3 filter presses used in the extraction of gold on the Coolgardie goldfield.

YILGARN GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 22nd November, 1888. Boundaries altered 20th March, 1896. Area, 15,593 square miles.

Bounded by lines starting from a point 90 miles South of a cairn, H 26, on Koorarawalyee Granite Rock, and extending West to a point due South of a point 10 miles West of a cairn on Yorkrakine Granite Rock; thence North to the South-East corner of the Yalgoo Goldfield; thence East-South-East to a point about 50 miles due West from a cairn marked N B (conjoined) 1 near Wangine Soak; thence South through the before-mentioned cairn H 26 to the starting point, excluding all town sites and fee simple lands within the said boundaries.

The first belt of auriferous country is situated about 160 miles to the Eastward of the township of York, in about 119° East longitude. The country on this Eastern side of the Darling Range consists mostly of undulating sand plains, clays, and loam flats, with bold bare granite hills rising abruptly from them. It is comparatively elevated, being about 1,150ft. above the sea level, but presents no marked features. There are no water-courses worth mentioning, the country being comparatively level, and all the highest ground consists of sand plain, into which the water sinks. The only places where there are any small water-courses are round the granite rocks, but these spread out on the flats and clay pans, where the water evaporates, as there is not sufficient fall to cause it to run towards the coast.

Most of the water met with in sinking is salt, with the exception of the soakages near the granite outcrops and to a certain depth on the higher ridges. This latter is due to the fact that rain falling upon these high points soaks away, carrying with it quantities of the soluble salts, which in the course of time renders the country fresh, whilst on the lower ground just the reverse takes place, for not only do the salts in the ground remain there, but more is brought down from the higher ground by the water.

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Immediately to the Eastward of this belt of country are the Yilgarn Ranges, containing numerous quartz reefs and ferruginous lodes, some of which have proved to be very rich in gold.

The country is comparatively low and broken, being situated along the sides of the so-called lakes which drain a large portion of the interior, the denuding action in forming these lakes having removed the sandstone formation and exposed the older rocks beneath.

The reefs are, as a rule, large, and extend to a great length on the surface, but they are not well defined, and seldom have walls on both sides, one side generally splitting up into a large number of leaders, most of which are rich in gold.

Gold-bearing reefs have been found for a distance of over 80 miles from North to South. In some ways the very largeness of the field has been a drawback to the immediate development of the mines, the interests being divided and scattered over so vast an area instead of being concentrated on the thorough working out of a portion, which would have led more quickly to a recognition of its importance by the world at large.

This auriferous belt of country probably extends from Lake Annean to the South coast, being from 5 to 10 miles in width. Now that the development of the field is assisted by railway communication, and steps have been taken to remove all fears of a failing water supply, the field is capable of supporting a very large mining population.

Some small but rich patches of alluvium have been worked on this field, but owing to the want of water the dirt had to be dry blown.

The chief mining centres in this field are Southern Cross, Mount Jackson, Parker's Range, Golden Valley, Mount Rankin, Toomey's Hills, and Olga.

The water tapped in a great majority of the mines in the Coolgardie and Southern Cross districts contains a large amount of saline matter, and when used for feed purposes in boilers it leaves a sediment or scale on the principal heating surfaces. This deposit ranges from $\frac{1}{8}$in. to 3in. and 4in. in thickness, and is formed so quickly that to avert danger it is necessary to clean and chip boilers at intervals of from four to fourteen days. It also, in many cases, corrodes the plates, thus hastening their decay. The use of condensed water is now becoming more general.

The Warden's report states that during the year 1898 the Fraser's Mine, the Fraser's South Extended, at Southern Cross, and the Mount Jackson Mines Company, at Mount Jackson, 110 miles from Southern Cross, kept at work with good results. At Hope's Hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Southern Cross, considerable development work was done, and one of the largest batteries will be erected there. Greenmount, Tarcoola, Golden Rock, and Blackbourne are still pushing on their development work. At Parker's

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Range the cyanide plants are in constant work on the tailings with excellent results.

Some alluvial is still found at both Southern Cross and Parker's Range.

The recorded output of gold from this field for the year 1898 was 11,769oz.

During the year 107 miners' rights, 9 business licenses, 178 timber licenses, and 11 sandalwood licenses were issued.

DUNDAS GOLDFIELD.

Proclaimed 31st August, 1893. Boundaries altered 20th March, 1896. Area, 17,848 square miles.

Bounded on the North by an East and West line passing through the summit of a granite rock near the 50-Mile Soak, on the Dundas and Lake Lefroy Road; on the East by a North and South line through a point 52 miles East of Mount Ridley; on the South by an East and West line passing through the summit of Mount Ridley; on the West by the production South of the Western boundary of the Coolgardie Goldfield, excluding all townsites and fee simple lands within the said boundaries.

The gold belt is narrow, and seems to be the Southern extension of the Coolgardie line.

There are three or four lines of gold-bearing reefs, but the gold-bearing stone rarely outcrops, so that a good deal of prospecting is necessary.

There are a number of reefs being worked on this field, which are mostly well defined and rich, having all the character of true lodes. They strike North and South, dipping to the West at a high angle. There is any quantity of timber on the spot. This, considered with the proximity of the mines to the South coast, which is little more than 100 miles away, and the good rainfall, should greatly facilitate the working of these reefs.

The Norseman, which is now the most important centre on this field, is situated to the East of the South end of Lake Cowan.

The year 1898 was a critical period in the history of this goldfield, as the crushing plants erected on many of the mines were, during the 12 months, brought into use; in one or two instances the result was not up to expectations, and in a short time operations were suspended. On the other hand many properties gave excellent returns. The extent of the advancement is shown by the fact that 30,928 tons were milled for a yield of 36,793oz. of smelted gold during the year (1898), as compared with 16,981 tons crushed for 19,206oz. in 1897.

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VIEWS OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD MINES AROUND NORSEMAN.

1, 2, 4 & 7 Princess Royal G.M. and Plant. 3 & 5 Lady Mary G.M.

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Two companies paid dividends during the year, the sum of £22,000 being so distributed.

During the same period 29 leases were registered, comprising an area of 474 acres; of this area 200 acres were entirely new ground; the balance of 274 acres consisted of ground previously held but forfeited. The total number of leases in force on the 31st December, 1898, was 127, covering 1,594 acres. About 500 men were employed in the various mines; 376 miners' rights were issued, and 85 residence and business areas were occupied.

Considerable additions were made to the mining machinery on this field during the year; the total value of the plants, including winding gear and other appliances, was £81,784.

At the end of 1898 there were 17 batteries with 178 stamps, three Ball mills, one Huntington mill, and 16 cyanide vats employed in the extraction of gold on this field. In addition to the yield of gold by the ordinary processes of amalgamation, 5,398 tons of tailings treated by the cyanide process contributed 2,050oz. of gold.

Of the alluvial gold won no record was kept, but from information obtained from private sources we know that 500oz. were disposed of in the district, and it is reasonable to suppose that this does not include all that was unearthed. The discoveries have chiefly been made on a belt of ironstone country situated about five miles North-East from Norseman; Morrell Gully has produced the lion's share; recently from 12 to 50 men were working there, and nuggets up to 15oz. in weight were found. The alluvial country is known as the St. Alban's line; it runs parallel to the Norseman reef on the East side, and has been proved to extend for a distance of about 20 miles.

The water supply is still in an unsatisfactory condition; the difficulty in some instances arises from the deficiency in the amount available, and is also due to the injurious properties the water possesses. With one exception water for crushing purposes is derived from the lakes; this exception is the Princess Royal Mine, where an inflow of about 4,000 gallons an hour in the main shaft considerably hampered development.

Recently the Norseman Mine purchased the lease of the Government Well, and supplies will as far as possible be drawn from there. The amount available seems very large and lasting, and if that proves to be the case it will encourage the belief that water can be similarly obtained elsewhere on this field.

The rainfall for the year (1898) was 897 points, which fell mostly during the first half of the year.

DONNYBROOK GOLDFIELD.

(From the Report of the Government Geologist.)

Donnybrook is situated on the Bunbury–Bridgetown Railway, 26 miles South-East of Bunbury, and 131 miles South of Perth.

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The auriferous country lies about two miles to the South of Donnybrook township, and is situated on a small branch of the Preston River in the Blackwood Range. The gold was first discovered in 1898, in the surface soil, by a party searching for alluvial gold. Further investigations carried on with the prospecting dish eventually led to the discovery of auriferous quartz veins, from which most of the alluvial gold had originally been shed. The country, which is exceptionally hilly and thickly timbered, is, for the most part, covered with ironstone gravel deposits. This superficial layer prevents inspection of the underlying rocks, except in the gullies, and sides of the hills, where it has been removed. The quartz reefs, so far as they can be seen, all occur in the granite to the West of the diorite belt, and at no great distance from the junction line. The general strike of the reefs is a little to the West of North and East of South, with a prevailing dip to the East at a very high angle. In sinking on Campbell's claim several small quartz leaders were passed through. The leaders vary in size from very small ones up to several inches in thickness, and are found to carry gold in payable quantities. The quartz in which the gold occurs consists of a white opaque variety, with bands of chalcedonic quartz intermixed. The gold, as a rule, was not found in the latter part.

On Hunter's Venture claim a well defined reef exists, which varies in thickness, attaining a size in some places of at least 2ft., though, in others, it falls away to a few inches; 10 tons of the stone, as it was raised from the shaft, yielded 9oz. 10dwt. of smelted gold after treatment at the Northam battery.

On Burke and Hunter's claim the reef is some two feet wide. and carries free gold. Eight tons of stone yielded 5oz. 14dwt. of smelted gold.

Dishes of dirt taken from the surface of the hills will usually yield a trace of gold when washed, and in some places a fair result is obtained. The area over which the present workings extend is very limited, and well within the proposed goldfield boundaries; similar country, however, extends in a North and South direction for a considerable distance beyond the present workings, and, as it contains quartz reefs, there is a probability of fresh developments taking place in the near future along this line.

There is an abundance of wood and water on the field; wages are low as compared with the Eastern goldfields; provisions are easily obtainable, and, with a railway station within three miles of the claims, it is considered that half-ounce stone will pay handsomely.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD PRODUCTION.

Quantity of Quartz treated, Gold Yield from all Sources, Number of Leases, Mines, and Batteries, and other data for the Year 1898.

Goldfields, etc.	Total Yield of Alluvial and Dollied Gold during the Year.	Total quantity of Quartz treated during the Year.	Total Yield of Gold from Auriferous Ore during the Year.	Average Yield of Gold per ton of Quartz treated during the Year.	Number of Gold Mining Leases in force at end of Year.	Area of Gold Mining Leases in force at end of Year.	Number of Men employed in Mines and on Development Work.	Number of Batteries.	Number of Stampers.	Number of other Reduction Plants.	Number of Cyanide Vats.	Estimated Value of Machinery employed in Mining and Extraction of Gold.
	ounces.	tons.	ounces.	ozs. dwts. grs.		acres.						£
NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS.												
Kimberley	310	175	130	0 14 21	3	37	15	5	70	1	...	6,730
Pilbarra	2,102	6,720	12,312	1 16 15	109	1,008	275	11	95	4	...	29,619
West Pilbarra	..	202	327	1 12 9	8	101	55	1	10	1	...	4,030
Ashburton	501	...	...	...	2	24	12	...	...	...	...	...
Gascoyne	13	...	...	...	5	66	15	...	...	1	...	1,525
CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS.												
Peak Hill	369	4,018	14,601	3 12 16	73	864	200	1	30	...	...	20,480
Murchison...	1,119	92,256	78,137	0 16 23	362	3,679	1,154	38	488	3	24	212,291
East Murchison	1,756	31,948	35,324	1 2 3	117	1,697	458	11	97	4	...	43,514
Yalgoo	...	4,425	3,299	0 14 22	64	646	185	11	94	...	...	49,336

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Quantity of Quartz treated, Gold Yield from all Sources, Number of Leases, Mines, and Batteries, and other data for the Year 1898—continued.

Goldfields, etc.	Total Yield of Alluvial and Dollied Gold during the Year.	Total quantity of Quartz treated during the Year.	Total Yield of Gold from Auriferous Ore during the Year.	Average Yield of Gold per ton of Quartz treated during the Year.	Number of Gold Mining Leases in force at end of Year.	Area of Gold Mining Leases in force at end of Year.	Number of Men employed in Mines and on Development Work.	Number of Batteries.	Number of Stampers.	Number of other Reduction Plants.	Number of Cyanide Vats.	Estimated Value of Machinery employed in Mining and Extraction of Gold.
	ounces.	tons.	ounces.	ozs. dwts. grs.		acres.						£
EASTERN GOLDFIELDS.												
Mount Margaret	1,063	37,507	48,654	1 5 22	266	4,867	978	15	153	4	...	76,770
North Coolgardie	924	42,033	71,955	1 14 6	345	4,963	1,357	31	376	5	16	188,051
Broad Arrow	1,754	32,004	25,972	0 16 5	191	2,678	480	14	218	1	6	138,820
North-East Coolgardie ..	70,186	80,096	100,256	1 5 1	223	3,191	629	18	240	6	11	77,740
East Coolgardie	148	264,325	422,244	1 11 22	495	8,269	4,812	21	323	22	168	341,714
Coolgardie	1,212	107,622	98,461	0 18 7	452	5,933	1,751	33	424	3	52	188,111
Yilgarn	...	27,807	11,769	0 8 18	46	786	302	5	115	...	...	35,379
Dundas	6	30,928	36,793	1 3 12	127	1,594	373	18	188	4	16	81,784
OTHER PLACES.												
Northam *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	5	37,084
Fremantle *b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30,230
Donnybrook *c*	...	18	15	0 16 16	3	42	15	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	81,463	762,084	960,249	*d*1 5 5	2,891	40,445	13,066	234	3,001	60	298	*e*1,563,208

a The Seabrook battery. *b* The Fremantle Smelting Works. *c* Not a proclaimed goldfield. *d* Average of the Colony. *e* Including Government batteries.

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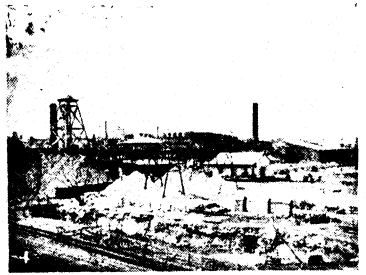

THE PRINCIPAL GOLD MINES AROUND KALGOORLIE AND COOLGARDIE.

1. Great Boulder Proprietary G.M. 2. North Boulder G.M. 3. Golden Horseshoe G.M. 4. Burbanks' Birthday Gift G.M.
5. Associated Gold Mines of W.A. 6. Hannans Brown Hill G.M.

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Quantity and Value of Gold, the Produce of the Colony, entered for Export during each Month of the Year 1898, the Goldfields from which the respective quantities were obtained being distinguished.

Name of Goldfield.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Kimberley	...	...	13	48	...	...	17	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilbarra...	...	...	...	...	1729	6572	1431	5436	...	...	...	...	1928	7324
Pilbarra, West... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1725	6556	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	27	103	39	147	...	...	1	2	...	...	21	80	89	336
Murchison	14404	54735	1231	4677	7038	26746	12905	49041	7971	30288	8803	33451	5857	22258
Murchison, East ...	5395	20500	46	174	2535	9632	5059	19226	2586	9827	3027	11501	2475	9407
Yalgoo	954	3624	13	49	484	1841	729	2771	277	1053	...	...	540	2051
Peak Hill	3248	12342	...	...	39	147	2149	8165	1102	4188	1322	5024	35	134
Mount Margaret ...	3630	13793	3697	14049	1035	3931	3117	11845	3336	12676	3379	12841	3005	11419
Coolgardie, North ...	5772	21936	3184	12100	4477	17011	5862	22275	4590	17440	5456	20732	6208	23592
Coolgardie, North-East	7725	29354	7535	28636	14479	55020	7343	27901	11400	43318	7995	30381	11747	44640
Broad Arrow	588	2235	285	1081	919	3492	1311	4983	1317	5006	2924	11112	2421	9201
Coolgardie, East ...	38153	144980	25031	95120	32763	124499	27612	104927	34260	130190	33187	126109	29460	111946
Coolgardie	12746	48437	9785	37184	6691	25426	12126	46080	11877	45133	11104	42195	9102	34587
Yilgarn	753	2863	795	3019	869	3302	1273	4838	868	3298	725	2755	950	3610
Dundas	...	...	2085	7925	2322	8825	3148	11960	2038	7745	2807	10668	3164	12022
Total	93395	354902	53739	204209	75380	286444	84083	319514	83347	316718	80750	306849	76981	292527

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Quantity and Value of Gold, the Produce of the Colony, entered for Export during each Month of the Year 1898, the Goldfields from which the respective quantities were obtained being distinguished—continued.

Name of Goldfield.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Kimberley	114	434	...	...	37	140	87	332	20	76	288	1094
Pilbarra	1443	5484	...	...	1388	5274	1318	5007	2426	9221	11663	44318
Pilbarra, West... ...	80	304	19	74	56	213	67	254	81	306	2028	7707
Ashburton	41	157	...	...	91	347	139	530	2	8	450	1710
Murchison	2096	7966	6570	24966	14316	54401	5639	21427	6837	25979	93667	355935
Murchison, East ...	3048	11582	2822	10726	3697	14047	3771	14330	5102	19389	39563	150341
Yalgoo	343	1304	144	549	47	178	6	21	219	833	3756	14274
Peak Hill	...	...	102	386	3155	11990	2523	9587	62	237	13737	52200
Mount Margaret ...	4521	17180	4770	18125	2929	11131	4854	18446	4994	18977	43267	164413
Coolgardie, North ...	6474	24600	6669	25341	7274	27643	6292	23911	8367	31795	70625	268376
Coolgardie, North-East	12998	49394	14295	54319	10140	38532	10299	39135	9285	35284	125241	475914
Broad Arrow	3499	13295	2538	9643	2792	10609	2407	9148	3630	13794	24631	93599
Coolgardie, East ...	36890	140183	39549	150287	55148	209564	58101	220782	40158	152600	450312	1711187
Coolgardie	13702	52067	8944	33987	10781	40966	11333	43065	9036	34336	127227	483463
Yilgarn	1100	4180	1018	3869	1718	6526	925	3516	702	2669	11696	44445
Dundas	3046	11573	1739	6609	3256	12372	4032	15323	4395	16699	32032	121721
Total	89395	339703	89179	338881	116825	443933	111793	424814	95316	362203	1050183	3990697

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*Quantity and *Value of the Export of Gold from the several Goldfields of Western Australia from the 1st January, 1886, to 31st December, 1898.*

†Goldfield.	1886-7-8.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Kimberley ...	8668	32938	2464	9363	4474	17001	2699	10259	1089	4138	1622	6163	588	2237
Pilbarra ...	...	...	11170	42446	16055	61010	11875	45125	12893	48993	11699	44454	16255	61767
West Pilbarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	3187	1	3	467	1777	285	1084
Murchison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2064	7845	24357	92554	21211	80600	52946	201196
East Murchison	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalgoo	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peak Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Margaret	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Coolgardie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-East Coolgardie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broad Arrow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coolgardie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coolgardie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105330	400253
Yilgarn ...	...	...	1859	7062	2277	8653	12833	48767	21209	80596	75745	287829	31498	119694
Dundas... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	562	228	868
Total ...	8668	32938	15493	58871	22806	86664	30310	115183	59549	226284	110892	421385	207130	787099

* The official valuation is £3 16s. per oz. † In 1896 the return from the Coolgardie Goldfields was sub-divided, in the following year that of the Murchison Goldfields, and in 1898 that of the Pilbarra Goldfields.

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*Quantity and *Value of the Export of Gold from the several Goldfields of Western Australia from the 1st January, 1886, to 31st December, 1898*—continued.

†Goldfield.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		Total Production to 31st December, 1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Kimberley ...	877	3331	892	3389	554	2105	288	1094	24215	92018
Pilbarra ...	19522	74185	11810	44878	11956	45433	11663	44319	134898	512610
West Pilbarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2028	7706	2028	7706
Ashburton ...	541	2055	669	2543	1038	3945	450	1710	4290	16304
Murchison ...	65477	248814	71283	270874	82892	314989	93667	335935	413897	1572807
East Murchison	...	...	...	...	9454	35925	39563	150341	49017	186266
Yalgoo	...	...	...	...	2035	7730	3756	14274	5791	22004
Peak Hill ...	...	...	...	...	5110	19418	13737	52200	18847	71618
Mount Margaret	...	...	...	...	8686	33006	43267	164413	51953	197419
North Coolgardie	...	...	17161	65210	74556	283313	70625	268376	162342	616899
North-East Coolgardie ...	...	...	4113	15630	32906	125042	125241	475914	162260	616586
Broad Arrow ...	...	...	...	...	4159	15805	24631	93599	28790	109404
East Coolgardie	...	...	85287	324091	300037	1140142	450312	1711187	835636	3175420
Coolgardie ...	125106	475403	69135	262714	104306	396364	127227	483463	531104	2018197
Yilgarn ...	19748	75041	16565	62948	17994	68379	11696	44445	211424	803414
Dundas... ...	242	919	4350	16531	19311	73381	32032	121721	56311	213982
Total ...	231513	879748	281265	1068808	674994	2564977	1050183	3990697	2692803	10232654

* The official valuation is £3 16s. per oz. † In 1896 the return from the Coolgardie Goldfields was sub-divided, in the following year that of the Murchison Goldfields, and in 1898 that of the Pilbarra Goldfields.

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Gold Yield
of
Western Australia
(1889 to 1898)

Quantity
Ozs.

Scale, 1 Inch = 1000000 Ozs

1889	15493
1890	22806
1891	30310
1892	59549
1893	110892
1894	207130
1895	231513
1896	281265
1897	674994
1898	1050183

Value
£

1889	58871
1890	86664
1891	115183
1892	226284
1893	421385
1894	787099
1895	879748
1896	1068808
1897	2564977
1898	3990697

Scale, 1 Inch = £1000000

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It will be observed, in the above table, that North Coolgardie shows an apparent decrease of 3,931ozs. in the output of that field for 1898, as compared with the previous year. This is accounted for from the fact, that for the first seven months of 1897 the Mount Margaret gold production was included in the North Coolgardie return. It is estimated that fully 10,000ozs. in the return for 1897 of North Coolgardie belonged to Mount Margaret, so that North Coolgardie actually increased its production in 1898.

Return of Exports of Gold during 1898, showing the Countries and Colonies to which it was despatched.

Name of Town, Country, etc.	Amount.			Value.		
	ozs.	dwts.	grs.	£	s.	d.
Melbourne, Victoria	545,415	10	2	2,072,578	18	2
London, England	439,876	13	18	1,671,531	8	3
Adelaide, South Australia	55,793	4	4	212,014	3	10
Sydney, New South Wales	9,046	16	15	34,377	19	2
Brisbane, Queensland	32	12	16	124	0	2
Genoa, Italy	16	2	0	61	3	7
Paris, France	2	12	16	9	17	6
Total	1,050,183	11	23	3,990,697	10	8

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Number of Leases, Areas, Claims, and Rights under the Goldfields Acts in force 31st December, 1898.

	Northern Goldfields.					Central Goldfields.				
	Kimberley Goldfield.	Pilbarra Goldfield.	West Pilbarra Goldfield.	Ashburton Goldfield.	Gascoyne Goldfield.	Peak Hill Goldfield.	East Murchison Goldfield.	Murchison Goldfield.	Yalgoo Goldfield.	Mount Margaret Goldfield.
Number of Leases	3	109	8	2	5	73	117	362	64	266
Area of Leases	37	1,008	101	24	66	864	1,697	3,679	646	4,867
Business and Residential Areas ...	2	108	42	1	4	15	152	195	148	206
Machine Areas	3	13	1	...	...	3	7	8	6	9
Tailings Areas	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	3	3
Garden Areas	1	23	2	...	...	2	10	21	2	3
Quartz Claims	2	42	...	4	...	6	17	144	10	20
Alluvial Claims	...	1	...	...	...	20	3	6	...	2
Tunnelling Claims	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Water Rights	...	17	2	3	1	10	24	61	4	57
Protection Areas	1	61	2	...	1	5	78	90	13	46
Miners' Rights	41	272	96	47	35	295	451	1,347	172	990

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Number of Leases, Areas, Claims, etc.—continued.

	Eastern Goldfields.							Issued at Head Office.	Totals.	Totals for the Year 1897.	Totals for the Year 1896.	Totals for the Year 1895.
	North Coolgardie Goldfield.	Broad Arrow Goldfield.	North-East Coolgardie Goldfield.	East Coolgardie Goldfield.	Coolgardie Goldfield.	Yilgarn Goldfield.	Dundas Goldfield.					
Number of Leases	345	191	223	495	452	46	127	3	2,891	4,001	8,141	6,331
Area of Leases	4,963	2,678	3,191	8,269	5,933	786	1,594	42	40,445	59,108	119,832	89,706
Business and Residential Areas ...	353	157	479	1,824	71	74	85	...	3,916	3,252	2,078	517
Machine Areas	5	6	12	9	11	...	6	...	99	27	55	59
Tailings Areas	...	3	6	3	5	6	4	...	48	32	37	34
Garden Areas	1	...	1	17	4	3	...	...	90	31	28	43
Quartz Claims...	25	9	15	20	6	4	7	...	331	41	79	201
Alluvial Claims	1	13	197	13	...	...	3	...	259	7	11	7
Tunnelling Claims	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	10	2
Water Rights	89	28	37	86	39	20	73	...	551	237	287	233
Protection Areas	15	19	43	10	11	...	2	...	397	67	...	...
Miners' Rights	1,181	952	4,350	3,275	1,532	107	376	259	15,778	14,682	24,459	14,596

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Comparative Statement of the Gold Mining Industry for the Years 1895–6–7–8.

Years.	Quartz treated.	Yield of Gold from Quartz.	Alluvial and Dollied Gold.	No. of Leases at end of Year.	Area of Leases.	Men employed at Mines.	Batteries.	Stamps.	Other Reduction Works.	Cyanide Vats.	Estimated value of Machinery.
	tons.	ozs.	ozs.		acres.						
1895	80,575	77,236	a 154,277	6,331	89,706	21,416	75	841	19	4	*
1896	166,780	252,222	b 29,043	8,021	119,294	20,236	117	1,479	35	10	880,475
1897	415,424	624,201	19,413	4,001	59,108	17,903	186	2,140	28	19	1,050,020
1898	762,083	960,249	81,463	2,891	40,445	† 13,066	234	3,001	60	298	1,563,206

* Figures not obtainable. a Including 125,106ozs., the output from crushings and all other sources of the Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, North-East Coolgardie, and North Coolgardie Goldfields. b Including 10,099ozs. unrecorded gold, probably alluvial, obtained from the several fields of the Coolgardie Group. † Not including prospectors or alluvial miners; the figures for previous years are more or less incomplete estimates.

Return showing the Quantity of Machinery used in Mining and the Extraction of Gold, erected in the Colony up to the 31st December, 1898.

Name of Goldfield.	Steam Engines.	Oil Engines.	Steam Boilers.	Pumps.	Head of Stamps.	Stone Breakers.	Huntington Mills.	Other Mills.	Dry Crushing Rollers.	Berdan and other Pans.	Rock Drills.	Air Compressors.	Cyanide Vats.	Settling Tanks.
Kimberley	7	...	3	7	70	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Pilbarra	16	1	14	20	95	1	3	1	...	7	...	...	...	15
West Pilbarra ...	2	...	3	3	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashburton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gascoyne	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peak Hill	4	...	6	5	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Murchison ...	110	...	119	138	488	12	1	2	2	50	6	2	24	15
East Murchison ...	17	...	28	29	97	2	2	2	...	6	2	2	...	11
Yalgoo	21	...	24	31	94	3	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	2
Mount Margaret ...	36	1	38	50	153	7	1	3	...	18	3	1	...	19
North Coolgardie	67	6	81	86	376	16	2	3	...	38	22	7	16	49
Broad Arrow ...	49	2	51	44	218	8	...	1	...	4	2	1	6	39
N.E. Coolgardie ...	48	1	49	69	240	10	4	2	...	19	2	1	11	70
East Coolgardie ...	119	4	184	165	323	21	10	12	3	36	141	23	168	24
Coolgardie ...	86	9	99	105	424	24	...	3	7	21	53	9	52	120
Yilgarn	16	1	23	16	115	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	10
Dundas	27	2	29	36	188	7	1	3	...	23	6	2	16	24
Northam	1	...	1	12	80	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Fremantle	4	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	630	27	757	821	3,001	117	25	34	15	258	237	51	298	401

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Return showing the Number and Causes of Mining Accidents on the West Australian Goldfields during 1898.

	Central Goldfields.		Eastern Goldfields.		Other Goldfields.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Falls of earth or rock	2	5	7	11	...	...	9	16
Accidental explosions of blasting compounds	1	1	5	7	...	...	6	8
Materials falling down shafts ...	2	2	4	8	...	...	6	10
Accidents in winzes and passes ...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	5
Other shaft accidents	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Falling down shafts	...	1	7	14	...	1	7	16
Fall from staging, etc.	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
Miscellaneous and unspecified ...	...	1	1	17	...	...	1	18
Total { Killed	5	...	26	...	...	...	31	...
Total { Injured	...	12	...	64	...	1	...	77

The Mines Department have erected nine public batteries, as follows:—

Goldfield.	Locality.	Number of Stamps.	Cost.
			£
N.E. Coolgardie ...	Bulong	20 head	5,000
Murchison	Lennonville ...	10 „	3,285
North Coolgardie ...	Mulline	10 „	4,886
Do.	Mt. Ida	10 „	4,876
Do.	Yerilla	10 „	4,782
Mt. Margaret	Mt. Leonora ...	10 „	4,392
Dundas	Norseman ...	10 „	4,661
Murchison	Tuckanarra ...	10 „	3,903
Yalgoo	Yalgoo	5 „	4,067
	Total ...	95 „	39,852

There are also many Custom batteries scattered throughout the various goldfields.

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The revenue of the Mines Department, from all sources, for the year ended 31st December, 1898, was as follows:—

	£
Lease Rental under Goldfields Act	40,690
Other Sources do.	18,806
Lease Rental under Mineral Lands Act	806
Other Sources do.	436
Survey Fees	8,588
Examination Fees	1,066
Exemption Fees	8,427
Other Sources	170
Public Batteries	303
Total	79,292

The receipts from East Coolgardie amounted to £12,646; Coolgardie, £8,231; North-East Coolgardie, £7,974; North Coolgardie, £8,089; Mount Margaret, £7,055; Murchison, £6,819; Broad Arrow, £3,891; Dundas, £3,245; East Murchison, £2,613; Pilbarra, £2,456; Peak Hill, £1,815; Yalgoo, £1,263; Yilgarn, £729; Collie Coalfield, £530; Northampton, £415; West Pilbarra, £633; Gascoyne, £132; Kimberley, £71; Ashburton, £69; from Greenbushes Tinfield, head office, and other places outside of the proclaimed goldfields, £10,616; making the total, as above, £79,292.

Dividends.

The first dividend, from gold won in the Colony, was declared by the "Fraser G.M. Co." in 1890, the amount paid £1,250. In 1891 the "Central G.M. Co. paid £3,451; in 1893 the Bayley's Reward paid £30,600, and £96,000 in the year following. The Great Boulder Proprietary paid its first dividend, £48,000, in 1895. From that year up to the present the other great companies fell into line, and the total payments up to the end of 1898 amounted to £1,553,948, while the dividends for the year 1899 amounted to £2,022,779, or £468,831 in excess of all the previous years combined.

Dividends (from Gold won) paid by W.A. Gold Mines during 1899.

Goldfield.	Name of Company.	Amount.	When Paid.
		£	
Murchison ...	Golconda	*6,750	12th May
Do. ...	Mt. Yagahong	*5,000	27th April
E. Murchison ...	East Murchison United ...	7,500	8th April
Do. ...	do.	7,500	July
Do. ...	do.	15,000	20th December
Peak Hill ...	Peak Hill G.F., Limited ...	25,000	15th May
Do. ...	do.	25,000	
Mt. Margaret ...	Mt. Malcolm Proprietary	*10,625	
N. Coolgardie ...	Lady Shenton	8,000	7th February

* Not Official, taken from Notices in the Daily Papers.

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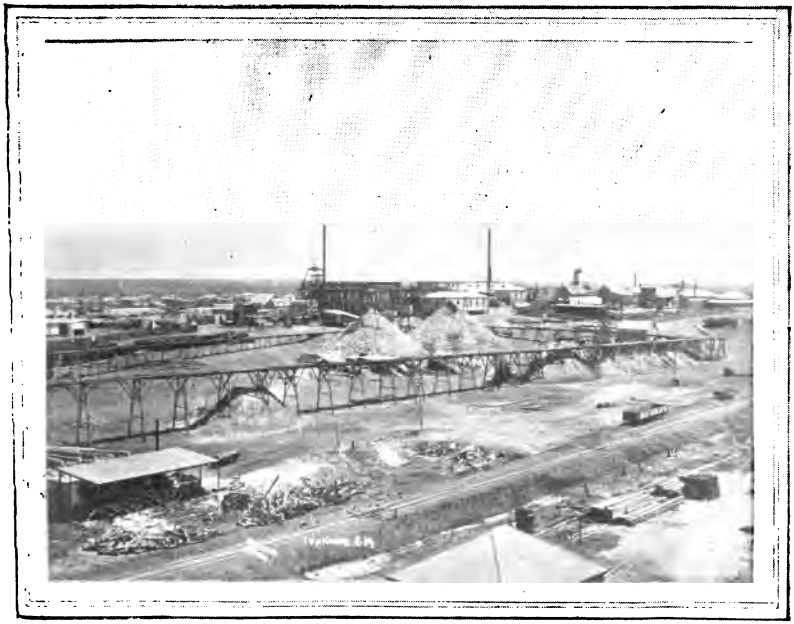
LAKE VIEW CONSOLS G.M., KALGOORLIE.



IVANHOE GOLD CORPORATION LTD. G.M., KALGOORLIE.

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Dividends (from Gold won) paid by W.A. Gold Mines, etc.—continued.

Goldfield.	Name of Company.	Amount.	When Paid.
		£	
N. Coolgardie ...	Lady Shenton	8,000	30th March
Do. ...	do.	8,000	11th July
Do. ...	do.	8,000	8th October
Do. ...	Queensland Menzies ...	3,300	26th April
Do. ...	do.	3,300	9th June
Do. ...	do.	3,300	25th October
N.E. Coolgardie	White Feather Main Reef	3,507	25th March
Do. ...	do.	3,514	22nd June
Do. ...	do.	3,526	31st August
E. Coolgardie ...	Associated G.M.	45,000	31st January
Do. ...	do.	45,000	8th June
Do. ...	do.	90,000	24th October
Do. ...	Great Boulder Proprietary	40,000	15th February
Do. ...	do.	40,000	4th May
Do. ...	do.	43,750	20th July
Do. ...	do.	43,750	23rd September
Do. ...	do.	43,750	16th December
Do. ...	Great Boulder Persever'ce	8,750	15th April
Do. ...	Great Boulder Main Reef	12,000	12th July
Do. ...	Hannan's Brown Hill ...	41,250	26th January
Do. ...	do.	41,250	1st May
Do. ...	do.	41,250	1st August
Do. ...	do.	52,500	8th October
Do. ...	Ivanhoe Corporation ...	50,000	9th February
Do. ...	do.	50,000	20th April
Do. ...	do.	50,000	20th May
Do. ...	do.	50,000	20th July
Do. ...	do.	50,000	20th October
Do. ...	Lake View Consols ...	62,500	8th February
Do. ...	do.	62,500	8th May
Do. ...	do.	250,000	8th August
Do. ...	do.	250,000	1st November
Do. ...	North Boulder	4,125	28th April
Do. ...	do.	5,500	1st September
Do. ...	Golden Horseshoe... ...	75,000	6th January
Do. ...	do.	75,000	12th March
Do. ...	do.	75,000	25th July
Do. ...	do.	75,000	30th September
Coolgardie ...	Burbank's Birthday Gift...	11,250	5th January
Do. ...	do.	3,750	9th February
Do. ...	do.	3,750	11th March
Do. ...	do.	15,000	16th August
Do. ...	do.	7,500	15th October
Do. ...	Bayley's United	* 31,000	20th November
Do. ...	Bendigo and Coolgardie ...	* 832	23rd March
Do. ...	Premier	2,500	17th April
Do. ...	do.	2,500	17th July
Dundas ...	Lady Mary	3,000	17th April
Do. ...	do.	3,000	17th June
Do. ...	do.	3,000	13th December
Do. ...	Princess Royal	4,000	23rd February
Do. ...	do.	4,000	20th December
	Total	2,022,779	

* Not officia , taken from tices in the daily papers.

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The following table contains the names of the Companies and the total amounts paid in dividends from 1890 to the 31st December, 1899 :—

Goldfield.	Company.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£
Murchison	Morning Star	14,061	
	Day Dawn	2,750	
	Murchison Proprietary ...	832	
	Victory United	4,000	
	Golconda	6,750	
	Mount Yagahong	5,000	
	Star of the East	12,000	
			45,393
East Murchison ...	East Murchison United ...	52,500	
			52,500
Peak Hill	Peak Hill G.F., Ltd. ...	80,666	
			80,666
Mount Margaret ...	Australia United	4,500	
	Mount Malcolm Proprietary	10,625	
			15,125
North Coolgardie ...	Lady Shenton	96,000	
	Queensland Menzies ...	46,200	
	Menzies Gold Reef	17,381	
			159,581
North-East Coolgardie	White Feather Main Reef	21,070	
	Robinson Gold Mines ...	7,905	
			28,975
East Coolgardie ...	Associated G.M.	270,000	
	Great Boulder Proprietary	763,250	
	Great Boulder Perseverance	43,750	
	Great Boulder Main Reef ...	24,000	
	Golden Horseshoe	300,000	
	Hannan's Brown Hill ...	250,625	
	Ivanhoe	318,750	
	Lake View Consols	880,000	
	North Boulder	17,125	
			2,867,500
Coolgardie	Burbank's Birthday Gift ...	63,500	
	Bayley's United	31,000	
	Bendigo and Coolgardie ...	832	
	Bayley's Reward	126,600	
	Mount Burges	2,667	
	Premier	15,375	
			239,974
Yilgarn...	Fraser's	25,208	
	Fraser's South	7,500	
	Central	11,305	
			44,013
Dundas...	Lady Mary	15,000	
	Princess Royal	28,000	
			43,000
	Total	...	3,576,727

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The official valuations per ounce of gold for the Colonies are as follows

	W.A.	VIC.	Q.	N.S.W.	N.Z.	TAS.	S.A.
1889	£3.16s;	£4;	£3.10s;	£3.12s.6d;	£3.19s6½d;	£3.14s.0½d;	£3.10s3½d.
1898	£3.16s;	£4;	£2.19.9½d;	£3.13s.1d;	£3.17s1¾d;	£3.18s.6½d;	£2.19s6¼d.

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old Production of the Australasian Colonies from 1889 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Western Australia.		Victoria.		Queensland.		New South Wales.	
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1889	15493	58871	614839	2459356	739103	2586860	119759	434070
1890	22806	86664	588561	2354244	610587	2137054	127760	460285
1891	30310	115183	576400	2305600	576439	2017336	153336	558306
1892	59549	226284	654456	2617828	615558	2154453	156870	569178
1893	110892	421385	671126	2684504	616940	2159290	179288	651286
1894	207130	787099	716954	2694720	679511	2378289	324787	1156717
1895	231513	879748	740086	2960344	631682	2210887	360165	1315929
1896	281265	1068808	805087	3220348	640385	2241347	296072	1073360
1897	674994	2564977	812766	3251064	729469	2553141	292217	1088413
1898	1050183	3990697	837258	3349032	920048	2750349	340494	1244330
Total	2684135	10199716	7017533	27897040	6759722	23189006	2350748	8551874

Year.	New Zealand.		South Australia (including Northern Territory).		Tasmania.		Total for Australasia.	
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1889	197492	785490	24081	84644	32333	119702	1743100	6528993
1890	187641	751360	28419	101332	23451	87114	1589225	5978053
1891	251161	1007172	35533	125529	39203	149816	1662382	6278942
1892	237393	951963	38277	135325	45110	174070	1807213	6829101
1893	227502	915921	34538	120671	37230	145875	1877516	7098932
1894	221614	887839	40448	142793	58059	225485	2248503	8272942
1895	293493	1162181	37054	128792	54964	212329	2348957	8870210
1896	263694	1041428	27008	95528	62591	237547	2376102	8978366
1897	251644	980204	33899	120147	77131	289241	2872120	10847187
1898	280175	1080691	31935	95053	74233	291496	3534326	12801648
Total	2411809	9564249	331192	1149814	504805	1932675	22059444	82484374

In the year 1895 Western Australia ranked fifth in the production of gold in Australasia, in 1896 fourth, in 1897 third, and in 1898 this Colony stood at the head, with an output of 1,050,183ozs., exceeding the production of Queensland (which occupied second place) by 132,077ozs. The gold export of Western Australia during 1899 amounted to 1,434,570ozs., valued at £5,451,368. Received at the Mint were 209,306ozs., making the total gold yield of the Colony for the past year 1,643,877ozs.

The values per ounce of gold (taken from official reports for the year 1898) in the above tables are as follows:—Western Australia, £3 16s.; Victoria, £4; Queensland, £2 19s. 9½d.; New South Wales, £3 13s. 1d.; New Zealand, £3 17s. 1¾d.; South Australia proper, £3 16s. 5d.; Northern Territory of South Australia, £2 17s. 9d.; average for the whole of South Australia, £2 19s. 6¼d.; Tasmania, £3 18s. 6½d.

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COLLIE COALFIELDS.

Particulars of Development Work to the end of the Year 1898.

The West Collie Coal and Fireclay Proprietary Company, Limited, whose works were situated at the 21-Mile, closed down in September. A vast sum of money had been expended on this property in the erection of machinery for the working of coal and also for the manufacture of fire-bricks, drain-pipes, etc. Unfortunately, the company had been ill-advised in locating the best position for winning payable seams; and, after making a futile effort to work a thin seam, full of impurities, the mine was abandoned when about 3,000 tons of coal had been won.

The company then acquired the leases owned by the Westralia Company, about 5,000 acres in extent, and it was decided to bore on this property. At a depth of about 400ft. a seam of coal 6ft. in thickness, of a good quality, was proved to exist.

Operations will be resumed when arrangements for increase of capital are completed.

The Government at this juncture decided to let by tender the mine known as "The Government Mine," in which a thick, workable seam of coal had been proved to exist over a large area.

Mr. H. M. Deakin secured the mine and a contract to supply 20,000 tons of coal per annum to the Government for railway purposes. Operations were vigorously taken in hand and suitable machinery erected, and, although possession of the mine was only taken on the 9th of November, 1,000,000 gallons of water were pumped out in three weeks and the work of mining coal commenced.

The seam was found to be 16ft. 6in. in thickness, with only one 3in. band. Thirteen feet six inches of the seam are absolutely free from any impurities. The coal is highly spoken of by all consumers as a steam and household fuel.

The Collie Coalfields Proprietary Company was the first public company formed to work the coal measures of the basin of the Collie River mining district, and may therefore be termed the parent company of the field. This company holds 16 leases, containing about 4,730 acres. The company was formed with a capital of £48,750, and registered as a limited liability company. Operations were started in July, 1897. The bores which had been put down to prospect the coal basin disclosed that seams totalling some 40ft. of workable coal would be reached by this shaft. Unfortunately, however, the water proved too heavy to cope with without heavy machinery, which, as the railway was not constructed, could not be placed on the ground. After spending large sums of money, the shaft was temporarily abandoned and the site of operations removed across the Collie River, about three-quarters of a mile East of the Government mine, where prospecting shafts and bores showed that three workable seams, aggregating about 24ft. of superior coal, existed within 80ft. of the surface. An underlay tunnel was put down, which opened up the first seam at 30ft.

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(1) COLLIE COALFIELD PROPRIETARY COMPANY'S MINE, COLLIE RIVER. (2)

(3) WESTRALIAN WALLSEND COLLIERY MINE, COLLIE RIVER. (4)

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perpendicular, from which a quantity of coal was carted to the railway terminus and sent to Perth, where it was tested as a domestic fuel. It was also tried in locomotive, stationary, and marine engines, and gave great satisfaction, proving to be a non-caking, almost smokeless, coal, giving out a great heat with perfect combustion, and proving to be in some respects superior to Newcastle coal; in fact, the exhaustive series of tests to which it was submitted showed that in Collie coal we have a fuel capable of taking the place of Newcastle coal, with the one exception of gas-making.

Having such a valuable property, the company lost no time in arranging for the construction of a line to connect their colliery with the railway system of the Colony. This line and other preliminary works are now completed. The company has erected a compact winding and pumping plant, with the necessary staging and screens. The line has been handed over to the Company, and developmental work having been continuously carried on, the work of winning coal has commenced. On the 20th April the first trucks were loaded with coal for the market, and production has continued steadily ever since. The high standard of quality of the coal has been maintained, and the demand has continued far in excess of the supply. The present workings are confined to two seams overlying the seam worked by the Wallsend Company, which, at a depth of 45 feet below the present workings, has been proved to be 13 feet in thickness.

Bores and prospecting shafts have proved good coal on the Collie Trust and Collieburn holdings, but beyond that no attempt is made to work the properties.

Since the opening of the Government mine, now called "The Westralian Wallsend Colliery," the demand for town blocks has increased, and land has been sold at upwards of £200 per acre. Numerous residences and business places are in course of erection, and doubtless Colliefields has, at last, been galvanised into life, and has entered upon an era which destines it to become an important industrial centre of the Colony.

SEABROOK BATTERY AT NORTHAM.

At Seabrook, near Northam, the Northam Milling and Mining Company have erected an 80-stamp mill. It was built for public crushing in conjunction with the reduction of ores from the mines belonging to the corporation.

It is said to be the largest public crushing plant in the Colony, valued by the company at £60,000, and capable of treating 16 distinct parcels of ore at one time.

The plant consists of 80 stamps, weighing 960lbs. each, the crushing capacity being from 250 to 300 tons per day of 24 hours. The cyanide plant, erected to treat the tailings, consists of five vats of 120 tons each and two solution tanks of the same dimensions.

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THE FREMANTLE SMELTING COMPANY.

The works of the company are situated almost midway between the port of Fremantle and Robb's Jetty. The plant consists of three water-jacket furnaces, capable of treating 85 tons each of gold and lead ores per 24 hours. It is so arranged that, if necessary, three furnaces can be added. The ironwork for one is already on the ground, and it could be erected in three or four weeks. The blast for the furnaces is supplied by four No. 7 Green blowers, driven by a compound condensing engine of 200 indicated horse power. The steam is supplied by three Lancashire boilers provided with Galloway tubes. The water for the boilers is drawn from a well near the works. The water-jackets are supplied with salt water, which is pumped up from the sea by two sets of pumps, each capable of lifting 50,000 gallons of water per hour. Only one of these pumps will be used, the other being kept in reserve. This is a feature that obtains practically throughout the works, all the parts being duplicated, so that in the event of a breakdown no delay will be occasioned. The furnaces are connected with a flue which leads to a chimney 167 feet high.

The ore floor is 205ft. long by 114ft. wide, and two lines of rails run on the floor. From thence the material is raised to the feeding floor by means of four hydraulic lifts. In connection with the smelters there is a complete sampling plant, supplied with the necessary crushers, rolls, screens and grinding machinery. The erection of three roasting furnaces, with a capacity of 15 tons each per 24 hours, is under weigh. The works are lit throughout with electric light, and are well supplied with all the best modern appliances for the expeditious and economical reduction of smelting ores.

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PART IV.—FINANCE.

1.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The various financial transactions of the Government may be classified under four heads, according as they are connected with :—

I. The Consolidated Revenue Fund.
II. The General Loan Fund.
III. The Sinking Funds, or
IV. The Trust Funds.

The Balances of these Funds on the 30th June, 1899, and the manner in which these Balances were held, may be seen from the following statement :—

DR.

To General Loan Fund	£688,372
Sinking Funds	310,373
Trust Funds	1,690,683
Drafts *in transitu*	33,777
	£2,723,205

CR.

By Advances :—		
Consolidated Revenue Fund	£247,350	
Other advances	45,022	
		£292,372
Investments		1,363,938
Stores on hand		375,349
Cash		691,546
		£2,723,205

I. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

In "The Audit Act, 1881," it was provided that "the Treasurer shall, within one month after the 31st December in each year, prepare a full and particular statement in detail of the receipt and expenditure of the several branches of public Revenue for such year, which statement shall include such amounts only as shall have been actually received and paid by the Treasurer within the year or within seven days thereafter."

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This provision was somewhat modified by "The Audit Act, 1891," which repealed "The Audit Act, 1881," and provided in Section 38, that "the Colonial Treasurer shall, not later than three months after the end of every financial year, prepare a full and particular statement in detail of the Expenditure of the Revenue for such year . . . and also of the receipt of the said Revenue for the same year."

It will be noticed that the term within which the financial statement must be made was, by this Act, extended from one month to three, and that the expression "financial year" is introduced, thereby implying the intention of the Legislature to allow the Colonial Treasurer to close his accounts at some date other than the 31st December. This latter was taken advantage of in 1892, when the Colonial Treasurer, on the 21st December in that year, asked Parliament to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the six months ending 30th June, 1893. Since then the financial year has closed on 30th June in each year. The date on which the financial year closes in each of the seven Australasian Colonies is as follows:—Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, 30th June; Tasmania, 31st December; New Zealand, 31st March.

The provision made in "The Audit Act, 1881," that the Annual Financial Statement should include such amounts only as had been received or paid by the Treasurer within the year or within seven days thereafter, was slightly altered by "The Audit Act, 1891," in Section 21 of which it is provided that "all moneys voted in any year in respect of such annual estimates shall be charged with the accounts that come in course of payment during the year, or be presented for payment by the proper officer at the Treasury within ten days from the close of the financial year, and the payment of all such accounts shall be deemed to have been made within the financial year."

Revenue.

The Revenue of the Colony, which, for the year ended 30th June, 1899, amounted to £2,478,811 9s. 7d., showed a falling off of £275,935 7s., as compared with that of the preceding financial year, when the total reached was £2,754,746 16s. 7d. The rapidity with which the Revenue had increased during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, was such that the amount per head of mean population had, for the financial year 1896–7, attained the colossal proportions of £20 3s. 11¾d., or more than double the amount per head in any of the other Australasian Colonies, and consequently, a period of stationary or declining Revenue was only naturally to be then expected.

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The chief items of Revenue for 1898-9, the percentage which each bears to the total Revenue, and the amount of each per head of the mean population, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue.	Amount.	Percentage of Total Revenue.	Per head of Mean Population.
	£	%	£ s. d.
Taxation	932,967	37·64	5 10 2¾
Land	142,720	5·76	0 16 10½
Mining	73,522	2·97	0 8 8¼
Railways and Tramways	1,020,937	41·19	6 0 7½
Water Works	11,999	0·48	0 1 5
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone ...	197,171	7·95	1 3 3¼
Other Sources	99,495	4·01	0 11 9¼
Total	2,478,811	100·00	14 12 10½

The following is a comparative statement of the details of Revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1899, and 30th June, 1898, respectively:—

Revenue.

	Year ended		1899.	
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs and Excise	867519 19 3	1017723 18 11	...	150203 19 8
Harbour Dues	15320 14 6	16078 16 8	...	758 2 2
Land Revenue	142719 11 11	168972 1 0	...	26252 9 1
Mining Revenue	73521 11 2	87401 4 3	...	13879 13 1
Licenses	26581 16 2	25818 14 0	763 2 2	
Postages and Commission on Money Orders	102865 10 10	111497 2 0	...	8631 11 2
Telephone Receipts	19871 12 3	15742 7 5	4129 4 10	
Telegrams	74433 7 2	93672 13 0	...	19239 5 10
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	22953 7 10	42870 18 11	...	19917 11 1
Fees of Public Offices	16113 0 1	16412 13 1	...	299 13 0
Rottnest Establishment ...	366 10 2	537 7 8	...	170 17 6
Reimbursements in Aid ...	14529 3 3	14733 1 0	...	203 17 9
Railway Receipts	1018300 9 1	1032177 18 8	...	13877 9 7
Tramway Receipts	2636 15 2	3021 0 11	...	384 5 9
Water Receipts	11999 9 1	16821 2 4	...	4821 13 3
Stamp Revenue	34982 9 6	59007 2 3	...	24024 12 9
Wharfage Dues	816 10 0	661 4 6	155 5 6	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	27964 1 8	28484 1 4	...	519 19 8
Interest	5315 10 6	3113 8 8	2202 1 10	
Total Revenue ... £	2478811 9 7	2754746 16 7	7249 14 4	283185 1 4
Net Decrease in the year 1899			...	275935 7 0

More than half of the net decrease in Revenue for the year was due to the falling off in Custom Receipts, the Revenue obtained from this source declining from £1,017,723 18s. 11d. in 1897-8 to £867,519 19s. 3d. in 1898-9, a decrease of £150,203 19s. 8d., or about 15 %. The other principal decreases were: Land Revenue, £26,252 9s. 1d., about 15½ %; and Stamp Revenue, £24,024 12s. 9d.,

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or rather more than 40 %; while there were slight increases in Telephone Receipts, Interest, Licenses, and Wharfage Dues.

The Revenue per head of mean population for the financial year 1898-9 amounted to £14 12s. 10½d., as compared with £16 15s. 4¾d. per head for 1897-8, a decrease of £2 2s. 6¼d. per head.

The following summary shows the revenue of the Colony for each of the calendar years 1890-99, and also for each of the financial years 1892-93 to 1898-99, the principal sources of revenue being distinguished:—

Year.	Taxation.			Land.	Mining.	Public Works.	Post and Telegraph.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Other Taxation.	Total.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	182546	15704	198250	104384	4029	49312	26594	31745	414314
1891	237686	19960	257546	99446	3814	66699	31336	38829	497670
1892	276554	20529	297083	73274	6085	95329	35572	36545	543888
1892-3	265182	20640	285822	91823	6998	110656	39958	40565	575822
1893	259495	26065	285560	69663	9031	121896	41142	43359	570651
1893-4	331298	21548	352846	78058	21520	136170	47680	44972	681246
1894	415083	23930	439013	78961	36779	205074	60637	43215	863679
1894-5	513508	34645	548153	89841	51050	309187	80756	46954	1125941
1895	621825	56690	678515	153876	77885	368945	113086	46410	1438717
1895-6	780901	74014	854915	151574	135168	504635	152320	60083	1858695
1896	996812	87051	1083863	160001	215203	714326	186141	80856	2440390
1896-7	1067257	97627	1184884	185126	212407	960602	208340	91392	2842751
1897	1076330	92531	1168861	161162	121170	1066768	222716	103098	2843775
1897-8	1017724	96602	1114326	168972	87401	1052020	220912	111116	2754747
1898	924883	88159	1013042	169999	78428	1039028	204037	100409	2604943
1898-9	867520	65447	932967	142720	73522	1032936	197171	99495	2478811
1899	872300	74922	947222	132470	95214	1152124	203972	102079	2633081

The revenue shown in this table under the head of Public Works consists of receipts from Railways, Tramways, and Water Supply; that shown under the head of Post and Telegraph, consists of Postages and Commission on Money Orders, Telegraph and Telephone Receipts.

Expenditure.

The following is a comparative Statement of the details of Expenditure for the financial years ended 30th June, 1899, and 30th June, 1898, respectively:—

	Year ended		1899.	
	June 30th, 1899.	June 30th, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act	16391 19 0	25253 9 6	...	8861 10 6
Loan Acts	426759 13 1	338262 12 6	88497 0 7	
High School	1000 0 0	750 0 0	250 0 0	
Annuity to Lady Barlee... ...	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Annuity to Lady Broome ...	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Royal Mint...	9810 15 11	4470 3 9	5340 12 2	
Aborigines	5421 0 0	...	5421 0 0	
	459683 8 0	369036 5 9	99508 12 9	8861 10 6

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Expenditure—continued.

	Year ended June 30th, 1899.	Year ended June 30th, 1898.	1899. Increase.	1899. Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
His Excellency the Governor ...	1065 8 10	1132 10 7	...	67 1 9
Executive Council	233 15 11	303 2 1	...	69 6 2
Legislative Council	1867 12 8	1896 15 6	...	29 2 10
Legislative Assembly	5132 5 10	4669 1 3	463 4 7	
Colonial Treasurer—				
Treasury	8740 9 5	10562 15 8	...	1822 6 3
London Agency	4722 9 1	4253 12 3	468 16 10	
Customs	29734 1 1	36950 18 3	...	7216 17 2
Harbour and Light	15497 8 7	27361 6 10	..	11863 18 3
Government Stores	5343 18 6	6212 0 5	...	868 1 11
Literary, Scientific, and Agricultural Grants	11700 0 0	18035 0 0	...	6335 0 0
Pensions	5508 7 4	4998 18 7	509 8 9	
Refunds	3572 3 4	4561 10 1	...	989 6 9
Aborigines Department... ...	5400 0 0	...	5400 0 0	
Miscellaneous Services	101221 6 6	130704 7 3	...	29483 0 9
Premier's Department	549 5 6	129 5 2	420 0 4	
Police	103055 10 11	109799 8 8	...	6743 17 9
Defences	16962 12 10	23534 3 11	...	6571 11 1
Admiralty Survey...	406 13 1	5189 2 10	...	4782 9 9
	312414 6 2	382292 9 11	6798 5 11	76676 9 8
Commissioner of Railways—				
Railways and Tramways ...	749129 0 9	852647 17 2	...	103518 16 5
Public Works	140287 16 6	405558 16 6	...	265271 0 0
Public Buildings	185606 18 10	441680 16 8	...	256073 17 10
	1075023 16 1	1699887 10 4	...	624863 14 3
Commissioner of Crown Lands—				
Lands and Surveys	64252 5 3	75262 11 5	...	11010 6 2
Fisheries	1345 6 10	2299 18 5	...	954 11 7
Woods and Forests	2743 17 10	3954 16 1	...	1210 18 3
Stock	3453 18 0	5268 16 10	...	1814 18 10
Department of Agriculture ...	6470 3 2	7000 0 0	...	529 16 10
Agricultural Bank	1254 12 9	1279 5 11	...	24 13 2
	79520 3 10	95065 8 8	...	15545 4 10
Minister of Mines—				
Mines	63895 7 3	91316 15 5	...	27421 8 2
Geological Survey	4261 15 11	6417 4 3	...	2155 8 4
	68157 3 2	97733 19 8	...	29576 16 6
Attorney General—				
Crown Law Officers	3271 2 2	3567 19 3	...	296 17 1
Supreme Court	10638 8 4	11002 11 7	...	364 3 3
Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, etc.	2588 11 5	2542 4 3	46 7 2	
Stipendiary Magistracy	27011 18 11	27878 7 5	...	866 8 6
Land Titles	8547 0 1	10527 16 3	...	1980 16 2
	52057 0 11	55518 18 9	46 7 2	3508 5 0
Colonial Secretary—				
Office of the Colonial Secretary	4538 1 6	5279 18 0	...	741 16 6
Medical	88598 14 2	109111 8 8	...	20512 14 6
Gaols	30004 10 10	30364 2 11	...	359 12 1
Rottnest Establishment ...	3442 6 10	3925 3 8	...	482 16 10
Printing	25842 4 9	28017 2 3	...	2174 17 6
Registry	4767 3 7	5669 6 0	...	902 2 5
Friendly Societies	811 0 5	...	811 0 5	

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Expenditure—continued.

	Year ended June 30th, 1899.	Year ended June 30th, 1898.	1899. Increase.	1899. Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonial Secretary—*continued.*				
Charitable Institutions	22054 7 0	18381 3 0	3673 4 0	
Government Gardens	1234 2 3	1267 6 4	...	33 4 1
Central Board of Health ...	531 6 6	284 0 9	247 5 9	
Educational	56949 0 11	49147 4 4	7801 16 7	
Post and Telegraph	237262 7 1	289474 10 2	...	52212 3 1
Audit	5485 3 0	5487 0 10	...	1 17 10
Observatory	2682 1 9	2968 0 0	...	285 18 3
	484202 10 7	549376 6 11	12533 6 9	77707 3 1
Total Expenditure ...	2539357 12 0	3256912 9 5	119349 17 2	836904 14 7
SUMMARY.				
Special Acts	459683 8 0	369036 5 9	99508 12 9	8861 10 6
His Excellency the Governor	1065 8 10	1132 10 7	...	67 1 9
Executive Council	233 15 11	303 2 1	...	69 6 2
Legislative Council	1867 12 8	1896 15 6	...	29 2 10
Legislative Assembly	5132 5 10	4669 1 3	463 4 7	
Colonial Treasurer	312414 6 2	382292 9 11	6798 5 11	76676 9 8
Commissioner of Railways ...	1075023 16 1	1699887 10 4	...	624863 14 3
Commissioner of Crown Lands	79520 3 10	95065 8 8	...	15545 4 10
Minister of Mines	68157 3 2	97733 19 8	...	29576 16 6
Attorney General	52057 0 11	55518 18 9	46 7 2	3508 5 0
Colonial Secretary	484202 10 7	549376 6 11	12533 6 9	77707 3 1
	2539357 12 0	3256912 9 5	119349 17 2	836904 14 7
Net Decrease in the Year 1899	...	...	...	717554 17 5

The marked shrinkage in the Revenue for the year, combined with the fact that the year had commenced with the Consolidated Revenue overdrawn to the amount of £186,803 8s. 3d., led to a considerable curtailment of Expenditure, and in spite of the serious obstacles in the way of a drastic and immediate reduction, the Expenditure for 1898-9 was kept below that for 1897-8 by no less a sum than £717,554 17s. 5d. Even this amount, however, large though it was, was insufficient to bring the Expenditure within the limits of the Revenue, and as a consequence the amount by which the Consolidated Revenue Fund was overdrawn stood at the end of the financial year at £247,349 10s. 8d. It must be noted, however, that the first five months of the financial year, that is the period before the retrenchment policy of the Government came fully into operation, were responsible for much more than the increase here shown, the Expenditure for the last seven months being well within the Revenue.

It will be seen from the above statement that by far the largest reductions took place in the departments under the control of the Commissioner of Works and Railways:—"Public Works" being reduced by £265,271, or about 65 %; "Public Buildings" by £256,073 17s. 10d., about 58 %; and "Railways and Tramways" by £103,518 16s. 5d., or rather more than 12 %.

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The other principal curtailments were:—"Postal and Telegraph," £52,212 3s. 1d.; "Miscellaneous Services," £29,483 0s. 9d.; "Mines," £27,421 8s. 2d.; "Medical," £20,512 14s. 6d.; "Harbour and Light," £11,863 18s. 3d.; and "Lands and Surveys," £11,010 6s. 2d.

The principal increases were:—Expenditure under Loan Acts (Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Debt), £88,497 0s. 7d.; "Educational," £7,801 16s. 7d.; "Royal Mint," £5,340 12s. 2d.; and "Charitable Institutions," £3,673 4s. The apparent increase under the head of "Aborigines" is largely due to a change in the method of keeping the accounts.

The Expenditure per head of mean population for 1898–9 amounted to £15 0s. 0¼d., as compared with £19 16s. 6½d. for 1897–8, a decrease of £4 16s. 6¼d. per head.

The following summary shows the Expenditure of the Colony from Consolidated Revenue for each of the calendar years 1890–99, and also for each of the financial years 1892–3 to 1898–9, the principal heads of expenditure being distinguished:—

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Other Public Works.	Interest and Sinking Fund. (Public Debt.)	Post and Telegraph.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	62270	29370	71775	36609	201713	401737
1891	68348	30976	76772	41243	218284	435623
1892	92600	50944	98211	49975	258886	550616
1892-3	100944	85696	103837	53312	285583	629372
1893	94735	80993	114368	57884	292821	640801
1893-4	105978	68163	133262	66983	281971	656357
1894	136616	85801	148964	77459	306724	755564
1894-5	183941	145287	154723	86800	365978	936729
1895	215351	284206	174279	108578	429900	1212314
1895-6	266868	638502	194623	170325	553545	1823863
1896	371724	800548	204269	269012	716450	2362003
1896-7	580147	805480	251172	313203	889151	2839453
1897	746705	931061	303153	298725	956400	3236044
1897-8	852648	847240	338263	289475	929286	3256912
1898	853529	579637	390713	267108	889508	2980495
1898-9	749129	325895	426760	237262	800312	2539358
1899	782 377	189748	427995	230700	765328	2396448

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Revenue and Expenditure.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for each of the financial years 1890 to 1898-9, showing in each case the excess of Revenue over Expenditure, or *vice versâ*, and the balance, credit or debit, carried forward :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.	Balance carried forward.	
					Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	414,314	401,737	12,577	...	45,600	...
1891	497,670	435,623	62,047	...	107,647	...
1892	543,888	550,616	...	6,728	100,919	...
*1892-3	298,104	335,892	...	37,788	63,131	...
1893-4	681,246	656,357	24,889	...	88,020	...
1894-5	1,125,941	936,729	189,212	...	277,232	...
1895-6	1,858,695	1,823,863	34,832	...	312,064	...
1896-7	2,842,751	2,839,453	3,298	...	315,362	...
1897-8	2,754,747	3,256,912	...	502,165	...	186,803
1898-9	2,478,811	2,539,358	...	60,547	...	247,350

* Six months ended 30th June.

In the following table will be found a comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony per head of mean population for each of the financial years 1890 to 1898-9, showing the excess per head in each case :—

Year.	Mean Population.	Revenue per head of Mean Population.	Expenditure per head of Mean Population.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure per head.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue per head.
	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	44,792	9 5 0	8 19 4½	0 5 7½	...
1891	50,130	9 18 6¾	8 13 9½	1 4 9¼	...
1892	55,856	9 14 8¾	9 17 2	...	0 2 5¼
*1892-3	59,830	4 19 8	5 12 3½	...	0 12 7¾
1893-4	67,224	10 2 8¼	9 15 3¼	0 7 5	...
1894-5	82,444	13 13 1¾	11 7 3	2 5 10¾	...
1895-6	104,692	17 15 1	17 8 5	0 6 8	...
1896-7	140,739	20 3 11¾	20 3 6	0 0 5¾	...
1897-8	164,268	16 15 4¾	19 16 6½	...	3 1 1¾
1898-9	169,274	14 12 10½	15 0 0¼	...	0 7 1¾

* Six months ended 30th June.

Taxation.

Until recently Western Australia occupied in the matter of taxation a somewhat unique position amongst the Australasian Colonies, owing to the fact that there were only three forms of taxation in force, viz., those represented by customs duties, license fees, and stamp duties. Probate and excise duties have, however, now been added to the list. There are thus at present in force two

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direct taxes—stamp and probate duties; and three indirect—customs and excise duties and license fees. The Revenue derived during the financial year 1898-9, the percentage of the total Revenue, and the amount per head of mean population, for each form of taxation, were as follows:—

Class of Taxation.	Amount received during 1898-9.	Percentage of Total Revenue.	Amount per head of mean Population.
	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.
Customs	844,256	34·06	4 19 9
Excise	23,264	0·94	0 2 8¾
License Fees ...	26,582	1·07	0 3 1¾
Stamp Duties ...	34,982	1·41	0 4 1¾
Probate Duties ...	3,883	0·16	0 0 5½
Total Taxation ...	932,967	37·64	5 10 2¾

The following table shows the Revenue derived from taxation, the percentage of each item to total Revenue, and the taxation per head of mean population for each of the financial years 1890 to 1898-9:—

Year.	Taxation.			Percentage of total Revenue.			Amount per head of mean Population.								
	Customs and Excise.	Other Taxation.	Total.	C'stoms and Excise.	Other Taxation.	Total Taxation.	Customs and Excise.			Other Taxation.			Total Taxation.		
	£	£	£	%	%	%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1890	182546	15704	198250	44·06	3·79	47·85	4	1	6	0	7	0½	4	8	6½
1891	237686	19860	257546	47·76	3·99	51·75	4	14	10	0	7	11	5	2	9
1892	276554	20529	297083	50·85	3·77	54·62	4	19	0½	0	7	4	5	6	4½
*1892-3	121162	13686	134848	40·64	4·59	45·23	2	0	6	0	4	7	2	5	1
1893-4	331298	21548	352846	48·63	3·16	51·79	4	18	6¾	0	6	5	5	4	11¾
1894-5	513508	34645	548153	45·61	3·07	48·68	6	4	6¾	0	8	4¾	6	12	11¼
1895-6	780991	74014	854915	42·01	3·98	45·99	7	9	2¾	0	14	1¾	8	3	4
1896 7	1087257	97627	1184884	38·25	3·43	41·68	7	14	6	0	13	10½	8	8	4½
1897-8	1017724	96602	1114326	36·94	3·51	40·45	6	3	10¾	0	11	9	6	15	7¾
1898 9	867520	65447	932967	35·00	2·64	37·64	5	2	5¾	0	7	9	5	10	2¾

* Six months ended 30th June.

It will be seen from the above table that the Revenue from taxation, which in 1890 was £198,250, or £4 8s. 6½d. per head, gradually increased, until it attained its maximum in the financial year 1896-7, when it reached £1,184,884, or £8 8s. 4½d. per head. Since then the Revenue from this source has declined, the total for 1898-9 being £932,967, a decrease of £251,917 on the record for 1896-7. As this falling off in the Revenue was accompanied by an increase of 29,535 in the mean population of the Colony, the taxation per head shows a very marked diminution, being £5 10s. 2¾d. in 1898-9 as compared with £8 8s. 4½d. in 1896-7.

The figures shown in the above table, under the head of "Customs and Excise," relate to Customs receipts only for all years prior to 1898-9, the Excise Duty Act at present in force having come into operation in August, 1898.

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II. GENERAL LOAN FUND.

In 1896 an Act entitled "The Loans Consolidation Act, 1896," was passed, under which the unexpended balances of Loans on 1st July, 1896, were merged in the General Loan Fund. This Fund is debited with all Loan moneys received, and credited with all sums paid therefrom on Works authorised by the various Loan Acts and Re-appropriation Acts. The transactions in connection with the General Loan Fund for the financial year 1898-9 were as follows :—

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
Balance on 1st July, 1898 ...	277,572	Railways and Tramways ...	546,128
Net Proceeds of 2nd Instalment of Loan, 1896 (60 Vict., No. 28)	929,860	Roads and Bridges... ...	8,280
Treasury Bills issued ...	500,000	Harbours, Rivers, and Lighthouses	207,141
Local Inscribed Stock ...	13,630	Water Supply and Sewerage	147,209
		Immigration	2,059
		Other Public Works and purposes	121,873
		Balance on 30th June, 1899	688,372
	£1,721,062		£1,721,062

In the following table is shown the total Expenditure from Loans to 30th June, 1899, on each of the specified classes of Public Works, etc. This statement is, however, hardly as complete as might be desired, owing to the fact that a large portion of the sum of £625,115, which appears under the indefinite heading of "Development of Goldfields and Mineral Resources," in accordance with the Schedules of the Loan Acts, has been spent on some of the works specified separately. "Electric Telegraphs" and "Water Supply and Sewerage" are the items most affected by this classification :—

Public Works, etc.	Total Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1899.
	£
Railways and Tramways	6,485,125
Electric Telegraphs	269,308
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	1,239,931
Roads and Bridges	140,557
Public Buildings	63,876
Water Supply and Sewerage	249,960
Development of Goldfields and Mineral Resources ...	625,115
Agricultural Surveys and Development	52,522
Immigration	23,034
Miscellaneous	363,083
Total	£9,512,511

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Public Debt.

Though the Public Debt of the Colony may be said to have been originated by an Act assented to on the 15th August, 1872, authorising the raising of a sum of £35,000 for the construction of public works, there were three small loans issued and repaid prior to that date, viz., a loan of £2,000, authorised in 1845, for the erection of a Gaol; one of £800, in 1854, for the purchase of lands in Perth; and a third of £7,000, in 1858, towards the erection of Government House. As before stated, these loans were repaid before the issue of the £35,000 above mentioned, and this is consequently the oldest Western Australian stock in circulation. It was raised by the issue of debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and having a currency of 28 years, at the expiration of which time they were to be repayable at par. Further sums were raised from time to time under Acts passed in 1873, 1875, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1888, 1893, 1894, and 1896.

The amount outstanding at the end of each of the financial years 1890 to 1898-9, and the average per head of estimated population, were as follows:—

Date.	Amount outstanding.	Average per head of estimated population.
	£	£ s. d.
31st December, 1890 ...	1,367,445	29 10 10
31st December, 1891 ...	1,613,594	30 5 8
31st December, 1892 ...	2,261,864	38 11 0
30th June, 1893	2,280,013	37 5 0
30th June, 1894	3,417,339	45 0 3
30th June, 1895	3,992,681	44 11 9
30th June, 1896	4,736,573	38 13 10
30th June, 1897	7,310,815	46 6 6
30th June, 1898	9,203,738	53 16 8
30th June, 1899	10,488,363	61 19 3

The conditions under which the loans have been obtained have varied considerably, the two most important variations being the issue of inscribed stock in place of debentures, and the gradual reduction of the rate of interest involved.

From the following table, in which the nature of the stock in circulation on 30th June, 1899, and the rates of interest payable are shown, it will be seen that at present there are no fewer than seven

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different rates paid in respect of the various loans, viz., 6, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3¼, and 3 per cent. :—

Rate of Interest.	Public Debt on 30th June, 1899.				
	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Mortgage Bonds.	Treasury Bills.	Total.
Per cent.	£	£	£	£	£
6	32,500	...	...	...	32,500
5	83,100	...	...	...	83,100
4½	79,700	...	...	...	79,700
4	165,300	2,848,595	19,065	1,050,000	4,082,960
3½	...	763,630	...	500,000	1,263,630
3¼	...	...	71,000	...	71,000
3	...	4,850,000	25,473	...	4,875,473
Total ...	360,600	8,462,225	115,538	1,550,000	10,488,363

It will be noticed from the above table that, in addition to debentures and inscribed stock, there are two other forms of Government security, viz., Treasury Bills and Mortgage Bonds. Treasury Bills were first issued in 1893, and were intended to be a temporary means of raising loan moneys in cases when, owing to the state of the money market, or for other reasons, it would be injudicious at the time to contract a permanent loan. They differ materially from English Treasury Bills, and correspond rather to the Exchequer Bonds which were in force in England until 1897. They are, in fact, short term debentures and are issued for periods varying from one to three years.

Under 57 Vict., No. 2, as amended by 61 Vict., No. 1, the Colonial Treasurer is authorised to issue Treasury Bills to any amount not exceeding £3,000,000 authorised to be raised by any Loan Act, the Bills to be issued for sums of Ten pounds or any multiple thereof, and the rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent. From the preceding table it will be seen that the rates payable on the Treasury Bills outstanding on 30th June, 1899, were 3½ and 4 per cent.

Mortgage Bonds are securities issued by the Government under "The Agricultural Bank Act" (58 Vict., No. 21), and "The Agricultural Lands Purchase Act" (60 Vict., No. 26), to raise funds for promoting the occupation, cultivation, and improvement of agricultural lands, and for the purchase of estates for the purpose of subdivision and re-sale. The interest and Sinking Funds in connection with these Bonds are not charged against the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but are paid out of Special Trust Funds created under the respective Acts.

Another class of security, viz., "Local Inscribed Stock," was introduced during the financial year ended 30th June, 1899, under the provisions of "The Local Inscribed Stock Act, 1897" (61 Vict.,

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No. 8). Under this Act the Governor may, from time to time, authorise the issue of "Local Inscribed Stock" at the Treasury at Perth, for any sum not exceeding, in the whole, the sum which at the time of issue is authorised by any Act of Parliament to be borrowed. The Stock is to be issued for Ten pounds, or any multiple thereof, the date of redemption to be not later than 50 years from the date of issue, and the rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum. The amount of this Stock outstanding on 30th June, 1899, was £13,630, the rate of interest being $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the accompanying table are shown the due dates of the Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1899 :—

Year when Due.	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Mortgage Bonds.	Treasury Bills.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1899	...	...	...	800,000	800,000
1900	...	...	...	250,000	250,000
1901	32,500	...	...	500,000	532,500
1902	34,000	...	...	...	34,000
1903	31,500	...	...	...	31,500
1905	17,600	...	...	...	17,600
1910	...	13,630	...	...	13,630
1922	...	...	19,065	...	19,065
1923	...	...	25,473	...	25,473
1927	...	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
1931	...	1,876,000	...	...	1,876,000
1934	...	972,595	...	...	972,595
1935	...	3,500,000	...	...	3,500,000
1936	...	1,100,000	...	...	1,100,000
Annual Drawings...	245,000	...	...	...	245,000
Indefinite	...	...	71,000	...	71,000
Total ...	360,600	8,462,225	115,538	1,550,000	10,488,363

In the case of all the issues of Inscribed Stock, with the exception of the £1,000,000 due in 1927, the Government have the option of redeeming at par at an earlier date on giving twelve calendar months' notice. Under these conditions, the £13,630 of Local Inscribed Stock due in 1910 may be redeemed at any time within four years of the date of maturity, and the loans falling due in 1931, 1934, 1935, and 1936, at any time within twenty years of their respective due dates.

It has been previously remarked that the rate of interest payable in respect of loans has been much reduced since the date of the inauguration of the Public Debt. The effect of this reduction may be most readily seen by comparing the average rate at present payable with those for the corresponding years in the two

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previous decades. The positions in 1879, 1889, and 1899, were as follows:—

Rate of Interest.	Public Debt on 31st Dec., 1879.	Public Debt on 31st Dec., 1889.	Public Debt on 30th June, 1899.
Per cent.	£	£	£
6	35,000	34,700	32,500
5	126,000	96,600	83,100
4½	200,000	135,300	79,700
4	...	1,105,381	4,082,960
3½	...	...	1,263,630
3¼	...	...	71,000
3	...	...	4,875,473
Total	361,000	1,371,981	10,488,363
Average rate payable	4·82 %	4·17 %	3·49 %

It may be mentioned that the average rate of interest payable on the nominal amount of the Western Australian Public Debt, viz., 3·49 per cent., is less than that of any other of the Australasian Colonies.

The following are the particulars of the floating of the second instalment of £1,000,000 of the Loan authorised in 1896, under 60 Vict., No. 28:—

Nominal Amount	£1,000,000.
Nominal Rate of Interest	3 per cent.
Interest Payable	Half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Repayable	1st May, 1935.
Date on or after which the Government have the option of redeeming at par, on giving 12 calendar months' notice ...	1st May, 1915.
When Floated	26th July and 30th September, 1898.
Minimum Price fixed	£94.
Payment in full	30th September, 1898.
Number of Tenders	134.
Nominal amount of Tenders	£1,000,000.
Highest Tender...	£2,000 at £98.
Lowest Tender...	£280,500 at £94.
Gross Proceeds	£941,837 18s.
Gross Proceeds (per £100 nominal)... ...	£94 3s. 8d.
Expenses, Floating (including net discount on prepayment of instalments, £393 12s. 10d.)	£11,977 13s. 5d.
Expenses, Floating (per £100 nominal) ...	£1 3s. 11d.
Net Proceeds available for Expenditure ...	£929,860 4s. 7d.

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t Proceeds (per £100 nominal)	£92 19s. 9d.
crued Interest	£10,212 6s. 7d.
t Proceeds (less Accrued Interest) ...	£919,647 18s.
t Proceeds (less Accrued Interest, per £100 nominal)	£91 19s. 4d.
te of Interest per £100 sterling, paid by Government:—	
(*a*.) If no allowance be made for redemption at par	£3 5s. 3d.
(*b*.) If allowance be made for redemption at par at earliest date of maturity	£3 12s. 9d.
(*c*.) If allowance be made for redemption at par at latest date of maturity ...	£3 7s. 8d.
ate of Interest per £100 sterling, received by Investors:—	
(*a*.) If no allowance be made for redemption at par	£3 4s. 5d.
(*b*.) If held till redeemed at earliest date of maturity	£3 10s. 9d.
(*c*.) If held till redeemed at latest date of maturity	£3 6s. 5d.

III. SINKING FUNDS.

In the case of the majority of the Loans at present in circulation, provision is made that Sinking Funds shall be provided for their ultimate extinction by an annual charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. These instalments, which vary from 1 to 2 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Loan, are invested by the Trustees appointed for the purpose, and the nominal amount of the securities so held on the 30th June, 1899, together with the cash in hand and on deposit was £310,373.

The following table exhibits the position of the Sinking Funds at the end of each of the financial years 1890 to 1898-9, and the average rate of interest at which they were invested:—

Date.	Sinking Funds.	Average rate at which invested.
	£	%
31st December, 1890	85,106	3·72
31st December, 1891	99,325	3·64
31st December, 1892	114,294	3·61
30th June, 1893	114,294	3·61
30th June, 1894	138,531	3·56
30th June, 1895	154,785	3·57
30th June, 1896	175,033	3·62
30th June, 1897	205,637	3·58
30th June, 1898	255,784	3·49
30th June, 1899	310,373	3·42

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IV. TRUST FUNDS.

Under this head may be included all the various Trust and Deposit Accounts controlled by the Government. These Funds which, on the 31st December, 1890, stood at £178,183, have in recent years increased enormously, the total on 30th June, 1899, being £1,690,683.

The following table shows the state of the Trust Funds at the end of each of the financial years 1890 to 1898-9, the Savings Bank Accounts being shown separately. From this it will be seen that the increase in the amount of the Trust Funds is very largely due to the increase in the business of the Savings Bank :—

Date.	Savings Bank Accounts.	Other Trust Funds.	Total Trust Funds.
	£	£	£
31st December, 1890	35,408	142,775	178,183
31st December, 1891	47,234	172,142	219,376
31st December, 1892	63,406	224,536	287,942
30th June, 1893 ...	75,603	237,413	313,016
30th June, 1894 ...	143,058	377,313	520,371
30th June, 1895 ...	222,285	361,392	583,677
30th June, 1896 ...	457,972	653,655	1,111,627
30th June, 1897 ...	858,575	592,965	1,451,540
30th June, 1898 ...	1,072,591	906,140	1,978,731
30th June, 1899 ...	1,116,276	574,407	1,690,683

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2.—SCHEDULE OF TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

IMPORT DUTIES, Etc.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*Table of Specific Duties.*

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Ale, Beer, and Stout, in wood	Gallon	0	1	3
,, ,, bottles	Gallon	0	1	6
Animals and Live Stock—				
Cattle (including Bullocks, Steers, Cows, and Calves), N.O.E.	each	0	15	0
Horses, N.O.E.	each	1	0	0
Pigs, N.O.E.	each	0	2	0
Sheep (including Wethers, Ewes, and Lambs), N.O.E.	each	0	1	3
Bacon	lb	0	0	2
Barley (other than malting)	Bushel	0	0	4
,, (malting)	Bushel	0	0	6
Beef, salt	lb	0	0	0½
Beans	Bushel	0	0	6
Beeswax	lb	0	0	2
Biscuits	lb	0	0	2
Boots, Men's Leather, invoiced at or under 10s. per pair	doz. pairs	0	18	0
Boots, Women's, invoiced at or under 6s. per pair ...	doz. pairs	0	10	0
Bran	Ton	1	0	0
Brandy, colouring	Gallon	0	16	0
Bricks, building	1000	0	15	0
Butter	lb	0	0	2
Camels	each	2	0	0
Candles	lb	0	0	2
Cement	Barrel	0	2	0
Cheese	lb	0	0	2
Chaff	Ton	1	10	0
Chicory	lb	0	0	3
Cigars	lb	0	6	0
Cigarettes	lb	0	6	0
Cider and Perry	Gallon	0	1	0
Coffee (roasted or ground)	lb	0	0	3
,, Date	lb	0	0	6
,, Mixed with Chicory	lb	0	0	6
Confectionery	lb	0	0	4
Cordage (coir rope)	cwt.	0	5	0
,, (other)	cwt.	0	8	0
Currants	lb	0	0	2
Dates	lb	0	0	1
Dogs	each	1	0	0
Doors (wooden) according to thickness—				
Not exceeding 1¼in.	each	0	3	0
Over 1¼in. and not exceeding 1¾in.	each	0	4	0
Over 1¾in.	each	0	5	0
Eggs	dozen	0	0	2
Essences, being spirituous compounds	Gallon	0	16	0
Fish (preserved, tinned, salted, and dried), N.O.E. ...	lb	0	0	1
Flour	Ton	1	10	0
,, Self-raising	lb	0	0	1
Fruit (dried), N.O.E.*	lb	0	0	3
,, Pulp	lb	0	0	2

* N.O.E.—Not otherwise enumerated in "The Tariff Act, 1893."

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FIRST SCHEDULE—TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES—*continued.*

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £ s. d.
Ginger (whole)	lb	0 0 2
„ (ground)	lb	0 0 4
Glue	lb	0 0 1
Glucose	cwt.	0 2 0
Gram	Bushel	0 0 6
Hams	lb	0 0 2
Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, N.O.E.	each	3 0 0
Hay	Ton	1 10 0
Hides (green)	Hide	0 1 6
Honey	lb	0 0 2
Hops	lb	0 0 4
Iron (galvanised, corrugated)	Ton	1 0 0
Lard	lb	0 0 2
Linseed (whole)	Bushel	0 0 6
Maize	Bushel	0 0 6
Malt	Bushel	0 3 0
Meat (preserved), N.O.E.	lb	0 0 0½
„ (fresh, frozen, and chilled)	lb	0 0 0½
Mutton (salt and cured)	lb	0 0 0½
Nuts (edible)	lb	0 0 2
Oats	Bushel	0 0 4
Oil Cake	Ton	0 10 0
Onions	Ton	1 0 0
Opium	lb	1 10 0
Peas	Bushel	0 0 6
„ (split)	cwt.	0 2 0
Peel (candied)	lb	0 0 3
Pepper (ground)	lb	0 0 3
„ (whole)	lb	0 0 1
Pianos (upright, N.O.E.)	each	5 0 0
„ (square, grand, or semi-grand, N.O.E.) ...	each	15 0 0
Plaster of Paris	cwt.	0 2 0
Pollard	Ton	1 0 0
Pork (salt)	lb	0 0 2
Potatoes	Ton	1 0 0
Powder (gun and sporting)	lb	0 0 4
Powders (baking, egg, yeast, and custard)	lb	0 0 3
Raisins	lb	0 0 3
Rye	Bushel	0 0 4
Salt, N.O.E	Ton	1 0 0
Shot, N.O.E.	cwt.	0 5 0
Snuff	lb	0 6 0
Soap, all other kinds, N.O.E.	cwt.	0 7 6
Soda Crystals	cwt.	0 2 0
Spices (ground)	lb	0 0 4
„ (whole)	lb	0 0 2
Spirits, spirits of wine, cordials or strong waters of all kinds, N.O.E., for each and every Imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon	Gallon	0 16 0

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FIRST SCHEDULE—TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES—*continued.*

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Spirits of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in Bond	Gallon	0	5	0
Spirits, methylated	Gallon	0	2	0
Tongues	lb	0	0	2
Tobacco (manufactured)	lb	0	3	0
„ (unmanufactured)	lb	0	1	10½
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wheat	Bushel	0	0	6
Whiting	cwt.	0	1	0
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	10	0
Wine (still)	Gallon	0	6	6

SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Abdominal Belts and Trusses
Alkalies of all kinds, N.O.E.
Anchors
Bark for Tanning
Bedsteads
Bluestone (sulph. copper)
Bottles (empty)
Bottling Plant, Wire, and Capsules
Brewery and Distilling Plant
* Bristles and Bass
Buttons
Bunting, in piece
Bungs
Cables and Chains
Cane, N.O.E.
Canvas
Casks (empty)
Cod Liver Oil (refined)
Corks
Diving Apparatus and Dress (not for Pearling, 50 Vict., No. 7, Sec. 8)
Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting, in the piece
Grindstones
Harness Oil, Leather Dressing, and Composition
Hat and Bonnet Shapes
Inks of all kinds, N.O.E.
Iron Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes
Iron Gates and Hurdles
Iron, Sulphate
Jute, Piece Goods
Leather, all kinds, N.O.E.
† Machinery of all kinds, N.O.E.
Marble, Stone, and Slate (in the rough)
Millboard
Music
Pine and other Softwoods (in balks, rough, or hewn)
Printing Machinery and Presses
Presses (copying and embossing)
Salt, Rock
Sewing Cottons, Silks, and Threads
Shellac
Slips and Docks (patent)
Spars
Staves and Hoops
Strawboard
Timber (in balks, rough or hewn), N.O.E.
Typewriters
Weighing Machines and Scales
Wool Presses.

* All raw material imported into the Colony solely for the manufacture of brushware shall be exempt from the payment of duty (Order in Council, 19th January, 1898).

† Machinery dutiable at 5 per cent. shall mean machines or machinery the parts of which may be imported at one time or partly by one vessel and partly by another, but being all parts which go to make up one machine.

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Third Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 10 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Air Beds and Cushions
Ammunition (cartridges and gun caps)
Barometers
Boots, Shoes and Slippers—Children's
Boot and Shoe Vamps, Uppers, and Laces
Brooms and Brushes
Calicoes, in the piece, N.O.E.
Cardboard (unprinted), in the flat
Carpeting, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths, and Verandah Chicks
Clothing, Piece Goods for, N.O.E.
Cotton Piece Goods, N.O.E.
Counterpanes and Quilts
Cricket and other Outdoor Games, Materials for
Dentists' Materials
Enamelled Ware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Filters
Firearms, and parts of, and Accessories, N.O.E.
Fruit, Fresh
Garden Rollers
Glass in sheets
Ice Cream Machines and Coolers
Instruments, Surgical, Optical, and Scientific, N.O.E.
Iron Tanks, Grates, Stoves, and Ovens
Lamps and Lampware
Lead (red and white)
Machinery—parts of *
Mouldings, Gilt
Meters (Gas and Water)
Muslins of all kinds, in the piece
Oars
Oil Baize, in the piece
Opera, Field, Marine Glasses, and Telescopes
Paints, Colours, and Varnish, N.O.E.
Perambulators
Photographic Apparatus and Material
Poultry and other birds
Shawls
Spectacles and Eye-glasses
Tallow
Textile Piece Goods not containing Silk, and N.O.E.
Thermometers
Timber of all kinds (unworked)
Vegetables (preserved)
Waterproof Material, in the piece
Wheels for Carriages

* Machinery—parts of—dutiable at 10 per cent. shall mean machinery imported in duplicate parts, or to replace damaged, broken, or worn out parts.

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Fourth Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, and on all others so imported and not included in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, or Sixth Schedules, a Duty of 15 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Acids of all kinds, N.O.E.
Apothecaries' Wares, N.O.E.
Apparel, viz. :—Men's, Women's, and Children's, including underclothing and all articles of attire, N.O.E., whether wholly or in part made up, including Gloves, Hosiery, Mantles, Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs
Artists' Materials
Bags (paper)
Baskets
Bicycles, Tricycles, and parts thereof
Boots, all other, including Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes, N.O.E.
Books, Account, and Diaries
Books of printed forms, including reports or methods of business
Boxes (Paper and Cardboard), whether made up or not
Brassware, N.O.E.
Castor Oil (refined)
Castings of all kinds, not being parts of Machinery
Clocks and Watches
Cigarette Papers
Copperware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Cutlery, N.O.E.
Drapery, N.O.E.
Dresses and Skirts, made up
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, N.O.E.
Earthen, Stone, and Chinaware, N.O.E.
Feathers
Fashion Plates, printed and engraved
Flags
Fruit, preserved and in syrup
Furs
Galvanised Iron ware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Glassware, N.O.E.
Gloves
Gum of all kinds, N.O.E.
Haberdashery, N.O.E.
Handbills (printed and engraved), Show Cards, Posters, and Catalogues
Harness and Saddlery, N.O.E.
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets (trimmed and untrimmed), N.O.E.
Hardware, N.O.E.
Hollowware, N.O.E.
Hosiery
Ironmongery, N.O.E.
Iron Safes
Lace Goods, N.O.E.
Leather, Kip, whole and split, bridle, stirrup, bag and basil, rim, skirt, and sear
Leather, Sole and Harness
Leather Manufactured Goods, N.O.E.
Mantles
Matches and Vestas
Meat, Extract of
Medicines (Patent) of all kinds, N.O.E.
Millinery
Musical Instruments of all kinds, N.O.E.
Oilmen's Stores, N.O.E.
Paper (wall)
Platedware, N.O.E.
Posters (printed and engraved)
Potted Hams, Chicken, Tongues, or other Meats, and Fish in Paste
Printed, lithographed, or otherwise mechanically - produced Forms, Circulars, and Prospectuses
Seltzogenes
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plush, in piece
Spice, Horse and Cattle
Starch
Stationery, N.O.E.
Tobacco Pipes
Tobacconists' Ware
Umbrellas and Parasols
Watches and Clocks
Wickerware
Woodenware

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Fifth Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 20 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Aerated and Mineral Waters
Architraves, Mouldings, Skirting Boards, Laths, and Palings
Bay Rum
Billiard Tables and Accessories
Bird Cages
Boards (planed, tongued and grooved)
Boats
Bricks (fire)
Carriages, Carts, and Wagons
Cordials (not spirituous)
Cornices and Ceiling Roses
Dashboards (leather covered)
Dog Collars
Eucalyptus Oil
Fancy Goods and Toys, N.O.E.
Fireworks
Fishing Materials (fancy)
Furniture—Household and Cabinet ware, N.O.E.
Ginger, Hop, and Dandelion, Kop's non-Alcoholic Spruce Beer
Gold and Silver Leaf
Graphoscopes
Hair (Fancy and Wigs)
Hammocks
Handtrucks, and parts
Indiarubber Stamps
Ivory Goods, N.O.E.
Japanned Ware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Jewellery of all kinds, N.O.E.
Limejuice
Mantelpieces
Marble, Stone, and Slate (worked)
Oleographs
Paintings, Engravings, Prints, and Statuary
Papier-maché Ware
Perfumes and Pomades
Picture Frames and Backs
Playing Cards of all kinds
Plate (Silver and Gold)
Precious Stones
Saccharine
Saddles (riding)
Saddle Flaps
Sails
Sandalwood Oil
Sashes and Frames
Silver Goods, N.O.E.
Soap (Fancy, Perfumed, and Toilet)
Soap, Powder and Extract
Stereoscopes
Tarpaulins
Timber (worked)
Tinware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Transfers
Turnery
Veneer
Vinegar (raspberry)
Wheels for Carts and Wagons
Wheelbarrows

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SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Goods Free of Duty.

Agricultural Implements (not Garden Rollers)—
- Harrows
- Horse Rakes
- Ploughs and Shares
- N.O.E.

Alkalies—
- Soda, Caustic
- Soda, Ash, and Nitrate of Potash

Ammunition and Explosives—
- Amberite
- Blasting Gelatine
- Detonators
- Dynamite
- „ Hercules
- „ Gelatine
- Fuse
- Powder, Blasting
- Gelignite
- Rackarock
- N.O.E.

Animals, Living—
- Bulls for breeding
- Camel Calves
- Calves and Foals under six months
- Cows, for breeding
- Horses and Mares, for breeding
- Pigs „
- Rams „
- Ewes „

Asbestos
Asphalt
Atlases, Maps, Charts, etc.
Bags, Sacks, and Bagging, in piece
Bass for Brush-making
Bellows, Smiths'
Bells for Places of Worship
Belting for Machinery
Bees
Boiler Fluid
Books, Printed
Bookbinders' Material
Blankets and Rugs
Blocks and Sheaves
Broom and Brush Makers' Material
Bullion, Specie, and Coin
Candlemakers' Material, N.O.E. (including Candle-wick, Cardboard Candle Wrappers, Candle Labels, Tissue Paper for Wrapping, and Japan Wax)
Carbolic Acid, as Disinfectant
Cardboard for Box-making
Cart and Carriage Makers' Material
Chalks, Prepared
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel
Cocoa and Chocolate, N.O.E.
Cocoa in Slabs
Cocoa Nibs
Coffee, Raw

Coin—
- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze

Copper—
- Nails
- Rivets
- Rod
- Sheet
- Wire
- Ingot

Corn Sacks
Cotton Waste
Crucibles, Cupels, and Retorts
Cyanide, Cyanogen, Bromide of
Disinfectants
Diving Apparatus for Pearling
Dyers' Material
Engine Packing, all kinds
Farinaceous Food—
- Arrowroot
- Sago
- Tapioca
- N.O.E.

Fire Engines and Fire Brigade Appliances
Fire Clay
Flock, Kapok, and Horsehair
Forges, Anvils, and Vices
Fungicide for Plants
Furniture Makers' Material
Garden Seeds
Glass, Coloured, for Church Windows
Gold Bullion
Government Stores
Governor's Stores
Hemp and Flax, unmanufactured
Hose of all kinds
Immigrants' Baggage and Effects (including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the Colony); also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupations or employments of such persons, and household effects not exceeding £50 in value, used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the Colony, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale

Iron—
- Bar and Rod
- Galvanised Plain Sheet
- Hoop
- Pig
- Plate
- Scrap
- Sheet
- Wire Netting

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SIXTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Goods Free of Duty—continued.

Kindergarten Materials
Lead, Sheet, Scrap, Pig, and Piping
Lead—Ore, imported for use in the smelting of gold ores
Litho. Material, including Stones
Macaroni and Vermicelli
Manures of all kinds, N.O.E.
Metals, N.O.E.
Millstones
Molasses and Golden Syrup
Musical Instruments—
  For Places of Worship
  For Bands of Defence Force
Nails, Tacks, Bolts, Rivets, and Washers
Oakum
Oatmeal
Ore, Lead, imported for use in the smelting of gold ores
Oil—
  Kerosene
  Mineral, N.O.E.
  Fish and Vegetable
  Turpentine
Paper, unprinted, original wrapper
Paraffine Wax
Patent Fuel
Pease Meal
Photographs
Pitch, Tar, and Resin
Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs
Platinum
Printing Paper for newspapers
Printing Type and Material
Quicksilver
Railway Stores (Government)—
  Carriages, Wagons, and parts
  Iron and Steel Castings
  Rails and Fastenings
  Wheels, Tires, and Axles
  Locomotives, and parts
  Steam Engines of all kinds, N.O.E.
  All other Goods
Railway Stores (others)—
  Rails and Fastenings
  Rolling Stock
Resin
Rice—
  Whole
  Paddy
  Ground and Meal
Saddlers' Ironmongery, Furniture, and Material
Screws
Sheathing—
  Felt
  Copper Metal
Sheep Dip
Shoemakers' Grindery
Sieves
Silk for Flour-dressing
Silver Ore for Smelting Material
Smelting Material
Soap Makers' Material (including Caustic Soda, Resin, Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil, and Olein), N.O.E.
Solder
Soda Ash, Nitrate of Potash, and Carbonate
Stearine
Steel
Stones and Slate for flagging
Sugar
Sulphur
Tar
Tanning Material
Tea
Telegraph and Telephone Material
Tin—
  Block
  Foil
  Ingot
  Plate
  Strip
Timber, in short lengths, for Case-making
Tobacco for Sheepwash
Tools
Trees—Fruit and Ornamental, Scions and Grafts
Uniforms and Appointments for Defence Force
Viticultural Implements
Vine Cuttings
Wire Cloth, Gauges, and Screens for Quartz-crushing
Wire Rope
Wire, Standards and Staples for fencing
Wool Bales
Zinc—
  Sheet, Plain, and Perforated
  Ingot Dust
  Tubing to carry Telephone Wires

NOTE.—Articles unenumerated, 15 per cent.

N.B.—By an Order in Council (19th January, 1898) "all new material imported into the Colony solely for the manufacture of Brushware shall be exempt from the payment of duty."

By an Order in Council (7th September, 1898) "all Fire Brigade appliances for the extinction of fire shall be exempt from the payment of duty."

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Prohibited.

Billheads or Invoice Forms, Butterine, Cottoline, and Oleomargarine, Essences or Extracts of Coffee, Chicory, Tea, Malt (except medicinal), Wine, Spirits, Hops.

Exports.

Guano, 10s. per ton on registered tonnage of vessel, which charge may be increased in case of an exclusive license. (Department of Lands and Surveys.)

Excise Tax.

On all Beer, Ale, or Stout, brewed or manufactured in Western Australia, 2d. per gallon.

Drawback Regulations.

Goods, except as hereby provided, at the rates of which such goods have been duty paid, in original packages as imported, or in packages repacked from the original, or for ships' stores, in the presence of the Customs Officer.

Aerated Waters
Animals, living
Bacon
Bark for Tanning
Baskets made of Rattan
Beer in Bulk
Blinds, Venetian
Biscuits
Boats
Boots and Shoes, leather
Bottles, empty
Boxes of wood
Bran
Bricks, building
Buckets, galvanised iron or tin
Butter
Cakes
Candles
Chaff
Cheese
Cigars and Cigarettes
Coffee, roasted or ground
Cordials (unless especially approved by Collector)
Dates
Eggs
Fish, dried or salted in kegs or cases
Fish, preserved or salted, in tins (unless especially approved by Collector)
Flour
Fodder, compressed
Fruit, dried or green
Fruit, preserved, in tins (unless especially approved by Collector)
Grain
Hams
Hides, green
Hop and Spruce Beer
Immigrants' Effects
Iron Tanks
Jams and Jellies (unless especially approved by Collector)
Jewellery
Leather (unless especially approved by Collector)
Limejuice
Liqueurs
Maize
Meal (Maize and Barley)
Meat, fresh or salted
Meat, in tins (unless especially approved by Collector)
Nuts, edible
Oats
Oil—Eucalyptus (unless especially approved by the Collector)
Oil, Neatsfoot
Onions
Opium
Paper Boxes
Peel, candied, drained, dried, or in brine
Pepper, ground
Plaster Figures
Pollard
Potatoes
Saddlery and Harness (unless especially approved by Collector)
Safes, Meat
Sails
Sash Frames, Door or Windows (wood)
Sausage Skins
Seed, except Carraway, Coriander, Hemp, Rape, or Canary
Sharps

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DRAWBACK REGULATIONS—*continued.*

Sheep Skins	Tobacco
Snuff	Vegetables, fresh, dried, or in brine
Soap, N.O.E.	Vegetables, preserved (unless especially approved by Collector)
Spices, ground	Water Bags and Bottles
Spirits	Wine
Stones, precious	Woodenware (unless especially approved by Collector)
Straw	Such goods as have become deteriorated in quality and such other goods as the Collector may deem it inexpedient to allow Drawback upon.
Tarpaulins	
Tents	
Timber—worked, dressed, or planed	
Tinctures	
Tinware (unless especially approved by Collector)	

Exporters of goods for drawback shall pay to Her Majesty a charge of Two shillings (2s.) per hour, or any portion of an hour, during the time an officer is employed under the Regulations, and any other expense incurred as certified by the Collector of Customs, and no drawback shall be passed for payment until such expenses have been paid.

PRIVATE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

A fee of £50 per annum, payable in advance, is charged for each license for the storage of dutiable commodities, except dangerous goods (Magazine Licenses, Schedule 11), belonging to the owner or occupier of the warehouse.

Services of a Government Locker to be paid for at the rate of 2s. per hour, or part thereof, while engaged at such warehouse.

CUSTOMS CARRIERS' REGULATIONS.

Carriers must obtain a license from the Collector of Customs for each dray or other conveyance to be used in the carriage of dutiable goods to or from any ship, jetty, warehouse, or bond; they must also give a bond for £100, with two approved sureties, for due compliance with the Customs Laws and Regulations.

The annual fee of £1 for such license must be paid in advance on the 1st day of July in each year.

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Rents and Charges for the Storage of Goods in Public Warehouses throughout the Colony.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Receipt and delivery.	Rent.	
		One week or under.	Rate per week when bonded for over a week.
	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Barrel or quarter cask, each	1 6	0 4	2
Beer, bottled, in case or cask, per ton ...	1 6	1 0	6
Butter, per ton	1 6	1 0	6
Cigars, per box	1 0	0 2	1
Do. per case	2 0	0 6	3
Cement, barrel or cask, per ton	1 6	1 0	6
Liquids, 4-gal. cases and under, each ...	0 6	0 2	1
Do. 2-gal. cases and under, each ...	0 3	0 1	0½
Do. hogshead, each	2 0	0 8	4
Do. pipe or puncheon, each	3 0	1 0	6
Do. octave, up to 20 gallons ...	0 6	0 2	1
Sugar, per ton	1 6	1 0	6
Tea, per ton	1 6	0 10	5
Tobacco, per tierce, each	5 0	0 6	3
Do. per case 250lbs. or under, each	2 0	0 6	3
Do. keg or box under 150lbs., each	1 6	0 4	2
Flour, bran, pollard, and grain, per ton	1 6	1 0	6
Salt, rice, pepper, and coffee, per ton ...	1 6	1 0	6
All other goods (by dead weight of 2,240lbs., or measurement of 40 cubic feet, at the discretion of the Collector of Customs), per ton ...	1 6	0 8	4
Single packages under ¼ton, each ...	1 0	0 4	2

Dangerous goods, double the above rents and charges.

Rents and Charges payable for Goods deposited in the Queen's Warehouse.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per Week.
	s. d.
RENTS—	
Pipe or puncheon	1 0 each
Hogshead	0 6 „
Barrel or quarter-cask	0 3 „
Octave	0 2 „
Spirits or Wines, 6-gallon cases and over	0 3 „
Do. 4-gallon cases, and up to 6 gallons	0 2 „
Do. under 4-gallon cases...	0 1 „
Cigars, per box	0 2 „
Do. per case	0 6 „
All other goods by dead-weight or measurement at option of Collector of Customs; minimum charge, 3d.	1 0 per ton
CHARGES—	
Receiving and delivering	2 0 per ton
Minimum charge	1 0 under 1 ton

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Bulk Beer.

Charges, receiving and delivering, 2s. 6d. per hogshead.

The quantity stored in any public warehouse by an importer, ex one ship, shall not exceed 25 hogsheads. All bulk beer not cleared from the public warehouses within three months after entry will be sold by auction as overtime goods.

Explosives Act, 1895.

Maximum Fees for Licenses granted by the Treasurer.

Factory License (original)	Ten pounds.
Ditto (amending)	Five pounds.
Ditto (renewal)	Five shillings.

Magazine License (original)	Five pounds.
Ditto (amending)	Two pounds.
Ditto (renewal)	Five shillings.

Store License (original)	One pound.
Ditto (annual renewal)	One shilling.

License to import	Two pounds.
Ditto renewal	Five shillings.

Testing of Explosives and Mineral Oils.

	s.	d.
For samples of Explosives not exceeding in number two samples for every hundred cases of Explosives arriving in the Colony, each	10	0
For every additional sample required by Consignees to be tested	10	0
For every sample of Mineral Oil, not exceeding the number given in the accompanying table	2	6

Number of samples of Mineral Oils to be drawn from shipment:—

For any shipment up to 250 cases	2 samples.
For any shipment over 250 and up to 500 cases ...	3 samples.
For every additional 500 cases	1 sample.

In consideration of the above fees, Consignees may demand and obtain from the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Fremantle, certificates setting forth the result of any examinations for which the above charges are made.

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Pilotage and Charges therefor.

Pilotage, save as in these Regulations is otherwise provided, shall be compulsory upon all Masters of vessels entering any Port in Western Australia where a Pilot is provided, and the charges therefor shall be in accordance with the Regulated Scale.

Pilotage Charges, except where otherwise provided by these Regulations, shall be at the rate of twopence per ton inwards and twopence per ton outwards, on the net registered tonnage of each vessel, but the maximum charge each way shall not exceed the sum of Twelve pounds.

Until completion of the River Harbour at Fremantle, Pilotage inwards thereto and outwards therefrom shall be compulsory upon all vessels, and the charge therefor shall be in addition to the Pilotage charged under the preceding Regulation. The Pilotage, however, referred to in this Regulation shall only be counted as a Removal, and shall be charged at the following rates:—

Gage Roads to River or Owen Anchorage and *vice versâ*	£2 each way.
Gage Roads or River to Rockingham or Careening Bay and *vice versâ* ...	£5 each way.
At Albany, 1,000 tons or under, Net Register	£2 each removal.
Over 1,000 tons Net Register	£3 each removal.

At the Port of Fremantle, except the River and the Challenger Passage, outward pilotage shall only be charged in case the Master of a vessel shall require the services of a Pilot.

In the event of the charges prescribed by these Regulations for Pilotage and Removals exceeding those prescribed by Schedules A and B of the Act 18 Vict., No. 15, the rates in said Act shall be only levied.

Exemptions.

All Coasting Vessels shall be exempt from pilotage.

Exemption Certificates: How and by whom obtained.

To enable the Master of a vessel to pass for an Exemption Certificate, the vessel must be owned or registered in one of the Australasian colonies.

A Master of a vessel desiring to pass for exemption from pilotage at any Port of the Colony shall, by himself or his agent, give at least one week's notice in writing to the Chief Harbour Master, Fremantle, of such his desire.

All candidates for exemption must have made two trips as Master, or three as Mate, into and out of every Port for which they desire an Exemption Certificate.

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A Certificate of Exemption from pilotage for the Port of Fremantle will be granted to a Master of any intercolonial vessel upon his passing the requisite examination therefor. Fee for every such examination, £5, no part of which shall be returned in case of failure to pass such examination. No candidate shall be eligible for re-examination until he has once more, as Master or Mate, been in and out of the Port for which he desires an Exemption Certificate.

Exemption Certificates are not transferable, and are only operative while the holder thereof is Master of a vessel owned or registered in one of the Australasian colonies.

The holder of any Exemption Certificate for the Port of Fremantle will also be entitled to have indorsed on such Pilotage Exemption Certificate a further exemption for any of the Ports of the Colony, at the option of the holder, provided such holder do pass the requisite examination therefor at the Port so selected by him. Fee for every such examination and indorsement, 10s. 6d.

Exemption Flag.

All coasting vessels, and all vessels the Masters whereof hold an Exemption Certificate, shall, when within five miles of any Port in Western Australia where a pilot is provided, hoist at the mainmast head a white flag, not less than 8ft. by 6ft., having in the centre a black ball; such flag shall be recognised as the exemption flag.

Vessels Exempt from all Port and Harbour Dues whatsoever.

Vessels of War, etc.

The following vessels shall be exempt from all Port and Harbour dues whatsoever:—

(1.) All vessels of war;

(2.) All vessels chartered on behalf of Her Majesty;

(3.) All vessels belonging to the Government of any of Her Majesty's colonies;

(4.) All private yachts, and all vessels belonging to any recognised Yacht Club in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Fees under "The Boat Licensing Act, 1886."

License Fees.

	£	s.	d.
For every Boat	0	10	0
For every Vessel or Steamer	1	0	0

Survey Fees.

For Surveying the Hull and Gear of any Boat, Vessel, or Steamer	1	1	0
For Surveying the Boiler, Engine, or Machinery of any Steamer	1	1	0

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Harbour Master's Dues.

Draught of Vessel.	Removal from Gage Roads into Owen's Anchorage or Cockburn Sound, and from Cockburn Sound into Gage Roads or Owen's Anchorage, or from Owen's Anchorage into Cockburn Sound or Gage Roads–across the banks.			Removal from Gage Roads to Cockburn Sound or Owen's Anchorage; or from Owen's Anchorage into Cockburn Sound, and *vice versa* round the Stragglers or through the passages South of the Stragglers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under 8 feet	2	5	0	3	10	0
8 feet and under 9 feet ...	2	10	0	3	15	0
9 „ „ „ 10 „ ...	2	15	0	4	0	0
10 „ „ „ 11 „ ...	3	0	0	4	5	0
11 „ „ „ 12 „ ...	3	5	0	4	10	0
12 „ „ „ 13 „ ...	4	0	0	5	5	0
13 „ „ „ 14 „ ...	4	7	0	5	12	0
14 „ „ „ 15 „ ...	4	14	0	5	19	0
15 „ „ „ 16 „ ...	5	1	0	6	6	0
16 „ „ „ 17 „ ...	6	6	0	7	11	0
17 „ „ „ 18 „ ...	6	15	0	8	0	0
18 „ „ „ 19 „ ...	*7	4	0	8	9	0
19 „ „ „ 20 „ ...		...		9	7	0
20 „ „ „ 21 „ ...		...		10	0	0
21 „ „ „ 22 „ ...		...		10	10	0
22 „ „ „ 23 „ ...		...		11	0	0
23 feet and upwards		...		12	0	0

*18 and upwards.

Dues for Shifting Berth in Harbour or Anchorage.

	£	s.	d.
Tonnage not exceeding 200 tons ...	1	0	0
„ „ „ 400 „ ...	1	10	0
„ „ „ 600 „ ...	2	0	0
„ „ „ 800 „ ...	2	10	0
„ exceeding 800 „ ...	3	0	0

Light Dues.

All vessels (except vessels of war and vessels chartered by Her Majesty) arriving from beyond seas are charged with Light Dues at all ports where lights are provided, at the rate of twopence per ton, inwards and outwards, on their registered tonnage.

The master of any vessel who has paid Light Dues at any one port, and who may desire to visit other ports in the Colony, for the purpose of loading or unloading thereat, is not required to pay Light Dues at any other port in the Colony for a period of three months; provided no voyage be made to any place outside the Colony within such three months.

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Annual Payments of Light Dues for Vessels bonâ-fide engaged in the Coasting Trade of the Colony.

Registered Tonnage.	Annual Light Dues.
	£ s. d.
Under 10 tons	1 0 0
10 tons and under 20	1 10 0
20 „ „ „ 30	2 0 0
30 „ „ „ 40	2 10 0
40 „ „ „ 50	3 0 0
50 and upwards	5 0 0

Masters of coasters not availing themselves of this privilege are required to pay LIGHT DUES at the rate of twopence per ton, inwards and outwards.

TONNAGE DUES.

All vessels, except where otherwise specially provided by these Regulations, arriving from beyond seas with cargo beyond one-fourth in extent of their net registered tonnage, will be charged threepence (3d.) per ton on their net registered tonnage.

All vessels, except where otherwise specially provided by these Regulations, arriving from beyond seas with cargo less than one-fourth in extent of their net registered tonnage, will be charged threepence (3d.) per ton on all cargo landed.

All vessels, except where otherwise specially provided by these Regulations, clearing out for parts beyond seas with cargo beyond one-fourth in extent of their net registered tonnage, will be charged threepence (3d.) per ton on their net registered tonnage.

All vessels, except where otherwise specially provided by these Regulations, clearing out for parts beyond seas with cargo less than one-fourth in extent of their net registered tonnage, will be charged threepence (3d.) per ton on all cargo taken away.

Owners of coasting vessels may compound for all tonnage and light dues exigible in any Port of the Colony by one annual payment, on or before the 1st of February of each year, of 2s. 6d. per ton on their net registered tonnage.

Ocean-going Mail Steamers.

All Mail steamers, recognised as such by the Government of Western Australia, whether such Mail steamers be British or foreign, trading between the Australasian Colonies and Europe or America, shall pay, in lieu of Tonnage Dues, Light Dues, and Pilotage, a fixed charge of £30 per steamer per entry into the Colony, such payment to cover all Port Dues wheresover and whatsoever, except berthing dues at River Wharves at Fremantle.

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Intercolonial Steamers.

Intercolonial Steamers shall not pay the regular scale of Tonnage and Light Dues laid down for foreign-going vessels, but in lieu thereof shall pay a fixed sum of threepence (3d.) per ton on their net registered tonnage per entry into the Colony, such payment to cover all Port dues wheresoever and whatsoever, except Berthing dues.

Vessels calling for Shelter or in Distress.

No charge will be made upon any vessel using, for the purpose of shelter only, and not taking a Pilot, any of the outer anchorages of any Port or Harbour in the Colony.

Vessels in Ballast.

All vessels arriving in ballast shall be exempt from inward Tonnage Dues, but shall pay outward Tonnage Dues upon all cargo taken away, as provided by these Regulations.

All vessels calling at any Port in Western Australia for Coal or Supplies (but not broaching or shipping cargo, or landing or embarking passengers), shall be charged a fixed sum of Five pounds (£5) only, such charge to cover all tonnage, light, and pilotage dues, both inwards and outwards. Such vessels desirous of embarking passengers will be permitted to do so on payment of One pound for each passenger, the minimum payment therefor being Five pounds. Steamers calling at Albany on their way to South African Ports will be allowed to ship cargo (not exceeding in amount one-fourth of registered tonnage of vessel) on the scale formerly in force, *i.e.*, Thirty pounds (£30), to include all Port Dues.

Mooring Charges.

Masters of vessels or other persons using the Government Moorings will be charged at the rate of 5s. for every day, or portion thereof, during which such moorings are used.

*Fees chargeable under "The Steam Boilers Act, 1897."

For Inspection.

	£	s.	d.
For every single boiler of 8-horse power and under	1	0	0
For every single boiler over 8-horse power and up to 15-horse power	2	0	0
For every single boiler 15-horse power and up to any power ...	3	0	0
For two or more boilers (in the same factory) over 15-horse power —full charge for the first, viz.	3	0	0
And for every additional boiler	1	10	0
For two or more boilers (in the same factory) up to 15 and over 8 horse power—full charge for the first. viz.	2	0	0
And for every additional boiler	1	0	0
For two or more boilers (in the same factory) 8-horse power and under—full charge for the first, viz.	1	0	0
And for every additional boiler	0	15	0

* Under Mines Department; *see* page 230.

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REGULATIONS FOR THE WORKING OF FREMANTLE RIVER WHARVES, AND SUCH OF THE SEA JETTIES OF THE COLONY AS ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS:—

Berthing Dues at Fremantle Wharves.

All Vessels using any of the Wharves at Fremantle for loading or discharging cargo shall pay Berthing Dues at the following rates, *i.e.*:—

All ocean-going Mail Steamers	2d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped. Minimum, £5; maximum, £20 per entry into the Colony.
All other Vessels per one week, or any part of a week, Sundays included	2d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped. Minimum, £3; maximum, £20 per entry into the Colony.
After the first week, for a week or any part of a subsequent week	2½d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped.

All coasting vessels (not exceeding 200 tons register) using any of the Wharves at Fremantle for loading or discharging cargo shall pay Berthing Dues at the following rate, *i.e.*:—

2d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped; minimum, 5s.

NOTE.—All Vessels discharging or shipping 100 tons of cargo or over per day will be exempt from the additional ½d. per ton.

All Lighters using any of the Wharves at Fremantle for loading or discharging cargo shall pay Berthing Dues at the following rate, *i.e.*:—

2d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped; minimum, 2s. 6d.

Berthing Dues at all the Sea Jetties of the Colony under control of the Commissioner of Railways.

All Lighters using any of the Sea Jetties of the Colony under the control of the Commissioner of Railways for loading or discharging cargo shall pay Berthing Dues at the following rates, *i.e.*:—

1d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped; minimum, 2s. 6d.

All Vessels using any of the Sea Jetties of the Colony under the control of the Commissioner of Railways for loading or discharging cargo shall pay Berthing Dues at the following rates, *i.e.*:—

For the first week, or any part of two (2) weeks, Sundays included	1d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped. Minimum, 10s.; maximum, £12.
For any subsequent week or part of such week	1½d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped.

All coasting vessels (not exceeding 200 tons register) using any of the Sea Jetties of the Colony under the control of the Com-

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missioner of Railways for loading or discharging cargo shall pay Berthing Dues at the following rate, *i.e.*:—

1d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped; minimum, 2s. 6d.

NOTE.—Vessels discharging or shipping 50 tons of cargo or over per day will be exempt from the additional ½d. per ton.

Coal Hulks, each, per annum ... £10, payable half-yearly in advance, on first day of January and the first day of July in every year; provided that Coal Hulks shall not be allowed to occupy berthage accommodation when vessels with cargo or passengers require the same.

All Vessels lying alongside the River Wharves or Jetties, and transhipping cargo to or from lighters or other vessels, shall pay the like berthage dues in respect thereof as if the said cargo had been landed on or taken off the wharves or jetties, or either of them, in place of being taken from or placed in such lighters or vessels as aforesaid.

The time during which a vessel may occupy any berth at any wharf or jetty for the purpose of discharging or loading cargo shall not exceed the following, viz.:—

For sailing ships under		30 tons	...	...		1 day.	
„	„	from	30	tons to	60	tons	2 days.
„	„	„	60	„	100	„	3 „
„	„	„	100	„	150	„	4 „
„	„	„	150	„	200	„	5 „
„	„	„	200	„	250	„	6 „
„	„	„	250	„	300	„	7 „
„	„	„	300	„	350	„	8 „
„	„	„	350	„	400	„	9 „
„	„	„	400	„	450	„	10 „
„	„	„	450	„	500	„	11 „

And so on at the rate of one (1) additional day for every additional fifty tons register. The time to be allowed to a vessel not having a full cargo on board shall be in proportion to the above. Sundays and holidays are excluded from the above computation of time.

WHARFAGE AND OTHER CHARGES.

Consignees and shippers shall pay a charge of Two shillings per ton on all goods landed or shipped at the Fremantle wharves (except as provided by Clause 9*), or at any of the sea jetties of the Colony, such charge to include all labour in trucking on such wharves and jetties; the charges to be levied on ship's measurement, weight, or at undermentioned scale, at the option of the Pier Master or officer in charge:—

Bone dust (in bags), per ton of 2,240lbs.
Ballast, per ton of 2,240lbs.

* Clause 9.—Consignees and shippers shall pay a charge of 1s. per ton on all goods discharged from or shipped into lighters to or from the Fremantle River Wharves (excepting goods loaded into or discharged from railway trucks, which shall pay 2s. per ton): Provided that such consignees and shippers shall provide and pay for all labour required therefor.

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Bullion or Specie, 2s. per box.
Bran (in bags), per ton of 2,000lbs.
Barley (in bags), per ton of 11 bags (of 4 bushels).
Bales (undescribed cargo), per ton of 40 cubic feet.
Beef (in tierces), per ton of 6 tierces.
Beef (in barrels), per ton of 8 barrels.
Beer (bottled), 4 doz., per ton of 8 cases.
„ „ 4 doz., per ton of 8 casks.
„ „ 3 doz., per ton of 10 cases.
„ (in barrels), per ton of 6 barrels.
„ (in hhds.), per ton of 4 hhds.
Cases (undescribed cargo), per ton of 40 cubic feet.
Coal, per ton of 2,240lbs.
Chaff (in bales or bags), per ton of 2,240lbs.
Chairs (cane), 3d. each.
Flour (in bags), per ton of 11 bags, 200lbs. each.
Hay (in pressed bales), per ton of 2,240lbs.
Hides (loose or in bags), 1d. each.
Hogsheads (empty), 3d. each.
Ironware (not in cases), per ton of 2,240lbs.
Lead Ore, per ton of 2,240lbs.
Lime (in bags), per ton of 10 bags.
Lounges (cane), 6d. each.
Maize (in bags), per ton of 10 bags.
Oats (in bags), per ton of 13 bags (of 4 bushels).
Potatoes (in bags), per ton of 2,240lbs.
Pollard (in bags), per ton of 12 bags.
Pork (in barrels), per ton of 8 barrels.
„ (in tierces), per ton of 6 tierces.
Salt, per ton of 2,240lbs.
Sandalwood, per ton of 2,240lbs.
„ if loaded and discharged by shippers, a rebate of 1s. per ton.
Timber, per ton of 40 cubic feet.
Timber, if loaded and discharged by shippers, a rebate of 1s. per ton.
Wheat (in bags), per ton of 10 bags.
Wines and spirits (in ¼-casks), per ton of 8 ¼-casks.
Wool (in bales), per ton of 5 bales.
Minimum charge, 6d. per consignment.

Explosives.

Dynamite, etc. (in cases), 5s. per ton of 20 cases not exceeding 2,240lbs. in weight.
Powder (in ½-kegs), 5s. per ton of 40 ½-kegs not exceeding 2,240lbs. in weight.
Powder (in ¼-kegs), 5s. per ton of 80 ¼-kegs not exceeding 2,240lbs. in weight.
Powder (in cases), 5s. per ton of 20 cases not exceeding 2,240lbs. in weight.
Minimum charge, 2s. 6d. per consignment.

Live Stock.

Bulls and bullocks, 9d. each.
Cows and heifers, 9d. each.
Horses, 9d. each.
Pigs, 1d. each, minimum 6d.
Dogs, 1d. each do.
Sheep, ½d. each do.

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Vehicles.

Carriages, 6s. each.
Buggies and dog-carts, 4s. each.
Two-wheeled vehicles, 4s. each.
Drays (two-wheeled), 4s. each.
Drays (four-wheeled), 6s. each.

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing scale, per ton of 40 cubic feet, or dead weight per ton of 2,240lbs., at the Pier Master's option.

On all goods trucked after hours, on holidays, or on Sundays, at the request of the shipping agents or others, the Pier Master or officer in charge will levy, in addition to the ordinary rates, the amount of overtime charges incurred.

If free goods are not removed from the receiving warehouses within 48 hours from the time they are placed therein, a storage charge of 1s. per ton or 2d. per package per day will be made.

Goods not cleared at the Customs House will be kept in the receiving warehouses for 24 consecutive hours after delivery *ex* ship to enable the consignees to clear same or enter them for bond. If at the end of 24 hours goods are uncleared they will be delivered to Customs, and a charge of 1s. per ton (minimum, 3d.) per consignment will be made for haulage from the receiving warehouses to Customs.

Hire of Cranes.

Ten-ton steam cranes, 10s. per hour, minimum £2; 5-ton steam cranes, 5s. per hour, minimum £1; donkey engines, 4s. per hour, minimum £1; hand cranes, 2s. 6d. per hour. The foregoing charges are for the use of cranes at hirer's risk only, but the Commissioner of Railways will take the risk on payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on value of goods to be lifted in addition to ordinary crane charges.

JETTY DUES FOR ALL SEA JETTIES OTHER THAN THOSE UNDER CONTROL OF THE HON. THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

All vessels using any of the Sea Jetties for delivering or receiving cargoes shall pay to the officer in charge, in respect of berthing dues, 1d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped. Minimum, 10s.

Vessels lying alongside any of the Sea Jetties, and transhipping cargo to or from lighters or other vessels shall pay 1d. per ton berthage dues on all such cargo.

HAULAGE.

Between Fremantle and Owen's Anchorage Jetty and intermediate sidings:—4s. per 4-wheeled truck and 8s. per 8-wheeled truck. Minimum charge, 10s.

Goods for conveyance by rail between Owen's Anchorage Jetty line and inland stations will be charged at classification rates for actual mileage, plus 2s. and 4s. for 4-wheeled and 8-wheeled trucks, respectively.

Explosives from Magazine to Fremantle will be charged as per classification. Minimum, 12s. 6d.

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Explosives from Magazine for stations inland will be charged as per classification rates for actual mileage, plus 10s. for extra shunting.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—FREIGHTS AND FARES.

The following table gives an approximate idea of the general rates of freight per ton on the Government Railways:—

CLASS "A."

Imported Coal (small lots), Coke, Fruit and Garden Produce (4-ton lots), Vegetables, Melons, Rails, Fishplates, Spikes, Corn Sacks (in bales,) Fire Bricks, Rock Salt, W.A. Dressed Timber, Colonial Wines, O.R.—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
50 miles	6	8	300 miles	23	4
75 „	8	9	400 „	29	7
100 „	10	10	500 „	35	10
150 „	14	0	600 „	42	1
200 „	17	1	700 „	47	1

Grain, Bran, Pollard, Flour, Potatoes, Meal, Onions, Chaff, Cement, Common Slates, Tiles and Drain Pipes, Hay, if carried at owner's risk, same rates as above; at risk of Railway Department, 10 per cent. additional will be charged.

Water in Railway Tanks for the public will be charged the above rates.

In Private Tanks an allowance of 6d. per ton will be made.

CLASS "B."

Colonial Wine, Pig Lead, Dressed Stone, Bar and Rod Iron, Bitumen, Charcoal, Concentrates, Tallow, Gypsum, Horns, Hoofs, Jams made in W.A., Mica, Wool Packs in bales (minimum, 10cwt.). Ore, less than 5-ton lots, O.R.; Ore, 5-ton lots, C.R.; Wire Netting, and Wire for fencing (2-ton lots).

	s.	d.		s.	d.
50 miles	8	4	300 miles	29	2
75 „	10	5	400 „	37	6
100 „	12	6	500 „	45	10
150 „	16	8	600 „	54	2
200 „	20	10	700 „	62	6

CLASS "M."

Imported Coal in truck loads between Fremantle and Midland Junction, Bricks, Manures, Rough Stone, Clay, Stone Flagging, Gravel, Road Metal, Guano, Ore in 5-ton lots, O.R.; Pig Iron, Lime, Quartz Tailings, W.A. Rough Sawn Timber, Sleepers, and Telegraph Poles.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
50 miles	5	0	300 miles	15	5
75 „	6	1	400 „	19	8
100 „	7	1	500 „	23	10
150 „	9	2	600 „	28	0
200 „	11	3	700 „	32	2

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1st Class.

Aerated Water (bottled), Bacon, Hams, Salt Beef or Pork in barrels, Cyanide of Potassium (4-ton lots), Eggs, o.r.; Fencing Wire and Standards, Dried or Preserved Fruits or Vegetables (not in glass), Polished Granite, Hides and Skins (packed), Hogsheads (new), Anvils, Cables, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Cams, Stamper Heads and Shoes, Corrugated Galvanised or Sheet Iron in cases, Rough Forgings, Horseshoes (packed), Spikes, Nails, Iron Pipes, Wire-Fencing and Netting in bundles, Preserved Tinned Meats, Rice, Salt, Soda in casks or bags, Sulphur, Sugar, Syrup in casks, Imported Timber, Common Soap, Agricultural Machinery at o.r., Ore (less than 5 tons), c.r.; Fresh Fish, o.r.; Fresh or Frozen Meat.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
50 miles	15	10	300 miles	70	0
75 „	22	1	400 „	84	7
100 „	28	4	500 „	97	1
150 „	39	9	600 „	109	7
200 „	51	3	700 „	122	1

Common Bottles and Jars (packed), Imported Butter, Cheese and Lard, Rough Castings, Plaster, Dray and Wagon Frames, if carried at owner's risk same rates as above; at risk of Railway Department 10 per cent. additional will be charged.

Wool dumped and hooped with iron at the above rates, less 10 per cent.

2nd Class.

Agricultural Machinery, Beer and Porter, Biscuits, Steam Boilers, Candles, Paints, Confectionery, Cordage, Cyanide of Potassium, Doors and Door Frames, Dried or Preserved Fish, Preserved Fruit in bottles or jars, Grocers' or Oilmen's Stores, Hardware in casks or cases, Castings in cases, Crane Winches, Engine and Machine Bed Plates, Fly and Spin Wheels, Girders, Mining Cages, Wrought or Riveted Pipes exceeding 12 inches, Pulleys, Rope, Springs, Trucks and Skips for Mining, Boiler Tubes, Vices, Ironmongery in casks or cases, Imported Jams, Kerosene, o.r. only; Printing Machinery, Raisins, Table Salt, Wire Rope, Travellers' Samples, White and Red Lead, Fresh Fish and Meats, Cold Storage Vans (minimum, 2 tons), o.r.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
50 miles	22	6	300 miles	89	2
75 „	30	10	400 „	105	10
100 „	39	2	500 „	122	6
150 „	51	8	600 „	139	2
200 „	64	2	700 „	155	10

Leather and Rubber Belting, Empty Boxes and Trunks, Fire Engines, Quartz Crushing, Hydraulic, Mining, Stone Breaking, Stone Cutting, and Grape Crushing Machinery, Lamp and Verandah Posts, Iron Railing, Lead Piping, Machinery (packed), Engines, Pumps and Pump Castings, if carried at owner's risk, same rates as above; at risk of Railway Department 10 per cent. additional will be charged.

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3rd Class.

American Leather, Cloth and Woodware, Animals and Poultry in crates, coops, or cases, Bath Tubs (packed), Bedding, Bicycles (packed), Venetian Blinds and Shutters (packed), Boots, Shoes, Books, Cabinetware, Carpeting, Light and Fragile Castings, Cigars, Linoleum, Oil and Floorcloth, Clothing, Drapery, Drugs, Furniture (packed), Stores (packed), Harness and Saddlery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Iron Safes (packed), Spouting, Linen Goods, Personal Luggage, Wall Paper, Pianos and Organs (packed), Imported Spirits and Wines, Tea, Tinware (packed), Tobacco (manufactured), Wheels, Window Frames and Sashes, Blankets.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
50 miles	30	10	300 miles	130	10
75 „	43	4	400 „	155	10
100 „	55	10	500 „	180	10
150 „	74	7	600 „	205	10
200 „	93	4	700 „	230	10

The following articles will be carried at "Owner's Risk" only, at the above specified rates:—Dangerous Acids in lots of 3 tons or more, Ammonia, Bleaching Liquid, Cartridges of all sorts, Detonators, Explosives, Fireworks, Guncotton, Gunpowder, Matches, Vestas, Rackarock, Evergreens.

The following articles and quantities will be carried at "Owner's Risk" only, at double the above rates:—Dangerous Acids in small lots, Oil of Vitriol, Opium.

China and Glassware, Clocks in cases, Furniture (loose), Glass of all kinds in cases, Pianos and Organs (not packed), will be carried at the above rates at owner's risk; if the risk is assumed by the Railway Department double rates will be charged. Vehicles unpainted and in the rough, in pieces, loose, or in cases, and small vehicles in pieces, loaded with ordinary goods, will be carried at the above rates.

Coal, local, in truck loads (loading, unloading, and shunting excluded) ½d. per ton per mile.

Fish from Albany to Perth and Eastern Goldfields.

Fish in cold storage vans, 1st class, o.r.

Senders to supply ice and freight to be charged on total weight of fish and ice conveyed in van. Minimum, 4 tons. If ice supplied by Department, ordinary rates to be charged.

Rates for the carriage of goods between Fremantle and Perth:—

5s. per ton on Goods' *measurement*, as per ship's manifest.

7s. per ton on Goods' *dead weight*, as per ship's manifest.

(The above to be on through-bill of lading, and to include wharfage, loading, and unloading); and

5s. 8d. per ton on Goods carried between Fremantle and Perth, including loading and unloading.

No minimum to be fixed as to weight in either case.

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4s. per ton on Goods in truck loads at O.R. (Minimum charges, 5 tons per four-wheeled and 10 tons per eight-wheeled truck.) Loading and unloading to be done by owners.

Ores.

	C.R.	O.R.
Ores, gold-bearing		
Do. not exceeding in value 2ozs. of gold per ton, minimum 4 tons per wagon	B.	A.
Do. in lesser quantities	I.	I.*
Do. exceeding in value 2ozs., and not exceeding 10ozs. of gold per ton	I.	B.
Do. exceeding in value 10ozs., and not exceeding 25ozs. of gold per ton	I.	I.*
Do. exceeding in value 25ozs., and not exceeding 40ozs. of gold per ton	2	2*
Do. exceeding in value 40ozs. of gold per ton ...	3	2

Reduced Rates when Carried at Owner's Risk and under Special Agreement.

(a.) Ores not exceeding in value 2ozs. of gold per ton, loaded in wagons which have been loaded on the outward journey, ½d. per ton per mile. (Minimum, 5 tons per four-wheeled wagon.)

(b.) Ores exceeding in value 2ozs. of gold per ton, for every additional ounce or part of an ounce, one-twentieth of a penny per ton per mile, added to the rate for ores not exceeding 2ozs. of gold to the ton.

(c.) Additional charges, as under, will be levied on ores exported:—

Ores not exceeding in value 10ozs. of gold per ton ... ... 5s. per ton.
Ores exceeding in value 10ozs. of gold per ton ... ... 10s. per ton.

The Commissioner will undertake the ordinary risks of a common carrier on payment of an insurance rate of 20 per cent. on the foregoing rates—*a*, *b*, and *c*.

Consignors must declare the approximate value of the ores when consigning, and produce later the return from the smelting works showing the actual value of the ore per ton—Railway charges to be adjusted accordingly.

Freights on ores consigned to Fremantle Smelting Works must be prepaid.

Special Rates for Agricultural Produce grown in the Colony, Station to Station.

For Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran, Pollard, Roots, Potatoes, Onions, Pumpkins, Melons, Turnips, Hay, Straw, Chaff, Green Fodder, Ensilage, and other Agricultural Produce not otherwise specified.

On the Up Journey only.

Traffic charged at these rates will be carried at owner's risk only:—

Miles.	Rate per ton.	Miles.	Rate per ton.	Miles.	Rate per ton.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1 to 59	Class A	121 to 132	10 0	258 to 282	13 0
60 to 72	7 6	133 to 157	10 6	283 to 307	13 6
73 to 84	8 0	158 to 182	11 0	308 to 332	14 0
85 to 96	8 6	183 to 207	11 6	333 to 357	14 6
97 to 108	9 0	208 to 232	12 0	358 to 382	15 0
109 to 120	9 6	233 to 257	12 6	383 to 407	15 6

* Less 10 per cent.

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Minimum, 5 tons per four-wheeled truck, and 10 tons per eight-wheeled truck, except for Hay, Chaff, Straw, and Green Fodder, when the minimum will be 2½ and 5 tons respectively. Less quantities will be charged as for truck loads, or 4 tons Class "A," or actual weight Class "B," subject to Smalls minimum.

Consignments will be treated as in Up transit when carried from any inland station to any port.

When consignments are sent in Up, and then in the Down direction (or *vice versâ*), and the united freight at the Up and Down rates at their respective weight minimum amounts to more than the through charges at Down Journey rates, the *latter charge only* will be made.

SPECIAL RATES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, ANY DIRECTION FOR DISTANCES OVER 400 MILES (AT OWNER'S RISK), STATION TO STATION.

Up to 400 miles, as per classification.

Miles.	Rate per ton.	Miles.	Rate per ton.	Miles.	Rate per ton.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
401 to 425	29 7	551 to 575	31 1	676 to 700	32 4
426 to 450	29 10	576 to 600	31 4	701 to 725	32 7
451 to 475	30 1	601 to 625	31 7	726 to 750	32 10
476 to 500	30 4	626 to 650	31 10	751 to 775	33 1
501 to 525	30 7	651 to 675	32 1	776 to 800	33 4
526 to 550	30 10				

Minimum, 5 tons per four-wheeled truck, and 10 tons per eight-wheeled truck, except for Hay, Straw, Chaff, and Green Fodder, the minimum for which will be 2½ tons and 5 tons respectively.

Less quantities will be charged as for truck loads, or 4 tons Class "A," or actual weight Class "B."

RATES FOR SINGLE PACKAGES.

Bacon, Butter, Hams, Honey, Eggs, Cheese, Fruit, Canned Fruit, Jams, Vegetables, Garden Produce and Wine, the Produce of the Colony, on the Up Journey, and Seed Potatoes and Seeds of all kinds on the Up or Down Journey.

The undermentioned scale of mileage rates will be charged for any single package containing butter, honey, eggs, cheese, fruit, canned fruits, jams, vegetables, garden produce and wines, the

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produce of the Colony, conveyed on the Up Journey, and seed potatoes and seeds of all kinds on the Up or Down Journey, when the weight does not exceed that specified as follows :—

Miles.	Package not exceeding 90lb.		91lb. and not exceeding 112lb.		113lb. and not exceeding 140lb.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Up to 50 miles	1	0	1	0	1	0
51 to 100 miles	1	0	1	3	1	6
101 to 200 miles	1	9	2	3	2	6
201 to 300 miles	2	3	2	9	3	3
301 to 400 miles	2	6	3	3	3	9
401 to 500 miles	2	9	3	6	4	3
501 to 600 miles	3	0	3	9	4	6
Each additional 100 miles... ...	0	3	0	3	0	3

In the case of potatoes only, when the bag or package weighs over 112lb., but does not exceed 170lb., the charge will be at the scale shown for 140lb.

Should there be more than one package in a consignment, each package will be charged as above, unless the charge by weight at the classified tonnage rate for the article is cheaper, subject to the usual minimum freight charge.

The through mileage charge to or from all branch lines will apply.

VEHICLES.

—	PER MILE. For the first 100 miles.	For each additional mile exceeding 100 miles and not exceeding 200 miles.	For each additional mile exceeding 200 miles.	Minimum.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
By Goods Trains, vehicles of all kinds not exceeding 10cwt.	0 4	0 3	0 2	7 6
By Passenger Trains, not exceeding 10cwt.	0 5	0 3	0 3	7 6
By Goods Train, vehicles exceeding 10cwt., and Street Watering Carts, Bullock Drays, Dobbins, Heavy Wagons, Lorries, and Tram Cars, not requiring more than one 4-wheeled truck...	0 6	0 5	0 4	12 6
By Passenger Train, exceeding 10cwt.	0 8	0 5	0 5	12 6

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Live Stock Rates.

Miles.	Horses.		Cattle, Sheep, etc.	
	½-Truck Rates, not exceeding 3 Horses per truck.	Full Truck Rates. Approximately 6 Horses.	½-Truck Rates, not exceeding 3 Fat or 4 Store Cattle, 35 Sheep or 45 Lambs, 20 Goats or Calves, 30 Pigs.	Full Truck Rates. Appproximately double the number shown in previous column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	0 13 11	1 0 10	0 8 4	0 12 6
50	1 7 9	2 1 8	0 16 8	1 5 0
75	1 18 11	2 18 4	1 3 7	1 15 5
100	2 10 0	3 15 0	1 10 7	2 5 10
150	3 6 8	5 0 0	2 1 8	3 2 6
200	4 3 4	6 5 0	2 12 9	3 19 2
300	5 16 8	8 15 0	3 15 0	5 12 6
400	7 10 0	11 5 0	4 17 3	7 5 10
500	9 3 4	13 15 0	5 19 5	8 19 2
For every mile over 500	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 2¾	0 0 4

Parcels Rates by Passenger and Mixed Trains.

The following is the Scale of Charges for the conveyance of Parcels by *Passenger* and Mixed Trains :—

Miles, not exceeding	3lbs and under.	Over 3lbs. and up to 7lbs.	Over 7lbs. and up to 14lbs.	Over 14lbs. and up to 28lbs.	Over 28lbs. and up to 42lbs.	Over 42lbs. and up to 56lbs.	Over 56lbs. and up to 84lbs.	Over 84lbs. and up to 112lbs.	Every additional 28lbs. or part thereof.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
25	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6
50	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 9	3 6	0 9
75	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 3	2 0	2 6	3 6	4 3	0 9
100	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 3	3 0	4 0	5 0	1 0
150	0 9	0 9	1 3	2 0	2 9	3 6	5 0	6 3	1 3
200	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 3	3 0	4 0	5 9	7 6	1 9
250	1 0	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 6	8 3	1 9
300	1 0	1 3	1 9	2 9	3 9	5 0	7 0	9 0	2 0
350	1 3	1 6	2 0	3 0	4 3	5 6	7 9	10 0	2 3
400	1 6	1 9	2 3	3 6	4 9	6 0	8 6	11 0	2 6
450	1 9	2 0	2 6	3 9	5 3	6 6	9 3	12 0	2 9
500	2 0	2 3	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 0	10 0	13 0	3 0
Over 500	2 3	2 6	3 0	4 9	6 6	8 0	11 6	15 0	3 6

Unless marked "To be left till called for," the minimum charge on Parcels booked to Perth or Fremantle will be 6d., and such Parcels will be delivered by the Department within a distance of One Mile from the respective stations.

Ambulance Stretchers (folding), Bedsteads (in bundles), Deck Chairs (folding), Window Sashes, and Wire Mattresses, ordinary Parcels Rates.

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Aerated Waters, Colonial Ale and Stout, Bacon, Brawn, Bread, Butter, Cakes, Cheese, Confectionery, Corned Beef, Eggs, Fish Flowers, Fruit, Fruit Trees, Game, Hams, Honey, Fresh Meat under 10cwt.), Frozen Milk, Oysters, Potted Beef and Fish, Pastry, Poultry (dead), Vegetables, and Colonial Wine, half Parcels Rates. When carried in Cold Storage Van, ordinary Parcels Rates. Minimum charge, 6d.

Automatic Machines for use on Stations, by Passenger Trains at Goods Rates.

Barometers, Stuffed Birds and Animals (in cases), Furniture (light), parcels containing brittle articles such as Glass, China, and Porcelain, Pasteboard boxes of Light Millinery or Feathers, Picture Frames, Ships' Chronometers, Thermometers, and Violins, ordinary Parcels Rates plus 50 per cent.

Bird Cages (occupied or unoccupied), made entirely of wire, double rates.

Birds (in boxes), ordinary rates.

Book, "Land of Promise," free. Books from or to Railway Institute, free.

Dress Stands, Wire Flower Stands, and Wire Fish Traps, quadruple rates.

Ferns and Palm Leaves, ordinary rates. Freight to be prepaid.

Fruit for Stalls on Stations, by Trains at Goods Rates.

Parcels for His Excellency the Governor, free.

Goods for Lessees of Railway Refreshment Rooms, by Passenger Trains at Goods Rates.

Ice, one-fourth Parcels Rates.

Magazines, Periodicals, and Newspapers, half rates. Minimum, 6d.

Material for use by Railway Advertising Contractors, free.

Military equipment, baggage, stores, etc., will be charged at half rates on production of the recognised Departmental orders.

Mirrors, Pictures, Photographs, double rates.

Musical Instruments, packed in cases, 25 per cent. additional; unpacked, double rates.

Pigeons from Homing Societies will be charged ordinary rates on the outward journey, and the empty baskets returned free.

Returned Catering Material, such as Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Trestles and Timber for temporary tables, half rates if returned within one week to the station from which it was originally consigned.

Specimens of Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Products consigned to the Perth Museum are carried free of charge.

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Special Rates for the Carriage of Gold Dust and Bullion, Notes, Gold, and Silver Coin.

The Commissioner of Railways will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of gold dust, bullion, bank notes and bills, orders, notes, and securities for the payment of money, and gold and silver coin, or any of the articles mentioned above, as the following charges are made, and the gold dust and bullion carried on condition of its being in charge of owners, and at their risk. (*See* 42 Vict., No. 31, Sec. 30.)

Scale of Rates.

	Distance not over 25 miles.	Distance not over 50 miles.	Distance not over 100 miles.	Distance not over 150 miles.	Distance not over 200 miles.	Distance not over 250 miles.	Distance not over 300 miles.	Distance not over 350 miles.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gold dust and bullion per 100ozs.	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6d. per 100ozs. for every additional 50 miles or part thereof. A reduction of 25 per cent. will be made on gold dust or bullion consigned to the Perth Mint.
Notes and gold coin for each £100 or part thereof	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1d. per £100 for every additional 50 miles or part thereof.
Silver coin and bullion and copper coin for each £100 value or part thereof.	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	6d. per £100 for every additional 50 miles or part thereof.

If not accompanied by owners, insurance rates, as shown hereunder, must be charged in addition. Fractions over £100 or 100ozs., and under £50 or 50ozs., will not be charged, but fractions of 50 and over will be charged as 100. The minimum charge shall be as for £100 or 100ozs.

Insurance Rates.

One to 100 miles, 1s. 6d. per cent. on declared value; 3d. per cent. additional for each 100 miles or part of 100 miles. The minimum charge will be as for £100; fractions under £50 will not be charged for, but fractions of £50 and over will be charged as for £100.

Passenger Fares.

On Government Railways—with the exception of a portion of the Eastern line quoted below—are calculated on the following basis:—

First Class, 2d. per mile }
Second Class, 1¼d. per mile } Single Fares.

50 per cent. added to the single fare for the return journey.

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Suburban Fares.

The Suburban Area extends from Fremantle to Bellevue, on the Eastern line, including the Perth Racecourse line; and to a point 24 miles distant from Fremantle, on the South-Western line, including the Canning Racecourse line.

Miles.	Single. 1st.	Single. 2nd.	Return. 1st.	Return. 2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3
2	0 4	0 2	0 8	0 5
3	0 5	0 3	0 11	0 6
4	0 7	0 4	1 1	0 8
5	0 9	0 5	1 4	0 9
6	0 11	0 6	1 6	0 11
7	1 0	0 7	1 9	1 0
8	1 2	0 8		

Miles.	Single. 1st.	Single. 2nd.	Return. 1st.	Return. 2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	1 4	0 9	2 0	1 2
10	1 6	0 10	2 2	1 3
11	1 7	0 11	2 3	1 5
12	1 9	1 0	2 8	1 6
13	1 11	1 1	2 10	1 8
14	2 1	1 2	3 1	1 9
15	2 2	1 3	3 3	1 11
16	2 4	1 4	3 6	2 0

Miles.	Single. 1st.	Single. 2nd.	Return. 1st.	Return. 2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
17	2 6	1 5	3 9	2 2
18	2 8	1 6	3 11	2 3
19	2 9	1 7	4 2	2 5
20	2 11	1 8	4 5	2 6
21	3 1	1 9	4 7	2 8
22	3 3	1 10	4 10	2 9
23	3 4	1 11	5 0	2 11
24	3 6	2 0	5 3	3 0

The weight of luggage allowed free of charge is:—

For each First Class Passenger ... 112lbs.
„ Second „ ... 84 „

All weight of luggage over and above the weight allowed free is charged parcels rates.

Commercial Travellers.

Season Ticket Rates on all Government lines:—Three months, £21 16s. 10d.; 6 months, £39 6s. 4d.; 12 months, £74 14s.

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Clergymen.

Three months, £10 18s. 5d.; 6 months, £19 13s. 2d.; 12 months, £37 7s.

Sleeping Cars

Are attached to the Southern and Eastern mail and express trains. The charge for a sleeping berth is 10s. in addition to first-class fare.

Through Fares.

From Albany.	Coolgardie.			Kalgoorlie.			From Albany.	Perth.			Fremantle.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st class single	4	15	2	4	19	2	1st class single	2	16	5	2	18	2
2nd class single	2	19	6	3	2	0	2nd class single	1	15	2	1	16	2
1st class return	7	2	9	7	8	9	1st class return	4	4	8	4	7	3
2nd class return	4	9	3	4	13	0	2nd class return	2	12	9	2	14	3

Oversea Passengers.

Oversea passengers per mail steamers and intercolonial boats travelling from Albany to Perth and Fremantle, and passengers travelling from Fremantle and Perth to join mail steamers and intercolonial boats at Albany, the following rates apply:—

Mail and Intercolonial Boats.

Class.	Albany to Perth or Fremantle, or *vice versâ*.		
	£	s.	d.
Single, 1st class	1	16	2
Do. 2nd class	1	5	0
Return, 1st class	3	12	0
Do. 2nd class	2	10	0

To obtain the concession, passengers must present certificates or orders, signed by the agent of steamer, and showing they have travelled or booked to travel by boat.

At Albany certificates from pursers of intercolonial steamers may be accepted for passengers booked by steamer to Fremantle and landing there to proceed by rail.

Return tickets are available for six months.

Cheap Return Tickets on Suburban Lines, Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Return tickets at single fare for the double journey will be issued between suburban stations on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays by trains leaving terminal stations at and after 12·30 p.m

These tickets will be available for return on day of issue only

Minimum fares: First class, 6d.; second class, 3d.

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Table of Passenger Fares from Perth to the following Stations :—

Height above Sea Level.	Distance from Perth (in Miles).	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
			1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
		South-Western Railway.				
Feet.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38	...	Perth				
31	1	East Perth	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3
51	3	Burswood	0 5	0 3	0 8	0 5
	4	Victoria Park	0 7	0 4	0 11	0 6
	6	Welshpool	0 11	0 6	1 4	0 9
	7	Woodlupine	1 0	0 7	1 6	0 11
19	8	Cannington	1 2	0 8	1 9	1 0
32	11	Maddington	1 7	0 11	2 5	1 5
87	16	Kelmscott	2 5	1 5	3 8	2 2
179	19	Armadale	2 11	1 9	4 5	2 8
146	21	Wongong	3 3	1 11	4 11	2 11
157	24	Beenup	3 9	2 3	5 8	3 5
128	29	Jarrahdale Junction ...	4 7	2 9	6 11	4 2
	32	Mardella	5 1	3 1	7 8	4 8
104	34	Serpentine	5 5	3 4	8 2	5 0
182	38	Keysbrook	6 1	3 9	9 2	5 8
147	45	North Dandalup	7 3	4 5	10 11	6 8
28	54	Pinjarrah	8 9	5 5	13 2	8 2
68	62	Coolup	10 1	6 3	15 2	9 5
106	70	Waroona	11 5	7 1	17 2	10 8
110	76	Wagerup	12 5	7 8	18 8	11 6
73	78	Yarloop	12 9	7 11	19 2	11 11
91	80	Cookernup	13 1	8 1	19 8	12 2
122	86	Harvey	14 1	8 9	21 2	13 2
	88	Wokalup	14 5	8 11	21 8	13 5
69	93	Mornington	15 3	9 5	22 11	14 2
105	99	Brunswick Junction ...	16 3	10 1	24 5	15 2
85	102	Roelands	16 9	10 5	25 2	15 8
40	107	Waterloo	17 7	10 11	26 5	16 5
28	111	Picton Junction ...	18 3	11 4	27 5	17 0
7	115	Bunbury	18 11	11 9	28 5	17 8
		Donnybrook and Bridgetown Branch.				
28	111	Picton Junction	18 3	11 4	27 5	17 0
88	116	Dardanup	19 1	11 10	28 8	17 9
122	122	Boyanup Junction ...	20 1	12 6	30 2	18 9
208	132	Donnybrook	21 9	13 6	32 8	20 3
	136	Brookhampton	22 5	13 11	33 8	20 11
	141	Newlands	23 3	14 5	34 11	21 8
	144	Upper Capel	23 9	14 9	35 8	22 2
	148	Mullalyup	24 5	15 2	36 8	22 9
	152	Balingup	25 1	15 7	37 8	23 5
	159	Greenbushes	26 3	16 4	39 5	24 6
	168	Dalgarnup	27 9	17 3	41 8	25 11
	174	Bridgetown	28 9	17 11	43 2	26 11

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Table of Passenger Fares—continued.

Height above sea level.	Distance from Perth (in Miles).	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
			1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
		Boyanup to Busselton Branch.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feet						
122	122	Boyanup Junction ...	20 1	12 6	30 2	18 9
52	134	Capel	22 1	13 9	33 2	20 8
36	139	Ludlow	22 11	14 3	34 5	21 5
21	143	Wonnerup	23 7	14 8	35 5	22 0
9	149	Busselton...	24 7	15 3	36 11	22 11
		Brunswick to Colliefields Branch.				
	99	Brunswick Junction ...	16 3	10 1	24 5	15 2
	111	Millbrook	18 3	11 4	27 5	17 0
	112	Lunenberg	18 5	11 5	27 8	17 2
	113	Worsley	18 7	11 6	27 11	17 3
	120	West Collie Colliery ...	19 9	12 3	29 8	18 5
	124	Collie	20 5	12 8	30 8	19 0
		Eastern Railway (Southern Cross and Kalgoorlie).				
5	12	Fremantle	1 9	1 0	2 6	1 6
...	11	East Fremantle	1 7	0 11	2 5	1 5
21	11	North „	1 7	0 11	2 5	1 5
60	8	Cottesloe Beach	1 2	0 8	1 9	1 0
28	8	Cottesloe	1 2	0 8	1 9	1 0
56	6	Claremont	0 11	0 6	1 4	0 9
64	5	Karrakatta	0 9	0 5	1 1	0 8
76	2	Subiaco	0 4	0 2	0 5	0 3
107	2	Leederville	0 4	0 2	0 5	0 3
54	1	West Perth	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3
38		Perth				
31	1	East Perth	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3
54	4	Bayswater	0 7	0 4	0 11	0 6
25	8	Guildford	1 2	0 8	1 9	1 0
29	9	Woodbridge	1 4	0 9	2 0	1 2
44	10	Midland Junction ...	1 6	0 10	2 2	1 3
57	12	Bellevue	1 9	1 0	2 8	1 6
268	14	Swan View	2 1	1 3	3 2	1 11
677	19	Parkerville	2 11	1 9	4 5	2 8
883	25	Lion Mill	3 11	2 4	5 11	3 6
980	29	Chidlow's Well ...	4 7	2 9	6 11	4 2
724	36	Wooroloo	5 9	3 6	8 8	5 3
798	40	Werribee	6 5	3 11	9 8	5 11
922	43	Coates' Mill	6 11	4 3	10 5	6 5
959	47	Baker's Hill	7 7	4 8	11 5	7 0
756	51	Clackline Junction ...	8 3	5 1	12 5	7 8
613	55	Mokine	8 11	5 6	13 5	8 3
520	60	Spencer's Brook ...	9 9	6 0	14 8	9 0
509	61	Spring Hill	9 11	6 1	14 11	9 2
495	64	Burlong Pool	10 5	6 5	15 8	9 8
490	66	Northam	10 9	6 8	16 2	10 0
486	68	East Northam	11 1	6 10	16 8	10 3

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Table of Passenger Fares—continued.

Height above sea level.	Distance from Perth (in Miles).	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
			1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
		Eastern Railway—*continued.*				
Feet.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
523	71	Seabrook	11 7	7 2	17 5	10 9
631	76	Grass Valley	12 5	7 8	18 8	11 6
772	82	Meenaar	13 5	8 4	20 2	12 6
636	89	Meckering	14 7	9 0	21 11	13 6
690	96	Waeel	15 9	9 9	23 8	14 8
730	104	Cunderdin	17 1	10 7	25 8	15 11
715	111	Wyola	18 3	11 4	27 5	17 0
796	118	Tammin	19 5	12 1	29 2	18 2
912	125	Bungulla	20 7	12 9	30 11	19 2
807	133	Kellerberrin	21 11	13 7	32 11	20 5
823	142	Doodlekine	23 5	14 7	35 2	21 11
802	149	Baandee	24 7	15 3	36 11	22 11
822	155	Hines' Hill	25 7	15 11	38 5	23 11
892	161	Nangeenan	26 7	16 6	39 11	24 9
1046	168	Merriden	27 9	17 3	41 8	25 11
1199	175	Booraan	28 11	18 0	43 5	27 0
1133	182	Burracoppin	30 1	18 9	45 2	28 2
1060	187	Walgoolan	30 11	19 3	46 5	28 11
1126	194	Carrabin	32 1	20 0	48 2	30 0
1310	199	Yerbillon	32 11	20 6	49 5	30 9
1208	205	Bodallin	38 11	21 1	50 11	31 8
1301	213	Noongaar	35 3	21 11	52 11	32 11
1387	217	Nulla Nulling	35 11	22 4	53 11	33 6
1211	222	Parker's Road	36 9	22 11	55 2	34 5
1155	230	Doongin	38 1	23 9	57 2	35 8
1163	236	Southern Cross	39 1	24 4	58 8	36 6
1308	244	Ghooli	40 5	25 2	60 8	37 9
1301	251	Bronti	41 7	25 11	62 5	38 11
1211	157	Yellowdine	42 7	26 6	63 11	39 9
1245	263	Kellandi	43 7	27 2	65 5	40 9
1464	269	Karalee	44 7	27 9	66 11	41 8
1427	274	Gilgai	45 5	28 4	68 2	42 6
1522	279	Koorarawalyee	46 3	28 10	69 5	43 3
1497	285	Warri	47 3	29 5	70 11	44 2
1397	290	Duri	48 1	30 0	72 2	45 0
1393	297	Boorabbin	49 3	30 8	73 11	46 0
1270	302	Boondi	50 1	31 3	75 2	46 11
1310	312	Woolgangie	51 9	32 3	77 8	48 5
1453	319	Dedari	52 11	33 0	79 5	49 6
1421	326	Goondari	54 1	33 9	81 2	50 8
1478	333	Bulla Bulling	55 3	34 5	82 11	51 8
1495	338	Ubini	56 1	35 0	84 2	52 6
1334	346	Calooli	57 5	35 10	86 2	53 9
1400	351	Coolgardie	58 3	36 4	87 5	54 6
1275	361	Mungari	59 11	37 4	89 11	56 0
1256	370	Binduli	61 5	38 4	92 2	57 6
1240	375	Kalgoorlie	62 3	38 10	93 5	58 3
	387	Kanowna	64 3	40 1	96 5	60 2

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Table of Passenger Fares—continued.

Height above sea level.	Distance from Perth (in Miles).	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
			1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
		Kalgoorlie to Menzies.				
Feet.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1240	375	Kalgoorlie				
	385	Gidgi	63 11	39 10	95 11	59 9
	395	Paddington	65 7	40 11	98 5	61 5
	398	Broad Arrow	66 1	41 3	99 2	61 11
	406	Bardoc	67 5	42 1	101 2	63 2
	420	Canegrass	69 9	43 6	104 8	65 3
	429	Goongarrie	71 3	44 5	106 11	66 8
	437	Comet Vale	72 7	45 3	108 11	67 11
	451	Woolgaar	74 11	46 9	112 5	70 2
	455	Menzies	75 7	47 2	113 5	70 9
		Boulder Branch Rates from Kalgoorlie.				
1240	375	Kalgoorlie				
	376	Hannan's Street	0 3	...	0 6	...
	377	Kallaroo	0 3	...	0 6	...
	378	Golden Gate	0 5	...	0 10	...
	379	Boulder City	0 6	...	1 0	...
	380	Kamballie	0 9	...	1 6	...
	382	Lake Side...	1 0	...	2 0	...
		Fremantle, Perth, and Spencer's Brook to Albany.				
520	60	Spencer's Brook ...	9 9	6 0	14 8	9 0
533	63	Muresk	10 3	6 4	15 5	9 6
534	66	Woodside	10 9	6 8	16 2	10 0
548	71	Burges' Siding	11 7	7 2	17 5	10 9
577	73	Mackie's Crossing ...	11 11	7 4	17 11	11 0
579	78	York	12 9	7 11	19 2	11 11
611	84	Hicks	13 9	8 6	20 8	12 9
607	88	Gilgering	14 5	8 11	21 8	13 5
638	92	Addington	15 1	9 4	22 8	14 0
653	96	Edwards' Crossing ...	15 9	9 9	23 8	14 8
647	98	Beverley	16 1	10 0	24 2	15 0
667	106	Mt. Kokeby	17 5	10 10	26 2	16 3
786	118	Brookton	19 5	12 1	29 2	18 2
973	130	Pingelly	21 5	13 4	32 2	20 0
962	141	Popanying Pool	23 3	14 5	34 11	21 8
1109	153	Cuballing Pool	25 3	15 8	37 11	23 6
1114	162	Narrogin	26 9	16 8	40 2	25 0
1014	172	Wolwoling...	28 5	17 8	42 8	26 6
935	182	Buchanan River	30 1	18 9	45 2	28 2
840	193	Wagin Lake	31 11	19 10	47 11	29 9
814	201	Lime Lake...	33 3	20 8	49 11	31 0
923	212	Woodanilling	35 1	21 10	52 8	32 9
1022	225	Katanning...	37 3	23 2	55 11	34 9
1073	237	Broome Hill	39 3	24 5	58 11	36 8
867	252	Tambellup...	41 9	26 0	62 8	39 0
803	267	Pootenup	44 3	27 7	66 5	41 5
835	274	Cranbrook	45 5	28 4	68 2	42 6

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Table of Passenger Fares—continued.

Height above sea level.	Distance from Perth (in Miles).	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
			1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
		Fremantle, Perth, and Spencer's Brook to Albany—*continued.*				
Feet.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
944	280	Tenterden	46 5	28 11	69 8	43 5
862	289	Kendenup	47 11	29 10	71 11	44 9
829	302	Mt. Barker	50 1	31 3	75 2	46 11
432	313	Hay River	51 11	32 4	77 11	48 6
47	329	Marbellup	54 7	34 0	81 11	51 0
16	331	Torbay Junction ...	54 11	34 3	82 5	51 5
9	332	Grassmere	55 1	34 4	82 8	51 6
37	334	Eastwood	55 5	34 7	83 2	51 11
14	337	Gledhow	55 11	34 10	83 11	52 3
8	340	Albany	56 5	35 2	84 8	52 9
		Smith's Mill Branch.				
44	10	Midland Junction ...	1 6	0 10	2 2	1 3
57	12	Bellevue	1 9	1 0	2 8	1 6
202	13	Greenmount	1 11	1 1	2 11	1 8
479	15	Darlington	2 3	1 4	3 5	2 0
685	17	Smith's Mill	2 7	1 6	3 11	2 3
951	19	Mahogany Creek ...	2 11	1 9	4 5	2 8
1034	21	Mundaring	3 3	1 11	4 11	2 11
982	23	Sawyers' Valley	3 7	2 2	5 5	3 3
883	25	Lion Mill	3 11	2 4	5 11	3 6
980	29	Chidlow's Well ...	4 7	2 9	6 11	4 2
		York-Greenhills Branch.				
579	78	York	12 9	7 11	19 2	11 11
	85	Mt. Hardy	13 11	8 7	20 11	12 11
	92	Greenhills	15 1	9 4	22 8	14 0
		Denmark Branch—(Fares from Albany).				
	Distance from Albany.					
15	9	Torbay Junction ...	1 6	0 11	2 3	1 5
44½	15	Torbay	2 6	1 7	3 9	2 5
	25	Youngs	4 2	2 7	6 3	3 11
	29	Hay Siding	4 10	3 0	7 3	4 6
	37	Denmark	6 2	3 10	9 3	5 9
		Newcastle Branch.				
756	51	Clackline Junction ...	8 3	5 1	12 5	7 8
882	53	Lawnswood	8 7	5 3	12 11	7 11
1061	58	Hoddy's Well	9 5	5 10	14 2	8 9
873	60	Delmore	9 9	6 0	14 8	9 0
720	61	Coorinja	9 11	6 1	14 11	9 2
562	63	Key Farm	10 3	6 4	15 5	9 6
463	64	Lloyd's Crossing	10 5	6 5	15 8	9 8
470	65	Newcastle	10 7	6 6	15 11	9 9

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Table of Passenger Fares—continued.

Height above sea level.	Distance from Perth (in Miles).	Stations.	Single.		Return.	
			1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
		*** Perth to Geraldton.**				
		Via Eastern Railway to Midland Junction, then over the Midland Railway (a private Corporation) to Walkaway, thence over Government Railway to Geraldton.				
Feet.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
91	287	Walkaway	47 9	35 4	71 8	53 0
96	291	Wileys	48 5	35 9	72 9	53 8
	292	Georgina	48 7	35 10	73 0	53 9
71	294	Bootenal	48 11	36 1	73 6	54 2
13	298	Mullewa Junction ...	49 7	36 6	74 6	54 9
5	306	Geraldton	50 11	37 4	76 6	56 0
		*** Via Mullewa Junction to Cue.**				
	298	Mullewa Junction ...	49 7	36 6	74 6	54 6
251	303	Moonyoonooka	50 5	37 0	75 9	55 9
603	309	No. 1 Tank				
832	312	Newmarracarra	51 11	37 11	78 0	56 11
816	315	Northern Gully	52 5	38 3	78 9	57 5
487	324	Greenough River Crossing	53 11	39 2	81 0	58 9
905	355	Mullewa	59 1	42 5	88 9	63 8
	373	Pindar	62 1	44 4	93 3	66 6
	404	Wurarga	67 3	47 6	101 0	71 3
	418	Wolla Wolla	69 7	49 0	104 6	73 6
	429	Yalgoo River	71 5	50 2	107 3	75 3
	451	Nannowtharra	75 1	52 5	112 9	78 8
	473	Murrum	78 9	54 9	118 3	82 2
	489	Yowergabbie	81 5	56 5	122 3	84 8
	506	Mount Magnet	84 3	58 2	126 6	87 3
	512	Lennonville	85 3	58 9	128 0	88 2
	529	Moyagee	88 1	60 7	132 3	90 11
	537	Austin	89 5	61 5	134 3	92 2
	549	Day Dawn	91 5	62 8	137 3	94 0
	552	Cue	91 11	62 11	138 0	94 5
		*** Via Northampton Junction to Northampton.**				
		Northampton Junction				
48	309	Chapman	51 5	37 8	77 3	56 6
134	313	Glenfield	52 1	38 1	78 3	57 2
129	315	White Peak	52 5	38 3	78 9	57 5
404	325	Taylor's	54 1	39 4	81 3	59 0
467	327	Oakabella	54 5	39 6	81 9	59 3
425	331	McGuire	55 1	39 11	82 9	59 11
333	333	Mercy's	55 5	40 2	83 3	60 3
343	334	Ryan's	55 7	40 3	83 6	60 5
467	337	Bowes	56 1	40 7	84 3	60 11
561	340	Northampton	56 7	40 10	85 0	61 3
		**The fares on these lines include the rates charged by the Midland Railway, viz.:—*	46 3	34 6	69 6	51 9

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RATES OVER THE COSSACK-ROEBOURNE TRAMWAY.

Wool, 1s. per bale.

Skins, 1s. per bale.

Firewood, 5s. per ton; minimum, 5s. (To be loaded and unloaded by consignor and consignee.)

Salt (from 6½ miles to Roebourne), 4s. per ton.

Explosives, 12s. per ton of 2,000lbs.; minimum, 2s.

Goods (except explosives) by passenger trains, 12s. per ton of 2,240lbs., or 40 cubic feet; minimum, 9d.

All goods not enumerated above, 8s. per ton of 2,240lbs., or 40 cubic feet; minimum, 6d.

PASSENGER RATES.—1st Class, 2s. 6d.; 2nd Class, 2s.; 1st Return, 4s.; 2nd Return, 3s. 3d.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLONIAL TREASURY.

STAMP DUTIES.

("The Stamp Act, 1882.")

Nature of Instrument.	Stamp Duty Payable. £	s.	d.
AGREEMENT of the value of £5 and upwards	0	2	6

NOTE—Where letters are produced in Court to prove an agreement, it will be sufficient for one of them to be then and there stamped with a duty of 5s.

Exemptions.

(1.) Agreement or Memorandum, the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

(2.) Agreement or Memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, menial servant, or mariner.

(3.) Agreement or Memorandum relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

(4.) Memorandums or Agreements made necessary by the 9 Geo. IV., c. 14 (Lord Tenterden's Act), for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements, etc., s. 8.

ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP to serve as a clerk in order to obtain admission to the bar	10	0	0
ADMISSION OF ANY PERSON to act as a Barrister or General Practitioner in the Supreme Court	10	0	0
AWARD for a sum exceeding £10 and under £50	0	5	0
" " " " £50	0	10	0
APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of	0	5	0

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	Stamp Duty Payable. £ s. d.
Exemption.	
Instrument relating to any child apprenticed under "The Industrial School Act, 1874."	
BILL OF EXCHANGE OR NOTE OR CHEQUE payable on demand or at sight; or any order for the payment of money or goods ...	0 0 1
Exemption.	
Any order for the delivery of goods for the use of the maker of the order.	
BILL OF EXCHANGE of any kind whatsoever and PROMISSORY NOTE of any kind whatsoever, payable or negotiated within the Colony.	
Where the amount or value of the money for which the same is made or drawn does not exceed £5	0 0 1
Exceeds £5, and does not exceed £25	0 0 3
„ £25 „ „ „ £50	0 0 6
„ £50 „ „ „ £100	0 1 0
For every additional £50 or fractional part thereof	0 0 6
Exemptions.	
(1.) Draft or order drawn on any Banker in Western Australia upon any other Banker in Western Australia, solely for the purpose of settling any account between such Bankers.	
(2.) Letter written by a Banker in Western Australia to any other Banker in Western Australia, directing the payment of any sum of money.	
(3.) Letters of credit granted in Western Australia authorising drafts to be drawn out of Western Australia, payable in Western Australia.	
BILL OF LADING of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported	0 1 0
Receipt of the Master or Mate taken in lieu of the Bill of Lading	0 0 6
Bill of Lading Coastwise	0 0 6
Receipt of Master or Mate coastwise in lieu of Bill of Lading: If over half-a-ton weight or measurement	0 0 3
If under half-a-ton weight or measurement	0 0 1
BILL OF SALE—	
Absolute. *See* Conveyance on Sale.	
By way of Security. *See* Mortgage, etc.	
BOND FOR ADMINISTRATION of estate of a deceased person ...	0 10 0
Exemption.	
Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.	
CHEQUE OR ORDER payable on demand	0 0 1

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Exemption.

	Stamp Duty Payable.
Treasury cheques marked "On Public Service only."	
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on real estate in lieu of any other duty on such transfer, or any Bill of Sale absolutely transferring any personal property. Land Transfer.—Under "The Transfer of Land Act, 1874," and any Act amending the same. (1.) In the case of a consent to an application lodged on and after the commencement of this Act, whereby the consenting party relinquishes any estate or interest for valuable consideration. (2.) In the case of an application to bring land under the Act by any person who has purchased such land without having paid the duty in respect of a conveyance or transfer thereof to him. (3.) In the case of a transfer of land on a sale thereof which transfer has been executed after the first day of November, 1881.	For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5 of the amount or value of the consideration, 6d.
	£ s. d.
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not hereinbefore described	0 10 0
COUPON or WARRANT, for interest attached to or issued with any security, when presented for payment	0 0 1
CUSTOMS FORMS.—For every perfect printed form contained in Schedules D, F, I, J, O, P, Q, to "The Customs Ordinance, 1860"	0 0 1
For every perfect form contained in Schedule D, to the same Ordinance, when the goods are entered duty free	0 0 2
In every case when any of the above forms are issued in sets of more than one, only one form shall bear the stamp.	
DEED, of any kind whatever, not otherwise charged with duty ...	0 10 0

Exemptions.

Grants, conveyances, etc., of the fee simple, or other less estate in lands from, or to, Her Majesty.	
HYPOTHECATION OF BILLS OF LADING, Letters of, or Agreement by way of	0 2 6
GUARANTEE of any kind...	0 2 6
LEASE.—Any lease made in perpetuity, or for a term of years, or for a period determinable with one or more lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent	A stamp equal in amount to the transfer duly payable on the sale of land for a sum equal to the amount of the consideration.

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A lease of any land or tenements at a rent without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium :—	When the lease is for a period not exceeding one year.	When the lease is for a period exceeding one year, and not exceeding three years.	When the lease is for a period exceeding three years.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
When the rent, calculated for a whole year, shall not exceed in value £5	0 3	0 6	0 9
Above £5, and not exceeding £10	0 6	1 0	1 6
„ £10, „ „ £15	0 9	1 6	2 3
„ £15, „ „ £20	1 0	2 0	3 0
„ £20, „ „ £25	1 3	2 6	3 9
„ £25, „ „ £50	2 6	5 0	7 6
„ £50, „ „ £75	3 9	7 6	11 3
„ £75, „ „ £100	5 0	10 0	15 0
For every further sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof	2 6	5 0	7 6

Lease of any lands or tenements at a rent for an indefinite term, and without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium } The same stamp as a lease at a like rent for a period exceeding one year.

Lease of any lands or tenements stipulating for a rent granted in consideration of a fine or premium } A stamp equal to the joint value of the transfer duty payable on a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a lease for the rent.

	£ s. d.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not hereinbefore described ...	0 10 0

Exemptions.

All leases or agreements for leases to, or for the use of Her Majesty, or from Her Majesty.

Transfer or Assignment of a lease of any lands } For every £5 and also for any fractional part of £5 of the amount or value of the consideration over £100, 6d.

Exemption.

	Stamp Duty Payable. £ s. d.
Transfer or assignment of any lease of land issued under the Crown Land Regulations, in any case in which the value of the consideration does not exceed £100.	

Letter of Allotment or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment :—

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company (2.) In respect to any loan raised by any company, or by any municipal body or corporation	0 0 1

And Scrip Certificates, Scrip, or other document :—

(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company ... (2.) Denoting the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation	0 0 1

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	Stamp Duty Payable. £ s. d.
For every issue of a fresh Certificate in the place of one lost, destroyed, or mislaid	0 2 6
For every Transfer	0 1 0
LIEN ON WOOL, for every £100 of the consideration or fractional part thereof	0 1 0
MORTGAGE, BOND, DEBENTURE, COVENANT, WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up judgment, and FOREIGN SECURITY of any kind:—	
(1.) Being the only principal security for the payment or repayment of money—	
Not exceeding £50	0 1 3
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 2 6
„ 100 „ „ 150	0 3 9
„ 150 „ „ 200	0 5 0
„ 200 „ „ 250	0 6 3
„ 250 „ „ 300	0 7 6
„ 300, and for every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount	0 2 6
(2.) Transfer or Assignment of any mortage, bond, debenture, covenant or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred as aforesaid	0 1 0.
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured	The same duty as a principal security for such further money.
Exemption from (1) and (2)—	
Every collateral, or other security, where the principal or primary security is duly stamped.	
(3.) Reconveyance, Release, Certificate of Satisfaction, or Discharge of any security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 1 0
(4.) Provided that where there is more than one instrument for securing any sum of money, the Reconveyance, Release, Certificate of Satisfaction, or Discharge of the principal or primary security shall only be charged with *ad valorem* duty, and the release of the collateral or additional security shall be charged with a duty of 1s. only.	
(5.) Provided also, that where a part only of the money secured is released, the duty shall be payable only in respect of the amount so released.	
(6.) Receipt or Discharge given on the re-payment of money secured by Bill of Sale of personal chattels	0 1 0
Exemption.	
Any instrument whereby any part of the property comprised in any security as aforesaid is released, the whole of the money still remaining secured.	

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	Stamp Duty Payable. £ s. d.
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind whatsoever (except a protest of or noting a Bill of Exchange)	0 2 6
Noting Bill of Exchange	0 1 0
Protesting Bill of Exchange	0 1 0
POLICY OF INSURANCE OR ASSURANCE whereby any sum of money is contracted to be paid upon loss or damage by fire where such sum insured to be paid does not exceed £100 ...	0 0 6
For every £100, and every part thereof, exceeding £100 so insured, additional	0 0 6
Every renewal of such policy originally issued for the term of a year	0 0 1
Exemption.	
Policy of Insurance on Life.	
POWER OF ATTORNEY or other instrument in the nature thereof—	
(1.) For the receipt of the dividend on any stock or shares— Where made for the receipt of one payment only ...	0 1 0
In any other case	0 5 0
(2.) For the receipt of money, Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note for any sum of money not exceeding £50, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (not being dividends on stocks or shares)	0 5 0
(3.) Of any kind whatsoever, not hereinbefore described ...	0 10 0
Exemption.	
Any instrument for the sole purpose of authorising any one person to vote as a proxy.	
RECEIPT given for, or upon payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards	0 0 1
Exemptions.	
(1.) Receipt given for any money deposited in any bank, or with any banker.	
(2.) Acknowledgment by any banker of the receipt of any Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note for the purpose of being presented for acceptance, or for payment.	
(3.) Receipt given for the payment of any money to, or for the use of, or from Her Majesty.	
(4.) Receipt given by the collector for any Municipality, or Road Board, for any sum paid by way of assessment or fees for licenses.	
(5.) Receipt written upon a Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note duly stamped.	
(6.) Receipt indorsed or otherwise written upon or contained in any instrument liable to stamp duty, and duly stamped, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest, or annuity thereby secured, or therein mentioned.	
(7.) Receipts for sums paid upon Post Office Money Orders.	
(8.) Receipts given by any registered Friendly Society for any money paid to such society by any of its members.	
General Exemption from all Stamp Duties.	
WILLS AND TESTAMENTARY WRITINGS.	

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ON TRANFERS OF LANDED PROPERTY, a duty of ½ per cent. is payable upon registration.

LICENSES.

For a Publican's General License, Fifty pounds in Perth and Fremantle, and Forty pounds elsewhere.
For a Packet License, Ten pounds.
For a Wine and Beer License, Five pounds.
For a Spirit Merchant's License, Five pounds.
For a Gallon License, Ten pounds.
For a Colonial Wine License, Two pounds.
For a Billiard Table License, Ten pounds.
For a Temporary License, One pound.
For an Eating, Boarding, or Lodging House License, One pound.
For a Temporary Eating, Boarding, or Lodging House License, Ten shillings.
For a Wayside House License, Ten pounds.
For an Hotel License, Twenty-five pounds.

Licenses to sell by Auction.—From £5 to £25 per annum each, according to locality. A licensed Auctioneer may sell by deputy for one day, on payment of £1 1s.—"The Auctioneers Act, 1873."

Licenses to keep Dogs.—From 2s. 6d. to 40s., according to description.—"The Dog Act, 1883."

Licenses for Boats and Ships engaged in Pearl Shell Fishery.—£1 per annum. 50th Victoria, No. 7.

Licenses for Boats and Boatmen.—From 10s. to 20s. per annum, regulated by tonnage of boats.—For every vessel or boat used as a lighter, £1; for every other vessel or boat, 5s.

Licenses for Carriers.—For every dray or vehicle to carry goods under bond, £1.

License to use and carry a Gun.—5s. per annum.—"The Gun License Act, 1885."

License for Pawnbrokers.—£10 per annum.—"The Pawnbrokers Ordinance, 1860."

Licenses for Employment Brokers.—Upon giving notice of an application for a license to the Clerk of the Licensing Magistrates, £1.—Upon the issuing or annual renewal of a license, £5.—"The Employment Brokers Act, 1897."

Licenses to plant Oyster Beds, also License to fish for Oysters.—£1 per annum, with other conditions.—"The Oyster Fisheries Act, 1881."

Licenses for the Distillation of Spirits, etc.—Schedule 5 of "The Distillation Act, 1871."

	£	s.	d.
For every license to keep and use still for distillation of spirits	10	0	0
For every license to keep and use still for medical, chemical assay, photographic, or scientific purposes, or for distilling perfumes, or for the manufacture of pyroligneous acid, naphtha, or other manufacture where a still is necessary, and in which no spirits are made ...	0	10	0
or every license to keep and use a still for distillation of brandy rom grapes for the purpose of fortifying wines	2	0	0
For every license to keep and use a still for the distillation of brandy from grapes for sale or exportation	10	0	0

Licenses to shoot Wild Cattle.—£2 per annum.—"The Wild Cattle Nuisance Act, 1871, Amendment Act, 1878."

Licenses for Surveyors.—£5.—"The Licensed Surveyors Act, 1886."

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Crown Lands are sold and leased under authority of "The Land Act, 62 Vict., No. 37" (assented to 28th October, 1898), at the following rates:—

Town, Suburban, and Village Lands, by Public Auction (at upset prices determined by the Governor), at such times and places as the Minister for Lands may think fit. Applicants shall deposit 10 per cent. of the upset price, which amount shall be refunded in the event of the applicant being outbid at the auction.

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Conditional Purchase Agricultural Lands in declared "Agricultural Areas" at not less than 10s. per acre, payable half-yearly at the rate of one-twentieth of the total purchase money per annum or sooner. The maximum area held by one person shall be 1,000 acres, and the minimum, except in special cases, shall be 100 acres, subject to conditions of improvement.

Agricultural Lands outside of Agricultural Areas, if situated within 40 miles of a railway, are open for selection on the same terms as those in Agricultural Areas, the maximum allowed to any one person, however, shall be 5,000 acres.

Vineyard, Orchard, and Garden Lands.—Crown Lands within 10 miles of a city or town, or anywhere within the South-West Division, may, by the Governor, be declared open for selection in blocks at from 5 to 50 acres, at not less than 20s. per acre, payable in three years or sooner, subject to conditions of improvement.

Pastoral Lessees in the South-West Division may obtain land by conditional purchase within the area of their lease, at the same price and on the same conditions as Agricultural Lands, in blocks of from 200 to 3,000 acres. Pastoral lessees in the Kimberley, North-West, Western, Eastern, and Eucla Divisions, may obtain land by conditional purchase, subject to special conditions, in blocks of not less than 500 acres or more than 5,000 acres, at not less than 10s. per acre. Conditional Purchase Grazing Lands may be declared by the Governor open for selection; the price of such land shall not be less than 6s. 3d. per acre for second-class land, and 3s. 9d. per acre for third-class land, payable half-yearly, at the rate of one-thirtieth of the total purchase money per annum or sooner. The lessee also to pay one half the prescribed cost of survey. The maximum area to be held by one person shall be 3,000 acres second-class, or 5,000 acres of third-class land, subject, however, to residential and other conditions.

Conditional Purchase Poison Lands.—The Governor may, by giving notice in the *Government Gazette*, declare any Crown lands within the South-Western Division, being poison lands, open for selection as "Poison Leases"; the price of such lands not to be less than 1s. per acre, payable at the rate of one-thirtieth of the total purchase money annually or sooner. The lessee also to pay the prescribed cost of survey. The blocks not to exceed 10,000 acres, or to be less than 300 acres in extent. The lessee to pay cost of survey, fence the area, and during the term of his lease eradicate all indigenous poison plants.

Working-men's Blocks.—Crown lands in the South-West Division, or within 10 miles of a city or town in any part of the Colony, may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, be set apart for working-men's blocks, open for selection in lots not exceeding half-an-acre in area within any goldfield, or five acres elsewhere; the price not to be less than 20s. per acre, payable at the rate of one-tenth of the total purchase money per annum or sooner, and

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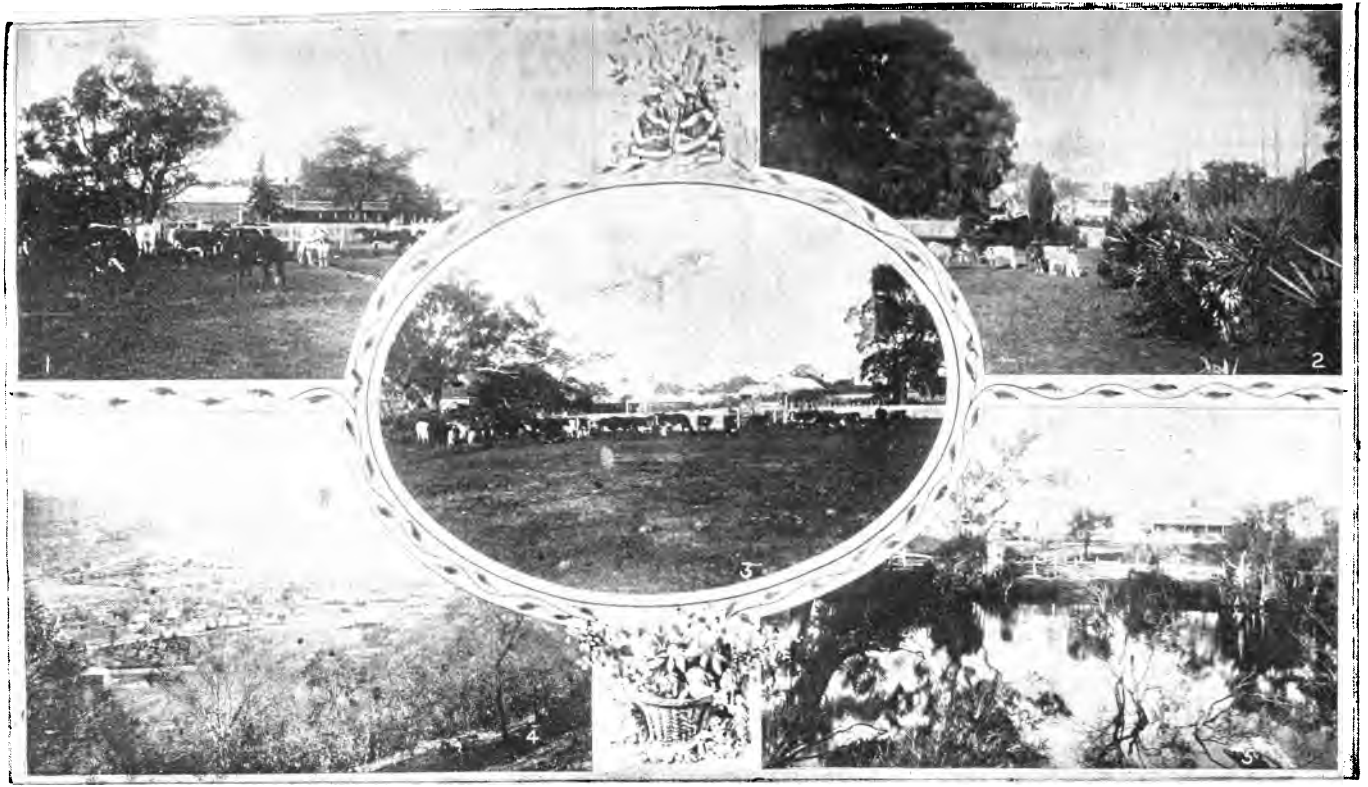

FARMING HOMES IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

1. "Fairlawn," Vasse. "Ramscourt," Vasse. 3. Milking Time, "Ramscourt." 4. North Newcastle. 5. Homestead on the Vasse River.

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not more than one block shall be granted to, or held by, one person. The blocks are sold subject to residential and other conditions.

Pastoral Lands.—Leases may be obtained in the South-West Division in blocks of not less than 3,000 acres, at a rental of 20s. per annum for each 1,000 acres or part of a 1,000 acres: Provided that if the land applied for is situated Eastward of a line from the mouth of the Fitzgerald River in the direction of Mount Stirling, and South of an East and West line through Mount Ridley, the rental shall be 10s. per annum for each 1,000 acres or part thereof.

Western Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at a rental of 10s. per annum for each 1,000 acres or part of 1,000 acres.

Eucla Division, in blocks of not less 20,000 acres, at a rental of 5s. per 1,000 acres per annum.

North-West Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at a rental of 10s. per annum for each 1,000 acres.

Eastern Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at a rental as follows:—For each 1,000 acres, or part of 1,000 acres, 2s. 6d. for each of the first seven years, and 5s. for each of the remaining years of the lease.

Kimberley Division, in blocks of not less than 50,000 acres when on a frontage, nor less than 20,000 acres when no part of the boundary is on a frontage, at a rental of 10s. per annum for each 1,000 or part of 1,000 acres.

In all the Divisions it is provided that, if the land selected is so shut in by other holdings as not to contain the prescribed areas, then leases may be granted for lesser quantities of land. Lessees in the Kimberley and part of the South-West Divisions are to have reduction of rent if the land is stocked at any time during the currency of the lease with either ten head of sheep or one head of large stock for every 1,000 acres leased, to the amount of one half for the remaining years of the lease; and if any lessee—except in the South-West Division—shall not within five years from the commencement of his lease stock with ten head of sheep, or one head of larger stock per 1,000 acres, or expend in improvements on the lease a sum equal to £5 per 1,000 acres, then the rental shall be doubled for the remainder of the period. The term of all pastoral leases granted under this act shall expire on the 31st December, 1928.

Timber Leases shall be granted for a term of not less than one year, nor more than 25 years; and no lease shall include an area of more than 75,000 acres. The rent to be paid half-yearly in advance, at the rate of £20 per annum for each square mile or fraction of a square mile included in the lease. The lessee shall pay the prescribed cost of survey when required to do so by the Minister.

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Fees for Timber Licenses.	£	s.	d.
Timber License per month per man	0	10	0
Woodcutter or Charcoal Burners per month per man ...	0	5	0
Sandalwood License per month per man...	0	5	0
Wattle Bark License per month per man	0	5	0
Bark and Gum License per month per man	0	5	0
Felling and Hewing Piles, Poles, and Balks Licenses per month per man	3	0	0

For preparing and recording every Crown Grant there shall be charged a fee of 30s. Exceptions: Free Grants to Aboriginal Natives, Reserves to Municipalities, Roads Boards, or for other public purposes. Free Grants to Immigrants, promised under previous regulations on certain conditions of improvement, etc.

Applicants for Free Homestead Farms shall pay a fee of 20s.

TRANSFERS.—Each block or holding must be transferred on a separate form, and a fee of 20s. shall be payable on each transfer.

MORTGAGES.—A fee of 5s. shall be payable upon the registration of every memorandum of mortgage in respect to every holding comprised in or affected by it.

LICENSES for quarrying rock, soil, or other material on any Crown lands—not being on a goldfield or in a mining district—for building purposes, to make bricks or any other commodity, shall be determined by the Governor, not being, however, less than 5s. per month for each man employed.

LICENSES to collect and remove Guano.—General and Special, a sum equal to 10s. per registered tonnage of vessel; which charge may be increased in case of an exclusive license.

LICENSES to collect Guano for use in the Colony are issued free of royalty.

The Survey Fees payable by the Selector in respect of any Grazing, Poison, and Timber Lease shall be as follows:—

For Grazing Leases, half the amounts mentioned in Schedule A hereunder.

For Poison Leases, the full amounts mentioned in Schedule A hereunder.

For Timber Leases, the full amounts mentioned in Schedule B hereunder.

SCHEDULE A.

		£	s.	d.
When area does not exceed	300 acres	9	0	0
Do.	do. 400 do.	10	10	0
Do.	do. 500 do.	11	10	0
Do.	do. 600 do.	12	10	0
Do.	do. 700 do.	13	10	0
Do.	do. 800 do.	14	10	0
Do.	do. 900 do.	15	10	0
Do.	do. 1,000 do.	16	10	0
Do.	do. 1,200 do.	18	0	0
Do.	do. 1,400 do.	19	10	0

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SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

				£	s.	d.
When area does not exceed	1,600	acres	... ...	21	0	0
Do. do.	1,800	do.	... ...	22	0	0
Do. do.	2,000	do.	... ...	23	0	0
Do. do.	2,500	do.	... ...	26	0	0
Do. do.	3,000	do.	... ...	29	0	0
Do. do.	3,500	do.	... ...	31	0	0
Do. do.	4,000	do.	... ...	33	0	0
Do. do.	4,500	do.	... ...	35	0	0
Do. do.	5,000	do.	... ...	37	0	0
Do. do.	5,500	do.	... ...	39	0	0
Do. do.	6,000	do.	... ...	41	0	0
Do. do.	6,500	do.	... ...	43	0	0
Do. do.	7,000	do.	... ...	45	0	0
Do. do.	7,500	do.	... ...	47	0	0
Do. do.	8,000	do.	... ...	48	0	0
Do. do.	8,500	do.	... ...	49	0	0
Do. do.	9,000	do.	... ...	50	0	0
Do. do.	9,500	do.	... ...	51	0	0
Do. do.	10,000	do.	... ...	52	0	0

SCHEDULE B.

Scale of Survey Fees for Timber Leases.

				£	s.	d.
When area does not exceed	1	square mile	.. ...	14	0	0
Do. do.	2	square miles	... ...	20	0	0
Do. do.	3	do.	... ...	24	0	0
Do. do.	4	do.	... ...	28	0	0
Do. do.	5	do.	... ...	32	0	0
Do. do.	6	do.	... ...	35	0	0
Do. do.	7	do.	... ...	38	0	0
Do. do.	8	do.	... ...	40	10	0
Do. do.	9	do.	... ...	43	0	0
Do. do.	10	do.	... ...	45	10	0
Do. do.	11	do.	... ...	47	10	0
Do. do.	12	do.	... ...	49	10	0
Do. do.	13	do.	... ...	51	10	0
Do. do.	14	do.	... ...	53	10	0
Do. do.	15	do.	... ...	55	10	0
Do. do.	16	do.	... ...	57	10	0
Do. do.	17	do.	... ...	59	0	0
Do. do.	18	do.	... ...	60	10	0
Do. do.	19	do.	... ...	62	0	0
Do. do.	20	do.	... ...	64	0	0
Do. do.	22	do.	... ...	67	0	0
Do. do.	24	do.	... ...	70	0	0
Do. do.	26	do.	... ...	73	0	0
Do. do.	28	do.	... ...	76	0	0
Do. do.	30	do.	... ...	79	0	0
Do. do.	32	do.	... ...	82	0	0
Do. do.	34	do.	... ...	84	0	0
Do. do.	36	do.	... ...	86	0	0
Do. do.	38	do.	... ...	88	0	0
Do. do.	40	do.	... ...	90	0	0
Do. do.	45	do.	... ...	96	0	0
Do. do.	50	do.	... ...	101	0	0
Do. do.	55	do.	... ...	106	0	0

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SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Scale of Survey Fees for Timber Leases—continued.

				£	s.	d.
When area does not exceed	60	square miles	... ...	111	0	0
Do. do.	65	do.	... ...	116	0	0
Do. do.	70	do.	... ...	120	0	0
Do. do.	75	do.	... ...	124	0	0
Do. do.	80	do.	... ...	128	0	0
Do. do.	85	do.	... ...	132	0	0
Do. do.	90	do.	... ...	136	0	0
Do. do.	95	do.	... ...	140	0	0
Do. do.	100	do.	... ...	143	0	0
Do. do.	105	do.	... ...	146	0	0
Do. do.	110	do.	... ...	149	0	0
Do. do.	115	do.	... ...	153	0	0
Do. do.	120	do.	... ...	156	0	0

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION OF VINE CUTTINGS AND BUDS, FRUITS, TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

Scale of charges for Inspection and Disinfection of vine cuttings and buds, fruits, trees, plants, etc.

For the Inspection and Disinfection of Vine Cuttings and Buds.

	s.	d.
100 or less	2	6
Over 100 and not more than 500	5	0
Over 500 and not more than 1,000	10	0
Over 1,000—for every additional 1,000 or part thereof	2	6

All vine cuttings imported from any country or province other than South Australia shall be quarantined by the Department of Agriculture for a period of not less than 12 months nor longer than two years, upon such grounds as from time to time shall be set apart by the said Department by advertising in the *Government Gazette* as quarantine stations. The consignee, agent, or other person engaged or concerned in the importation of any such vine cuttings as aforesaid shall, at the time of delivering the same to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of being quarantined, pay to the Secretary for Agriculture a sum of 2s. 6d. for every 100 cuttings so delivered, and, at the expiration of the period of quarantine, shall, upon taking delivery of his rooted vines, pay the further sum of 2s. 6d. for every 100 rooted vines so delivered to him.

SCHEDULE I.

For Inspection of Fruit.

	s.	d.
28lbs. or under	1	6
Over 28lbs. and not more than 56lbs.	3	9
Over 56lbs. and not more than 112lbs.	5	3
Over 112lbs. and not more than 224lbs.	7	6
Over 224lbs. and not more than 448lbs.	15	0
Over 448lbs. and for every additional 112lbs. or part thereof	1	0

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For the Inspection of Trees, Plants, etc., of all Descriptions other than Vine Cuttings.

	s.	d.
25 or less	1	6
Over 25 and not more than 50	3	9
Over 50 and not more than 100	5	3
Over 100 and not more than 250	7	6
Over 250 and not more than 500	11	3
Over 500 and not more than 1,000	15	0
Over 1,000 and not more than 5,000	37	6
Over 5,000 and not more than 10,000	75	0
Over 10,000—for every additional 1,000 or part thereof ...	7	6

Registration of Orchards, Vineyards, and Nurseries.

The owner, or occupier, or person in charge of any orchard, garden, nursery, vinery, vineyard, or hot-house, or any land used for the purpose of growing or cultivating any plants, shall register the same with the Secretary for Agriculture at Perth, and at the same time forward for registration fee the sum of 2s. 6d. for an area of one acre or under, and the sum of 5s. for an area exceeding one acre.

Any person failing to comply with this order is liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Stock Inspection.

Fees for examination of stock imported from beyond the Australasian Colonies shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For horses and cattle, 1 to 5	0	10	0
For every additional head	0	1	0
For sheep, swine, and goats, 1 to 50	0	10	0
For every additional head	0	0	1
For each dog	0	10	0
For camels, 1 to 3	0	10	0
For every additional head, each	0	1	6

Fees for examination of stock imported from the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand shall be:—

	£	s.	d.
For horses and cattle, 1 to 3	0	10	0
For every additional head	0	0	6
For sheep, swine, and goats, 1 to 50	0	5	0
For every additional head	0	0	1
For each dog	0	2	
For camels, 1 to 3	0	10	0
For every additional head, each	0	1	6

Provided that the whole amount of fees for inspection of any one shipment by the same owner shall not exceed £5.

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Scale of Charges to be made for Stock whilst in Quarantine at Owen's Anchorage.

	For every 24 hours or part of 24 hours. £	s.	d.
For Stock of the 1st Class, viz. :—			
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Asses, or Mules, each	0	0	9
For Stock of the 2nd Class, viz. :—			
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, or Heifers, each	0	0	4
For Stock of the 3rd Class, viz. :—			
Store Calves and Store Cattle, each	0	0	3
For Stock of the 4th Class, viz. :—			
Pigs and Goats, each	0	0	2
„ „ Suckling, each	0	0	1
For Stock of the 5th Class, viz. :—			
Sheep, Rams, Ewes, per 100	0	5	0
Store sheep and Sucklings, per 100	0	3	0

These charges to be collected every 24 hours, and are chargeable every 24 hours or part of 24 hours that Stock occupy the Yards.

Pearl Shell Fisheries.

General License, £4 per annum per boat, payable in advance, for a term not less than three months, and not exceeding one year.

Sharks Bay Fisheries.

The limits to every *one* application are :—

Minimum area 10 acres, maximum 3,840 acres.

£1 deposit fee is required on each application.

£10 is the annual rent on each *surveyed* block irrespective of area.

Not less than 6d. per acre per annum is the rent on *unsurveyed* blocks.

Scale of Charges for Analyses of Manures, Food for Live Stock, and Soils.

1. The fee payable to the Agricultural Analyst by the buyer or seller of any article manufactured or found in the Colony of Western Australia, or imported from abroad, used for fertilising the soil, for an analysis of same shall be as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Manures, full analysis	3	3	0
Do. not containing potash or nitrogen	2	2	0
Soluble or insoluble, or total phosphates (each)	0	15	0
Nitrogen or potash (each)	0	15	0
Soluble or insoluble phosphates	1	5	0
Do. do. and potash	1	15	0
Do. do. and nitrogen	1	15	0

2. The fee payable to the Agricultural Analyst by the buyer or seller of any article, used as food for live stock, which has been artificially prepared or manufactured in the Colony of Western

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Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters, packets, and newspapers will be surcharged double the deficient postage on delivery.

Newspapers must be posted one hour before the closing of the letter mail by which they are intended to go.

A fee of 2d. is charged for late letters within the Australasian Colonies, and of 6d. for those to the United Kingdom or Foreign countries.

Private cards bearing adhesive stamps may also be used as Post Cards, provided they are of ordinary cardboard, not thicker than the material used for the official card, and of similar dimensions. When for transmission beyond the Australasian Colonies, they must bear on the address side the printed words "Post Card."

For Foreign Parcel Post Rates, *see* "W.A. Postal and Telegraph Guide."

The Post and Telegraph Act, 1893.

Under this Act certain adhesive stamps in value not exceeding 1s. are allowed to be interchangeable for Stamp duties and Postage dues.

Money Orders.

Postal Money Order offices in Western Australia are divided into two classes, viz: Telegraphic office, where orders may be drawn on, either by telegram or by mail; and those on which orders are drawn by mail only.

Offices are further sub-divided into three classes. The maximum amount for which a single order may be drawn is as follows, viz.:—

	£
When payable at an Office under Class I.	20
" " " " " II.	10
" " " " " III.	5

Note.—The maximum for which a money order may be drawn is—

On the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Germany, and India	£20
On the United Kingdom, etc.	£10

Inland Rates.

Amounts.	Rates of commission.	Charges for transfers and repayments.	Charges for repayment of void orders.
Any amount not exceeding £5	6d.	6d.	1s. 6d.
Above £5 and not exceeding £10 ...	1s.	1s.	2s.
Above £10 and not exceeding £15	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	2s.
Above £15 and not exceeding £20 ...	2s.	2s.	2s.

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Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

The charge for the Official Advice Telegram and repetition thereof will be 2s.

Intercolonial Rates.

Money Orders, not exceeding £20 each, will be issued at all Money Order offices in Western Australia, payable in any of the Colonies of Australasia at the following rates:—

		s.	d.	
New South Wales ...	Not exceeding £2 ...	0	9	For a telegraphic order an additional charge to cover cost of advice.*
Victoria	„ „ 5 ...	1	6	
South Australia ...	„ „ 7 ...	2	3	
Queensland	„ „ 10 ...	3	0	
Tasmania	„ „ 12 ...	3	9	
New Zealand ...	„ „ 15 ...	4	6	
	„ „ 17 ...	5	3	
	„ „ 20 ...	6	0	

Telegraphic Money Orders can be transmitted from the Perth Office only.

Rates to the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries—

	s.	d.
For sums not exceeding £1	0	6
„ „ over £1, and not exceeding £2 ...	1	0
„ „ „ £2, „ „ £3 ...	1	6
„ „ „ £3, „ „ £4 ...	2	0
„ „ „ £4, „ „ £5 ...	2	6
„ „ „ £5, „ „ £6 ...	3	0
„ „ „ £6, „ „ £7 ...	3	6
„ „ „ £7, „ „ £8 ...	4	0
„ „ „ £8, „ „ £9 ...	4	6
„ „ „ £9, „ „ £10 ...	5	0

Orders issued on Foreign countries through the London Office are subject to deductions upon payment. Orders issued on Natal and Zululand, through Cape Colony, are also subject to deductions.

Postal Notes.

Postal notes, issued in this Colony, are of six classes, viz.:—

1. The shilling note, bearing a half-penny fee stamp.
2. The shilling and sixpenny note, bearing a half-penny fee stamp.
3. The half-crown note, bearing a penny fee stamp.
4. The five shilling note, bearing a two-penny fee stamp.
5. The seven shilling and sixpenny note, bearing a three-penny fee stamp.
6. The ten shilling note, bearing a three-penny fee stamp.

Telegraph Rates.

No Charge for Signature and Address.

Western Australia:		s.	d.
Ten words	Between Perth Head and Branch Offices, Leederville, Subiaco, Cottesloe, Fremantle and Branches, and Beaconsfield	0	6
	Country Offices	1	0
Extra words		each	0	1

* Note.—The remitter must also advise the payee by telegraph.

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Press Rates.		s.	d.
Ten words		0	6
Thence ½d. per word to 1s. 6d., or 100 words ...		1	6
Each additional 50 words or under		0	6

On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, all messages except cable and press are charged double rates.

South Australia—Port Darwin line excepted:		s.	d.
Ten words		2	0
Each extra word		0	2
Press—			
First ten words		2	0
Each additional word up to 16		0	2
16 to 100 words		3	0
Every additional 50 words or under		1	6
Victoria and New South Wales:			
Ten words		3	0
Each extra word		0	3
Press—			
First ten words		3	0
Each additional word up to 16		0	3
16 to 100 words		4	6
Every additional 50 words or under		2	3
Queensland and Tasmania*:			
Ten words		4	0
Each extra word		0	4
Press—Half the ordinary rates.			
New Zealand: †			
‡ Ten words, 5s. 6d.; extra words (each)		0	7
Press—Half the ordinary rates.			
Europe:			
‡ Each word		4	9
Press—			
Each word		1	9
India, Aden, Suez	each word‡	4	9
Singapore	do.	4	3
Ceylon	do.	4	10
Canton	do.	4	5
Hong Kong	do.	4	0
Pekin	do.	5	7
Japan	do.	5	9
Africa:			
Transvaal:			
Johannesburg	do.	7	3

* For Tasmania address and signature not to exceed 10 words; if more, will be charged as part of message. † New Zealand business is dealt with under International Rules.
‡ Address and signature are charged for as part of message.

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	s.	d.
Natal:		
Durban ... ... each word	7	1
Other places ... ... do.	7	3
Cape Colony:		
Cape Town ... ... do.	7	1
Other places ... ... do.	7	3
AMERICA:		
Dominion of Canada:		
Ontario, Quebec ... ... do.	5	9
United States:		
New York City ... ... do.	5	9
Chicago ... ... do.	6	0
San Francisco ... ... do.	6	3

TELEGRAPH HOURS—Week days, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Do. do. Sundays and Holidays, 8 to 9 a.m., and 6 to 7 p.m.

The offices at Perth, Fremantle, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Eucla are open till 10 p.m.

For telegrams lodged from 7 o'clock, p.m., till 10 o'clock, p.m., 50 per cent. in addition to the ordinary charges.

For telegrams lodged for any office other than those open till 10 o'clock, p.m., or lodged later than 10 o'clock, p.m., for transmission to any office which may be open for any purpose, double the ordinary rates will be charged.

TELEPHONE BUREAU.

Telephone Bureaus are established at the General Post Office and the following Telegraph Offices:—

General Post Office, Perth, Perth Railway Station, Subiaco, Claremont, Cottesloe, Head Office (Fremantle), Town Hall (Fremantle), and Railway Station (Fremantle), where subscribers to the Perth, Fremantle, Guildford, North Fremantle, and Cottesloe Exchanges can be communicated with, during office hours, viz.:—At Head Offices (Perth and Fremantle), from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Subiaco, Railway Station Offices (Perth and Fremantle), Town Hall (Fremantle), and Claremont, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; and at Cottesloe from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, all Stations from 7 to 8 a.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m., with the exception of Perth Railway Station, which is closed all day Sundays.

Fee for a conversation of five minutes, or fraction thereof, Sixpence.

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Telephone Exchanges.

Name of Exchange.	Ordinary Hours of Attendance.	Remarks.
Perth	Open all day and night	On Christmas Day, closed from 6 p.m. till 11 p.m.
Fremantle ...	Do. do.	
Coolgardie ...	Do. do.	
Cottesloe	Do. do.	
Kalgoorlie ...	Do. do.	
Boulder	Do. do.	
Albany	Do. do.	On Sundays and Holidays, open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m., and on Good Friday and Christmas Day from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.
North Fremantle	Open 8 a.m. till 11 p.m.	
Guildford ...	Do. do.	
Geraldton ...	Do. do.	

Persons may become subscribers of the Telephone Exchange at Perth, Fremantle, North Fremantle, Cottesloe, or Guildford, for local service only, on payment of the following annual subscriptions for places within three (3) miles of the Exchange :—

Commercial subscribers, including all places of business, and Legal Practitioners, etc. :

Within a mile radius of the Telephone Exchange ...	£7
Every additional quarter of a mile	£1

Domestic subscribers, including all private houses at which no business is carried on (except the Medical) :

Within a mile radius of the Telephone Exchange ...	£5
Every additional quarter of a mile	£1

Subscribers (Commercial or Domestic) will be entitled to use the trunk lines to communicate with subscribers to other Exchanges on payment of an annual rental of 5s. per mile or fraction thereof.

The use of any trunk line must not, as a rule, exceed five (5) minutes at one time.

The following are the charges for the use of trunk lines :—

Between Perth and Fremantle or North Fremantle ...	£3	per annum
„ „ Guildford	£2 5s.	
„ „ Cottesloe	£2	„
„ Guildford and Cottesloe	£4 5s.	„
„ „ Fremantle	£5 5s.	„
„ Fremantle, or North Fremantle, and Cottesloe	£1	„

A subscriber having one connection to two Exchanges, or two connections to one Exchange, will be entitled to use the trunk line for which he subscribes from both Telephones by paying one fee only.

The annual rental for connection with the Albany Exchange (under 100 subscribers) and with Albany, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Boulder (open day and night), is as follows :—

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Commercial subscribers, including all places of business, and Legal Practitioners, etc.:

Within half-a-mile radius of the Telephone Exchange ...	£10
Every additional quarter of a mile	£1

Domestic subscribers, including all private houses, where no business is carried on (excepting the Medical):

Within half-a-mile radius of the Telephone Exchange ...	£6
Every additional quarter of a mile	£1

Private Lines.

Private Lines can be erected between any two places within a radial distance of twenty miles of Perth, on the following terms and conditions:—

LINES—ANNUAL RENTAL.

	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding a quarter of a mile ...	1	5	0
Half-a-mile	2	10	0
Three quarters of a mile	3	15	0
One mile	5	0	0
Every additional quarter of a mile ...	1	0	0

EXTRAS—ANNUAL RENTAL.

Switch Boards, 10s. for each number.

Bells, for Switch Boards, 2in., 10s.; 2in to 4in., 15s.; 4in. to 6in., 20s.

Annunciators, 5s. each.

Extension Bells, 5s.

The subscriber or lessee will be required to pay cost of wire used, and of fixing bells, instruments, and wires.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT ASSAYS.

Assays, Analyses, and Determinations of any Western Australian Ore or Rock will be made by the Assayer to the Geological Survey, when not unduly interfering with official work, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Each sample must weigh not less than 6oz., nor more than 1½lbs., and the pieces of which it is composed must not be of larger gauge than 3 inches, nor smaller than ¼in.
2. Each sample must be enclosed in a separate canvas bag or strong paper wrapper, with a piece of white paper on which are written the name and postal address of the sender, together with a private mark or number by which it may be readily identified.
3. Address the parcel to:—

The Mineralogist and Assayer,
Geological Survey Branch,
Department of Mines,
Perth.

(N.B.—The rate of postage for mineral samples is 1d. for every 2oz. and under.)

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4. Send a letter at the same time to the same address, enclosing the fees and stating for what metals the samples are to be assayed, or other instructions, as the case may be.

5. Always keep duplicate samples of those sent, and mark them in a similar way.

6. The scale of fees is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(*a.*) For the determination of a Rock or Mineral ...	0	10	6
(*b.*) For Assay for Lead, Iron or Manganese, each ...	0	10	6
(*c.*) For Assay for Silver, Copper or Tin, each ...	0	12	6
(*d.*) For Assay for Gold or Zinc, each	0	15	0
(*e.*) For Assay for Lead, Silver and Gold	1	5	0
(*f.*) For Assay for Mercury, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Nickel, or Cobalt, each	1	11	6
(*g.*) For Analysis and Valuation of Coal	1	11	6
(*h.*) For complete Analysis of any Mineral or Ore ...	2	12	6
(*i.*) For other determinations, according to time spent, up to	2	12	6

The Department reserves to itself the right of refusing to make an assay of any sample sent.

With the object of encouraging *bonâ fide* prospecting, free assays will be made, on conditions which can be ascertained on application at the Offices of the Government Geologist.

Scale of Fees and Rents.

The following shall be the scale of fees and rents payable under "The Goldfields Act, 1895," and Regulations thereunder:—

FEES:

	£	s.	d.
Miner's Right	0	10	0
Consolidated Miner's Right (for each right consolidated)	0	10	0
Business License	4	0	0
Registration of—			
Protection Area	0	10	0
Claims	0	10	0
Amalgamation of Claims	0	5	0
Exemption from Labour on Claims	0	10	0
Amalgamation of Gold Mining Leases	1	0	0
Exemption from Labour—Gold Mining leases, one month...	1	1	0
Exemption from Labour—Gold Mining Leases, six months	3	3	0
Concentration of Labour	1	1	0
Business Area from occupation	0	10	0
Residence Area from occupation	0	10	0
Market Garden Area	0	10	0
Machinery Area	0	10	0
Authorised Holdings	0	10	0
Caveat	1	0	0
Liens	0	5	0
Rules and Agreements	0	5	0
Stacked Quartz	0	5	0
Dams and Reservoirs	0	10	0
Water Rights	0	10	0
Water Races	0	5	0

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	£	s.	d.
Registration of—			
Interest in Claim or Authorised Holdings (not being leases) sold under lien	0	5	0
Renewal of Miner's Right, Consolidated Miner's Right (within one month from expiration)	0	5	0
Renewal of Business License (within one month from expiration)	1	0	0
Transfer of—			
Gold Mining Lease or Share therein	1	1	0
Business License (by indorsement)	0	5	0
Claim or Share therein	0	5	0
Business Area	0	5	0
Residence Area	0	5	0
Market Garden Area	0	5	0
Machinery Area	0	5	0
Tailings Area	0	5	0
Water Race	0	5	0
Dam or Reservoir	0	5	0
Water Right	0	5	0
All other Authorised Holdings	0	5	0
Defaulting Shareholder's interest in Claim	0	5	0
Do. do. do. Lease	1	1	0
Declaration of Loss of—			
Miner's Right (exclusive of stamp duty)	0	5	0
Certificate of Registration (exclusive of stamp duty) ...	0	5	0
Lien Ticket (exclusive of stamp duty)	0	5	0
Transfer Certificate (exclusive of stamp duty)	0	5	0
Search Fee (for each entry)	0	2	6
RENTS:			
Gold Mining Leases, per acre per annum	1	0	0
Tailings Area, per acre per annum	1	0	0
Machinery Area, per acre per annum	0	5	0
Market Garden Area, per acre per annum	1	0	0
Water Right Area, per acre per annum	1	0	0
Mineral Lease, per acre per annum	0	5	0
Coal Mining Lease, per acre per annum	0	0	6

NOTE,—For "Fees chargeable under 'The Steam Boilers Act, 1897,'" *see* page 185.

THE MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY ACT, 1898.

A fee of One pound, and the Survey fees hereinafter prescribed, shall be paid with every application, but it shall not be necessary for any payment of rent to be made with the application.

STAMP DUTIES.

The following Stamp Duties are payable upon transfers and other dealings registered in the Warden's Office:—

On Registering—	
Transfer of Claim, Water Right, etc.	6d. for every £5 of consideration. *
Transfer of Lease or Share therein	6d. for every £5 of consideration.

* The consideration must in all cases be truly stated (*see* sec. 12 of 46 Vict., No. 6).

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On Registering—

Lien Ticket—For each £50 or fractional part thereof of the amount secured up to £300	1s. 3d.
Above £300, for each additional £100 or part thereof	2s. 6d.
Power of Attorney	10s.
Agreement of any kind above £5 value ...	2s. 6d.

Schedules of Surveyor's Fees.

Scale for Gold Mining Leases and other Authorised Holdings, except Water Rights:—

	£	s.
For 1 acre and under	2	0
„ 5 acres „	3	10
„ 10 „ „	5	0
„ 15 „ „	6	10
„ 20 „ „	7	10
„ 25 „ „	8	10
For survey of underground workings at per diem ...	5	5

No travelling expenses or mileage to be allowed to Surveyors except in cases of surveys of leases or other holdings in isolated positions, and a special journey necessitated, when mileage may be allowed, as per arrangement, with the approval of the Warden or Inspecting Surveyor.

Scale for Survey of Water Rights.	£	s.	d.
When the area does not exceed 5 acres	2	0	0
Do. do. 10 do.	3	10	0
Do. do. 20 do.	4	10	0
Do. do. 30 do.	5	10	0
Do. do. 40 do.	6	10	0
Do. do. 80 do.	9	0	0
Do. do. 100 do.	10	0	0
Do. do. 160 do.	12	10	0
Do. do. 200 do.	14	0	0
Do. do. 320 do.	17	10	0
Do. do. 400 do.	20	0	0
Do. do. 500 do.	22	10	0
Do. do. 600 do.	24	10	0
Do. do. 640 do.	25	10	0
Above 640 acres, at per chain	0	1	6
Traverse connections, at per chain	0	0	10
For travelling expenses of Surveyor, for every mile or part of a mile from the Registrar's Office after the first three miles, at per mile one way	0	2	6

WARDEN'S AND REGISTRAR'S COURT FEES.

	s.	d.
For every information or plaint	1	0
For every summons	1	0
For every copy...	0	6
For every notice of defence	1	0
For every order of Warden	1	0
For every execution	2	0
For every declaration filed	2	0
For every injunction	5	0

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Bailiff's Fees.

	s.	d.
For every service of summons or subpœna	5	0
Possession money per diem, if in actual possession ...	10	6
Mileage one way on all processes served by Bailiff (exclusive of first mile) per mile	1	0
For every levy...	21	0

Witnesses' Expenses.

	£	s.	d.
Professional men per diem (including competent miners within the meaning of Section 149 of the Regulations)	1	1	0
All others per diem	0	10	6
Mileage for every mile after first two miles, one way only	0	2	0

WATER SUPPLY.

(Public Works Department.)

	s.	d.
Esperance, per 1,000 gallons	1	0
Dundas-Esperance Road, condensed water per gallon ...	0	2
Elsewhere on Goldfields, do. do. do. ...	0	4
Wells, Dams, Tanks, etc., on the Goldfields—		
Per 100 gallons	2	6
80 to 100 do.	2	6
50 to 80 do.	1	6
Smaller quantities per gallon	0	0½
Camels per drink	0	4
Other large stock	0	2
Sheep and Pigs per score	0	4

ROYAL MINT CHARGES.

Regulations under which Gold may be received and coined at the Branch of Her Majesty's Mint at Perth, Western Australia.

1. Gold in deposits of not less than twelve ounces will be received at the Mint daily (Saturdays and holidays excepted), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

2. Each parcel requiring a separate assay will be treated as a separate deposit.

3. The value of each deposit shall be determined upon the report of the Assay Department, which report shall be final.

4. The value of each deposit will be calculated as follows :— Standard gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce Troy, and any silver, in excess of 10 per cent. of the weight of the metal after melting, at a rate per ounce to be fixed by the Deputy Master from time to time.

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5. The following charges will be made for Coinage, Assaying, and Refining:—

	Under 500 ozs. std.	Over 500 ozs. std.
(*a.*) For Coinage (the charge fixed by the Royal Proclamation of the 13th October, 1897)...	1½d. an oz.	1d. an oz.

(*b.*) For Assaying and Refining: The charges shown in the Schedule attached to these Regulations.

Minimum charge for Assaying, Refining, and Coining—10s.

6. Additional charges, to be fixed by the Deputy Master, will also be made when—

(*a.*) A deposit contains more than two per cent. of base metal.

(*b.*) It is necessary to subject the metal to any extra treatment before it can be converted into coin.

7. The value of the deposit, less the Mint charges, will be paid to the Depositor—

(*a.*) By cheque, in the case of deposits of less than 1,000ozs. gross weight.

(*b.*) In all other cases, in coin for the even thousands of pounds, and by cheque for the balance; or wholly by cheque if desired.

Payments will be made on Tuesdays and Fridays next after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the deposit.

Cheques will be transmitted by post when required.

NOTE.—These arrangements for the payment of depositors will be adhered to as far as possible, but the Deputy Master cannot be held responsible for any delay arising from accidents to machinery, great pressure of work, or other unavoidable cause.

8. Deposits made during the last fortnight of March, June, September, and December will be dealt with as having been received on the first day of the following month.

9. All deposits will be dealt with strictly in the order in which they are received.

10. The Deputy Master may refuse any deposit which he may deem unsuitable, and it shall be in his discretion to make exceptional arrangements in cases in which he may consider it desirable to do so for the advantage of the public service.

Subject to the Regulations, any person may deposit gold at the Mint in his own name, either personally, by agent, through the Post, or under Police Escort.

Parcels up to 43 ozs. gross may be sent through the Post. An Escort Service is provided by the Police Department for parcels of all sizes; the consignor paying for carriage by coach or train,

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but the Escort charges are collected by the Mint. The following table gives the rates for Gold Escort Service :—

From	To	Period.	Rate per Ounce.
			d.
Mount Sir Samuel	Perth	Monthly ...	5
Lawlers	Do.	Do. ...	4
Do.	Kalgoorlie or Coolgardie ...	Do. ...	3
Leonora	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2
Mount Malcolm ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2
Niagara	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2
Yerilla	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2
Menzies	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2
Paddington ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2
Kanowna ...	Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, or Perth	Fortnightly	1
Kalgoorlie ...	Perth	Do. ...	1
Coolgardie ...	Do.	Do. ...	1
Burbanks ...	Coolgardie	Do. ...	0½
100-Mile radius ...	Coolgardie or Kalgoorlie ...	Monthly ...	2
Nannine	Cue	Do. ...	1
Cue	Geraldton	Do. ...	1
Norseman ...	Coolgardie	Do. ...	3
Northam	Perth	Fortnightly	No charge
Southern Cross ...	Do.	Do. ...	No charge
Geraldton ...	Do.	Monthly ...	2
Yalgoo	Do.	Do. ...	3
Laverton	Do.	Do. ...	4½

Schedule.

ASSAYING AND REFINING CHARGES.

The Charges for Assaying and Refining, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Regulations, will be as follows:—

Up to and including 27ozs., 6s. 9d.; 30ozs., 7s. 6d. For each additional 5ozs. up to 100ozs., 1s. 3d.; making the charge for 100ozs. £1 5s. For each additional 10ozs. up to 500ozs., 2s. 6d.; making the charge for 500ozs. £6 5s. For each additional 20ozs. up to 1,000ozs., 5s.; making the charge for 1,000ozs. £12 10s. For each additional 50ozs. up to 1,500ozs., 10s.; making the charge for 1,500ozs. £17 10s. For each additional 100ozs., 10s.

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Under the above Rates, the Total Charges for Assaying, Refining, and Coining, expressed in Pence per ounce, are approximately as follows:—

Weight (in Ounces).	Total Charges (in Pence per Ounce).	Weight (in Ounces).	Total Charges (in Pence per Ounce).	Weight (in Ounces).	Total Charges (in Pence per Ounce).
Up to and including—	d.	Up to and including—	d.	Up to and including—	d.
500	4·5	2,000	3·4	3,600	2·8
1,000	4·0	2,100	3·3	3,700	2·8
1,050	4·0	2,200	3·2	3,800	2·8
1,100	4·0	2,300	3·2	3,900	2·8
1,150	4·0	2,400	3·2	4,000	2·8
1,200	3·9	2,500	3·2	4,100	2·8
1,250	3·9	2,600	3·1	4,200	2·8
1,300	3·9	2,700	3·1	4,300	2·8
1,350	3·9	2,800	3·1	4,400	2·7
1,400	3·8	2,900	3·0	4,500	2·7
1,450	3·8	3,000	3·0	4,600	2·7
1,500	3·8	3,100	3·0	4,700	2·7
1,600	3·7	3,200	2·9	4,800	2·7
1,700	3·6	3,300	2·9	4,900	2·7
1,800	3·5	3,400	2·9	5,000	2·7
1,900	3·5	3,500	2·9		

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REGISTRATION FEES.

	£	s.	d.
BILLS OF SALE—			
Filing bill of sale	0	2	0
Filing affidavit of execution of Bill of Sale	0	2	0
Filing affidavit used for the purpose of renewal of bill of sale	0	5	0
Entering satisfaction	0	7	0
Time—(1.) If executed by the grantor in, or within 20 miles from the city of Perth, then within seven days after such execution; (2.) if beyond 20 miles, but within 300 miles, then 30 days after such execution; (3.) and if beyond 300 miles, then within 60 days after such execution. Bill of Sale must be renewed within five years from date of registration or renewed registration.			
LIENS ON WOOL—			
Registration fee	0	5	0
Entering satisfaction	0	2	6
Time—If executed in North or East Districts, within three months; any other part of the Colony, within one month.			
COMPANIES—			
Registration of a company whose nominal capital does not exceed £2,000	2	0	0
For registration of a company whose nominal capital exceeds £2,000, the above fee of £2, with the following additional fees:—			
For every £1,000 of nominal capital or part of £1,000, after the first £2,000 up to £5,000	1	0	0
For every £1,000 of nominal capital or part of £1,000, after the first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
For every £1,000 of nominal capital or part of £1,000, after the first £100,000	0	1	0
For registration of any increase of capital, the same fees per £1,000 or part of £1,000, as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered, other than the memo. of association ...	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, or receiving any notice or other document required to be given to or left or filed with the Registrar	0	5	0
On a change of name, for registration of the new name and issue of certificate thereon	2	0	0
On filing papers containing notices of situation of office ...	0	5	0
On certificate of compliance with provisions of the Companies Act	1	1	0
COMMISSIONERS—Fees payable on appointment	1	5	0
POWERS OF ATTORNEY (Private)—			
On depositing power of attorney	0	5	0
For every copy presented and marked as an office copy when such copy does not exceed five folios	0	2	6
For every additional folio...	0	0	3
For every search and inspection	0	2	0
Filing notice of revocation or extinguishment...	0	5	0

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	£	s.	d.
Powers of Attorney (Private)—*continued.*			
For *Gazette* notice	0	5	0
For every certificate	0	2	6
For every office copy or extract made in the office not exceeding five folios	0	5	0
For every additional folio	0	0	6
Newspapers—Registration fee	0	5	0
Search or inspection	0	2	0
Certified copy of less than five folios	0	5	0
Each additional folio	0	1	0
Newspapers must be registered on or before 14th February yearly			
Incorporation of Religious Associations and other bodies—			
For every search for documents filed	0	2	6
Filing any document	0	2	6
Certificate of Registration...	2	0	0
Firms' Registration—			
Filing any statutory declaration	0	5	0
Registration of firm at present carrying on business ...	0	5	0
Registration of firm about to carry on business	0	5	0
Registration of change of name or constitution of registered firm	0	5	0
Registration of firm changing its firm name	0	5	0
Every inspection of statements filed	0	1	0
Every inquiry referring to any statement registered	0	1	0
Every office copy or extract of statements filed for folio of 72 words	0	0	6
Any other document required to be filed under this Act ...	0	5	0

Death Duties

(Payable on the Estates of deceased persons).

Where the total value of such Estates, after deducting all debts, exceeds £1,500 and does not exceed £2,500, on the excess over £1,500						1	per cent
Where it exceeds	£2,500	and does not exceed		£5,000	...	2	„
„ „	5,000	„	„	10,000	...	3	„
„ „	10,000	„	„	20,000	...	4	„
„ „	20,000	„	„	30,000	...	5	„
„ „	30,000	„	„	40,000	...	6	„
„ „	40,000	„	„	60,000	...	7	„
„ „	60,000	„	„	80,000	...	8	„
„ „	80,000	„	„	100,000	...	9	„
All over	100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	10	„

The same percentage as above is chargeable on all settlements of property made by any person, the trusts or dispositions of which are to take effect after his or her death.

Where the beneficiary under the will, settlement, etc., occupies the relationship of parent, issue, wife, and issue of husband and wife, one-half of the above duty is charged.

Supreme Court Fees (*Central Office*).	£	s.	d.
On sealing writ of summons	0	5	0
„ „ concurrent, renewed, or amended writ of summons	0	2	6
„ „ third party notice	0	2	0

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SUPREME COURT FEES—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
On sealing writ of mandamus or injunction	0	10	0
„ „ writ of subpœna for witnesses, not exceeding three persons	0	2	6
„ „ originating summons and any other writ	0	5	0
Amending same	0	2	6
Sealing or issuing a summons for directions under order XXIX.	0	10	0
Sealing or issuing any other summons	0	2	0
„ „ „ a commission to take oaths or affidavits in the Supreme Court	1	0	0
On every other commission	1	0	0
„ making a copy of a petition of right for service	0	5	0
„ entering appearance, for each person	0	2	0
„ amending same	0	2	0
„ a copy of deposition of a witness for publication, per folio	0	0	4
„ examining and marking or sealing as office copy, per folio	0	0	2
„ making a copy and marking same as office copy, per folio	0	0	6
„ printed copy of an order, not an office or certified copy, per folio	0	0	1
„ an application for any officer to attend as witness, or to produce records or documents to be given in evidence (with reasonable expense) for each day or part of a day	1	0	0
„ filing a special case or petition of right	0	10	0
„ filing, unless otherwise provided, an affidavit, deposition, a set of depositions (including exhibit annexed), statement of claim in default of appearance, bond, writ of execution with return petition, and power of attorney	0	2	0
Filing scripts in a probate action or on depositing any documents for safe custody, not exceeding five ...	0	5	0
If exceeding five	0	10	0
On application to search for an appearance or an affidavit, and inspecting same	0	1	0
„ application to search an index, inspect the record, unless otherwise provided	0	2	6
Not exceeding one day	0	10	0
On every memo. of appointment for an examination of witnesses before an examiner of the Court	0	5	0
On every witness sworn and examined for each hour or part of an hour	0	10	0
On an examination of witnesses away from the office (with reasonable expenses) per day	3	0	0
On answering and setting down for hearing a petition by which any proceeding is commenced, unless otherwise provided	0	10	0
Any other petition	0	5	0
Certificate of officer of result of trial	0	10	0
On setting down or entering appeal to the Full Court, and including special case and petition of right	0	10	0
„ drawing up and entering judgment, decrees or orders, if made in Court on the original hearing or any application to the Court of Appeal, unless otherwise provided ...	0	10	0
If a judgment without hearing in Court, or order in a probate action, or matter on motion, including filing	0	10	0
If made on the hearing of an originating summons	0	10	0
If made in Chambers in equity	0	10	0
If made under Order XV., XXXI., rule 6, or order XXXII., rule 2	0	10	0
If made on any application by Order LII., rule 3	0	10	0
If an order of course on a petition of right	0	10	0

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SUPREME COURT FEES—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
If an order for a commission on a petition of right	1	0	0
If an order of course to tax a solicitor's bill of costs	0	10	0
On any other order, and filing the same	0	5	0
Signing a note or memo. of an order pursuant to order XLIX., rule 13, when required for production where no order is drawn up	0	3	0
On a memo. to enter an order *nunc pro tunc*	0	5	0
Answering petition for hearing or setting down, or answering a non-attendable petition	0	5	0
On request to receive money into or pay money out of Court	0	1	0
„ request for information respecting any money or securities in court	0	2	6
Every reference before an official referee	0	5	0
For every hour or part of an hour over two days	0	10	0
For every sitting outside of Perth a further fee for every night the Official Receiver shall be absent from Perth	1	11	6
And for his clerk	0	15	0
On taxing a bill of costs where the amount allowed does not exceed £4	0	2	0
In excess of £4, for every £2 allowed or fraction thereof ...	0	1	0
For certificate or allocation	0	2	6
On registering a judgment or *lis pendens*	0	2	6
„ re-registering the same	0	1	0
„ a search for each name	0	1	0
„ certificate of entry of satisfaction	0	1	0
„ request for a search and certificate	0	5	0
For each additional name included in the request	0	2	0
On a duplicate certificate of not more than three folios ...	0	1	0
For each additional folio	0	0	6
For every continuation search, if within 15 days of any former search	0	1	0
On a certificate of a judgment for registration in a foreign Court	0	2	0
„ a fiat of a judge...	0	5	0
„ signing, settling, or approving an advertisement ...	0	10	0
„ taking the acknowledgment of a deed by a married woman	0	2	6
„ appointing a receiver in a probate action	1	0	0
„ taking a recognisance or bond	0	10	0
„ assignment of a bond	0	5	0
„ a commitment	0	5	0
„ an application to produce judge's notes	0	5	0
„ examining and signing enrolments of decrees or orders ...	2	0	0
For transcript of an account in the books for each opening ...	0	2	0
On a citation...	0	5	0

AUSTRALIAN JUDGMENTS ACT.

Fees and Costs (Fees).

On filing a memorial judgment under 19 Vict., No. 13 ...	0	10	0
„ registering a certificate of judgment under 49 Vict., No. 4	0	10	0
„ sealing summons to show cause	0	5	0
„ sealing writ of execution (including filing of judge's order, if any)	0	5	0
„ filing each affidavit	0	2	0
For every certificate of judgment under 49 Vict., No. 4 ...	1	0	0
Marking copy "presented office copy," per folio	0	0	2
For every office copy, if less than five folios	0	2	6
For each additional folio	0	0	6

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SCALE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT FOR DIVORCE—

	£	s.	d.
On every citation	0	10	0
„ entering appearance	0	5	0
Filing a petition	0	10	0
Filing an answer	0	10	0
„ a reply	0	10	0
„ any further application to a petition	0	10	0
„ application for an order for the protection of a wife's earnings and property	0	10	0
„ application for discharge of such order...	0	10	0
„ interrogatories	0	10	0
„ answer of each deponent to interrogatories	0	10	0
On every motion of counsel, inclusive of filing the case for motion	0	10	0
Entering order of Court on motion	0	10	0
Summons to attend in Chambers	0	5	0
For entering order of Court on summons	0	5	0
Filing notice	0	2	0
On depositing the record	2	0	0
For the settling of the record by the Registrar	2	0	0
For settling the form of advertisement of citation or other advertisements	0	10	0
Setting a cause down for hearing or trial	0	10	0
Entering sentence or final cause in any decree	1	0	0
Entering special verdict, if five folios of 72 words or under ...	0	5	0
If exceeding five folios, per folio of 72 words	0	1	0
Entering any decree or order for alimony	0	10	0
Entering order directing how damages shall be applied ...	0	10	0
Entering order providing for custody, maintenance, or education of children, if two folios of 72 words or under ...	0	10	0
Entering order for the settlement of the wife's property, if two folios of 72 words or under	0	10	0
If either of the above orders exceed five folios, for each additional folio	0	4	0
Entering any minute, order, or decree, in the Court books, other than the decrees or orders above specified ...	0	5	0
On withdrawal of a cause after the same is set down for a hearing, to be paid by the party at whose instance it is withdrawn	0	10	0
On the hearing or trial of a cause :—			
From the plaintiff	2	0	0
From the defendant or defendants	1	10	0
If the trial continues for more than one day, for each day :—			
From the plaintiff	1	0	0
From the defendant or defendants	1	0	0
Producing the judge's notes	0	10	0
Bills of exceptions signed by the judge	0	10	0
Entering on the record the finding of the jury, or decision of the judge	0	10	0
For entering order for the protection of a wife's earnings and property	0	10	0
For the order under seal of the Court	1	0	0
For a rule *nisi* for a new trial	0	10	0
On every subpœna	0	5	0
On a certificate under the hand of the judge	0	5	0
On every commission issued under seal of the Court ...	2	0	0
Writ of attachment	0	15	0
Writ of sequestration	2	0	0
On lodging instrument of appeal	1	0	0

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SCALE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT FOR DIVORCE—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Search in Court books	0	2	0
Filing an entry of remission of appeal	1	0	0
Filing exhibits, not exceeding 10 for each exhibit ...	0	2	0
Exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20	1	0	0
Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 50	1	10	0
If exceeding 50	2	0	0
Office copies of minutes, orders, or decrees, judge's notes, or other documents filed in a cause :—			
If five folios of 72 words or under	0	5	0
If exceeding five folios of 72 words, per folio	0	1	0
In case the same are under seal of the Court, in addition for the seal	0	10	0
Filing every affidavit or other document brought into Court or deposited in the registry for filing which no fee is before specified	0	5	0
Marking each exhibit annexed to an affidavit	0	2	0
Taxing every bill of costs :—			
If three folios of 72 words or under	0	5	0
If exceeding three folios of 72 words :—			
When taxed between party and party, per folio ...	0	1	0
When taxed as between practitioner and client ...	0	2	0
For administering oaths to each deponent	0	2	0
For taking the evidence of one or more witnesses before the Registrar for each day, and within three miles of Perth	3	3	0
If beyond that distance	5	5	0
If for a part of a day only, such smaller fee as the Registrar may, in his discretion, think proper.			
Examiner appointed to take evidence under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance besides travelling expenses	3	3	0
For each appointment of a commissioner...	2	0	0

FEES PAYABLE IN ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

Where the gross value of the real and personal estate is sworn under the value of—	Probates and Administrations with will annexed. £	s.	d.	Letters of Administration. £	s.	d.
£100	0	1	0	0	1	0
£200	0	3	0	0	4	6
£300	0	7	6	0	12	0
£450	0	12	0	0	16	6
£600	0	16	6	1	2	6
£800	1	2	6	1	13	0
£1,000	1	13	0	2	5	0
£1,500	2	5	0	3	7	6
£2,000	3	0	0	4	10	0
£3,000	3	15	0	4	13	9
£4,000	4	10	0	4	17	6
£5,000	4	15	0	5	5	0
£6,000	5	0	0	5	12	6
£7,000	5	5	0	6	0	0
£8,000	5	10	0	6	7	6
£9,000	5	15	0	6	15	0

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FEES PAYABLE IN ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION—*continued.*

	Probates and Administrations with will annexed.			Letters of Administration.		
Where the gross value of the real and personal estate is sworn under the value of—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
£10,000	6	0	0	7	2	6
£12,000	6	5	0	7	10	0
£14,000	6	10	0	7	17	6
£16,000	6	17	6	8	8	9
£18,000	7	5	0	9	0	0
£20,000	7	12	6	9	11	3
£25,000	8	2	6	10	6	3
£30,000	8	15	0	11	5	0
£35,000	9	7	6	12	3	0
£40,000	10	6	3	13	11	3
£45,000	11	5	0	15	0	0
£50,000	12	3	9	16	7	6
£60,000	13	2	6	17	16	3
£70,000	15	0	0	20	12	6
£80,000	16	17	6	23	8	9
£90,000	18	15	0	26	5	0
£100,000...	20	12	6	29	1	3
£120,000...	21	11	3	30	9	6
£140,000...	23	8	9	33	5	9
£160,000...	25	6	3	36	2	0
£180,000...	27	3	9	38	18	3
£200,000...	29	1	3	41	14	6
£250,000...	30	18	9	44	10	9
£300,000...	35	12	6	46	17	6
£350,000...	40	6	3	49	4	6
£400,000...	41	17	6	51	11	3
£500,000...	43	8	9	53	18	3
For every additional £100,000, or any Fractional part of £100,000 a further and additional sum of...	3	2	6	4	13	6

Probate, Letters of Administration, etc.	£	s.	d.
For every double or cessate probate, or letters of administration, with the will annexed, *de bonis non* or cessate, and for every duplicate and triplicate probate, letters of administration with the will annexed, or letters of administration	0	12	6
Exemplifications.			
For every exemplification	1	1	0
Engrossing exemplification, in addition to parchment, per folio	0	1	6
Recording, Registering, and Collating or Engrossing Wills, etc.			
For recording, registering, and collating, or engrossing and collating wills and other documents of three folios or under	0	4	6
If above three folios each, per folio	0	1	6
Parchment Forms.			
For every parchment printed form of letters of administration, probate, or letters of administration with will annexed	0	2	0

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	£	s.	d.
Foreign Probates or Letters of Administration.			
Sealing	1	1	0
Office Copies or Extracts.			
For every office copy or extract, under five folios	0	2	6
If above five folios, per folio	0	0	6
Marking copies as office copies, if under 10 folios	0	2	6
If above 10 folios, per folio	0	0	3
Filing.			
For filing executor's or administrator's oath	0	1	0
For filing bond	0	2	0
For filing every other affidavit and other document where no other fee specified	0	2	6
For filing every exhibit	0	1	0
Caveats.			
For every entry of a caveat	0	1	0
For every warning to a caveat	0	2	6
For subducting a caveat	0	1	0
Fiats.			
For every fiat	0	5	0
Deposit of Wills.			
For depositing every will of a person deceased, for safe custody	0	10	0
Settling Advertisements, etc.			
For settling the abstract of citation or other advertisement, if under five folios	0	2	6
If above five folios, for each additional folio	0	0	3
For settling other documents a similar fee.			
Notations.			
For noting alterations in and revocations of grants on the records of same	0	2	6
For noting second or subsequent grants on the record of first grant	0	2	6
For noting renunciations or any other necessary matter on the record of same	0	2	6
Certificates.			
For every certificate under the hand of the Registrar, for which no other fee is payable	0	2	6
Citations.			
On every citation	0	5	0
On entering appearance	0	2	6
On amending appearance	0	2	6
Search for appearance	0	1	0
Alterations in Grants.			
For making alterations in grants pursuant to an order of a Judge	0	2	6
Searches.			
For every search	0	1	0

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COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Copies of official documents may be obtained on payment of the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.
Any document not exceeding ten folios of 72 words each ...	0	7	6
For each folio above ten	0	1	0

All Bank Returns are required to be rendered quarterly to the Colonial Secretary's Office, and a fee of 1s. is authorised to be charged for inspecting such returns. When certified copies are required, a fee of 10s. 6d. is chargeable.

A fee of £1 is payable by persons naturalised in the Colony, for expense connected with "The Naturalisation Act, 1871."

A fee of £2 will be charged for all certificates granted under Section 6 of "The Immigration Restriction Act, 1897."

DEEDS OFFICE.

Fees chargeable for Registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, and Conveyances of Real Property.

	£	s.	d.
For every search, each name	0	2	6
„ registering every memorial	0	10	0
„ producing a memorial for examination	0	1	0
„ registering and recording every certificate of satisfaction	0	10	0
„ enrolling every instrument, per folio of 72 words ...	0	1	0
„ receiving any instrument deposited	0	10	0
„ giving out same	0	10	0
„ every office copy or certified extract, per folio of 72 words	0	1	0
„ cancelling or amending a registration by Order of Court	0	2	6

LAND TITLES' OFFICE.

Transfer of Land Act, 1893.

On making application to bring land under the operation of the Act, exclusive of advertisements:—

	£	s.	d.
When the applicant is the original grantee, and no transaction affecting the land has been registered	0	5	0
When the title is of any other description, or when the application is to be registered in respect of an estate of freehold on a transmission, and the value exceeds £500 ...	2	10	0
The like when the value exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500	2	0	0
The like when the value exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400	1	10	0
The like when the value exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	1	0	0
The like when the value does not exceed £200	0	10	0

Contribution to assurance fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold on a transmission:—

	£	s.	d.
In the pound sterling of value of land	0	0	0½
1.—For every application by, or on behalf of proprietor to have certificate amended	0	5	0
2.—For every certificate of title	1	0	0
3.—For every certificate of untransferred balance of land issued to proprietor	0	10	0

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TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, 1893—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
4.—For registering transfer by indorsement	1	0	0
For every certificate after the first	0	10	0
5.—For registering a transfer, or a lease, mortgage, or charge, or transfer, or extension of a lease, mortgage, or charge, or a discharge of a mortgage or charge, wholly or partially, or a satisfaction of an annuity, or a surrender of a lease	0	10	0
6.—When any dealing or instrument purports to deal with or affect land included in more than one certificate, for each memorandum after the first...	0	2	0
7.—For registering proprietor of any freehold estate or interest on a transmission	1	0	0
8.—For registering proprietor of land already under Act by possession	1	0	0
9.—For every caveat	0	10	0
10.—For withdrawal, or partial withdrawal of caveat	0	2	6
11.—For entry of foreclosure	1	0	0
12.—For every search in lands, on each and every certificate referred to	0	2	0
13.—For producing deposited plan or diagram	0	2	0
14.—For every search in one name...	0	5	0
15.—For every order staying registration	0	10	0
16.—For every map deposited	0	5	0
17.—For every diagram deposited	0	5	0
18.—For depositing documents declaratory of trusts	0	10	0
19.—For registering recovery of possession by legal proceedings, or registering the lessor or surrenderee	0	10	0
20.—For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee on refusal of trustee to accept the same	0	10	0
21.—For entering notice of marriage or death	0	10	0
22.—For entering notice of writ of *fi. fa.*, or any other order of the Supreme Court or of the Commissioner	0	10	0
23.—For entering satisfaction of any such writ (for each entry)	0	1	0
24.—For order dispensing with production of any duplicate certificate or instrument under Section 74	0	10	0
25.—For returning documents of title deposited in support of application on withdrawal of application or rejection of title	0	5	0
26.—For order for an inspection of any documents of whatever nature permanently retained	0	2	0
27.—For copy of, or extract from any document deposited in support of an application to bring land under the Act and retained, or from any caveat, at per folio of 72 words	0	0	6
28.—For every certified copy, first folio of 72 words	0	5	0
29.—For every folio, or part of a folio after the first	0	0	8
30.—For every map thereon	0	2	0
31.—For every special commission	0	15	0
32.—For every summons	0	2	0
33.—For examination thereunder	0	10	0
34.—For statement of grounds under Section 203	0	10	0
35.—For entry of an executor, or administrator, or the curator, or the trustees of bankrupt as a transferee or proprietor	0	10	0
For every indorsement after the first	0	2	0
36.—For entry of husband as joint proprietor	0	10	0
For every indorsement after the first	0	2	0
37.—For entry of survivors or other persons as proprietors in case of joint proprietorship	0	10	0
For every indorsement after the first	0	2	0

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TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, 1893—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
38.—For registering every dealing on a permit	0	10	0
39.—For every permit after the first in pursuance of such dealing	0	2	0
40.—For registering any annuity or charge	0	10	0
41.—For every search certificate	0	10	0
42.—For recording removal of any incumbrance not hereinbefore specified...	0	10	0
43.—For registering appointment of trustees under any Act ...	0	10	0
For entering new proprietors, each name	0	1	0
44.—For tracings, plans, and diagrams made in office, fee to be fixed by Registrar.			

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Every warrant on any writ or process	0	5	0
ARREST—			
For every arrest in Perth	0	10	6
For every arrest elsewhere	1	1	0
Conveying defendant to Gaol or Court, per mile	0	1	0
To Bailiff for conducting prisoner to Gaol or Court, per diem	0	10	6
Discharge from custody	0	2	6
For Bail Bond if debt shall not exceed £50	0	10	6
„ „ „ „ £100	1	1	0
„ „ „ „ £150	1	11	6
„ „ „ „ £300	2	2	0
„ „ „ „ £400	3	3	0
„ „ „ „ £500	4	4	0
„ „ if Debt shall exceed £500	5	5	0
„ receiving money as a deposit and paying same into Court	0	10	0
„ filing bail bond	0	4	0
„ return to *Habeas Corpus*	0	12	0
EXECUTION—			
To Bailiff for executing warrants in extent *fieri facias*, attachments, writs of possession, each	1	1	0
Mileage one way, per mile	0	1	0
For every sale by private contract or public auction, if under £300, 5 per cent.			
For every sale by private contract or public auction, for next £100, 4 per cent.			
For every sale by private contract or public auction, for next £100, 3 per cent.			
For every sale by private contract or public auction, for amounts above £500, 2½ per cent.			
Certificate for execution issued for record	0	5	0
Return of *fieri facias*	0	2	6
Man in possession—according to actual cost.			
Bill of sale of goods, if not exceeding six folios	0	10	0
Bill of sale of goods, above six folios, per folio	0	1	0
Attendance on inquiry	1	1	6
„ „ extent on inquisition as to property	1	1	0
Drawing and engrossing inquisition, per folio	0	1	0
Summons for each witness	0	5	0
Attendance on writ of inquiry, summoning, etc.	2	2	0
Jury	0	12	0
REPLEVIN—			
For bond	1	1	6
Receipt for Bailiff	0	2	6
Notice for service on defendant	0	2	0

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REPLEVIN—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
Appraisement, if paid, under £50	0	10	6
„ „ above £50	1	1	0
Bailiff for summoning parties and delivering goods to tenant	1	1	0
„ travelling expenses, per mile	0	1	0
JURY PROCESS—			
For attendance, naming special jury	2	2	0
„ return to writ of *venire*	0	3	6
„ summoning each juror, if under 5 miles from Sheriff's office	0	2	6
„ summoning each juror, if above 5 miles from Sheriff's office	0	5	0
„ every jury panel	0	5	0
„ extra allowance to Bailiff to cover travelling expenses, except horse hire, for service or executing any writ, notice, order, process, or performance of any act of office where the same shall be effected or done out of Perth, or the town where the Bailiff resides, per mile	0	1	0

The Sheriff is allowed to charge all expenses unavoidable and incidental to executing writs of execution, subject to taxation by the Master of the Court, as well as the final approval of the Chief Justice.

The Sheriff is likewise allowed to charge horse hire if he or his Bailiff is required to travel beyond 15 miles from their respective residences, at the rate of one day's hire for every 30 miles going and returning.

For any duty not above provided for, such sum as the Chief Justice may upon special application allow.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

FEES.	Under £10.		Up to £30.		Up to £100.		
MAGISTRATE'S FEES —	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For trial of any action	5	0	15	0	1	0	0
„ interlocutory hearing	2	6	5	0	0	10	0
„ hearing on application and order thereon	2	6	5	0	0	10	0
„ taxing costs	1	0	1	6	0	2	0
CLERK'S FEES —							
Entering up action on plaint, filing particulars, issuing summons, and copy for service	1	0	2	0	0	3	0
Entering appearance	1	0	1	6	0	2	0
Filing any document	0	6	1	0	0	1	6
Every search	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
Issuing summons and copy to witness ...	1	0	1	0	0	1	6
Entering cause for trial	1	0	2	0	0	3	0
Trial of cause and entering judgment ...	2	0	2	6	0	3	0
Order, Rule, or Notice	1	0	1	6	0	2	0
Writ of Execution, Commitment, or Arrest	1	0	1	6	0	2	0
Receiving and paying money out of Court	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Replevin Bond	2	6	5	0	0	7	6
BAILIFF'S FEES —							
Serving any Notice, Summons, Rule, or Order in townsite	1	0	1	6	0	2	6
Executing. Writ of Execution, Commitment, or Arrest	5	0	7	0	0	10	6
Poundage; 3 per cent. on amount raised and paid into Court.							

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All other incidental expenses of seizure, keeping possession, and sale, subject to the review of the Magistrate.

Mileage, 1s. per mile, one way only.

In all cases not herein provided for, such fees as the Magistrate shall allow, in accordance with the rules of the said Court.

In actions in which the amount sought to be recovered does not exceed £5, a fixed sum in accordance with the following scale is charged in lieu of Magistrate's and Clerk's fees; the Bailiff's fees and other charges remaining the same as shown above:—

When amount does not exceed—		Bailiff.	
		Town	Country
10s.	the charge is 1s.	2s.	3s. 4d.
20s.	„ 2s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
30s.	„ 3s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
40s.	„ 4s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
50s.	„ 5s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
60s.	„ 6s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
70s.	„ 7s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
80s.	„ 8s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
90s.	„ 9s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
100s.	„ 10s.	„ 2s.	„ 3s. 4d.
Over £5 and up to £10		„ 14s.	„ 17s. 10d.
„ 10 „	30	„ 28s.	„ 34s. 4d.
„ 30 „	100	„ 38s. 6d.	„ 49s. 10d.

Any Summons or other process of a Local Court, not being a Writ of Execution, may be served by any member of the police force, or any other person authorised by the Magistrate.

Fees to be taken by Magistrates' Clerks in and out of Petty Sessions.

	£	s.	d.
For every information (on oath) previous to Summons ...	0	2	6
„ „ Summons thereon	0	1	0
Drawing and return of Conviction	0	2	0
Deposition on hearing, not more than 1s. per sheet of two pages, from 1s. to 5s.			
Every Oath in Judicial Proceeding	0	0	6
„ „ when not in Judicial Proceeding	0	1	0
Warrant against one person	0	1	0
Search Warrant	0	2	0
Distress „	0	2	0
Mittimus „	0	2	0
Recognisance and return to Quarter Session	0	3	0
Order on Master for payment of wages and copy to serve ...	0	2	0
Discharge or liberation of person in Custody	0	1	0
Copy deposition, per folio of 72 words	0	0	3

Additional Fees in the Magistrates' Courts.

(*Chargeable under 14 Vict., No. 5.*)

Summons to witness, each	0	1	0
Service of all Summonses (except when information is laid by the Police) each	0	1	0
Mileage for service of Summonses (except when information is laid by the Police) each, per mile	0	1	0

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Scale of Fees, etc., for Witnesses.

	From s.	d.		To. s.	d.
1. (*a.*) Common Witnesses, such as Journeymen, Servants, Labourers, Store Assistants, and Apprentices, per diem	7	0	...	10	0
(*b.*) Clerks, Artisans, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Hotel-keepers, Accountants (uncertificated), Miners, Tradesmen, Pawnbrokers, and Contractors, per diem	11	0	...	15	0
(*c.*) Professional Men, Schoolmasters, Bank Managers and Inspectors, Merchants, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, Mine Managers, Accountants (certificated), and Squatters, per diem	16	3	...	21	0

2. Female Witnesses shall be paid, according to their position, at rates not exceeding two-thirds of the above scale.

3. Children under the age of 14 shall be paid at rates not exceeding one-half of the above scale; children over the age of 14 and under the age of 18, at rates not exceeding two-thirds.

4. Government Officers will be reimbursed their actual expenses, according to their position in the Government Service, comparatively with persons in the above scale.

5. Resident Medical Officers shall be paid at the rate of 15s. per diem.

6. In computing the compensation to be paid for loss of time, Witnesses (other than Government Officers) summoned from a distance where there is no railway or coach available, shall be entitled to receive one day's allowance for every 15 miles (one way) that they may have to travel, beyond the allowance for every day that they may be in attendance at the Court. Witnesses (other than Government Officers) summoned and travelling by rail or coach shall receive one day's allowance for each complete day, exceeding six hours, and half a day's allowance for every portion of a day while travelling, beyond the allowances for every day that they may be in attendance at the Court, unless the journey can be performed on the same day as they attend in Court.

7. Witnesses shall be paid at the rate of eightpence per mile one way, where no train or coach is available, but witnesses travelling by railway, coach, or steamer shall receive the actual fare.

8. All medical men in actual practice (other than Resident Medical Officers) attending Court outside a radius of 20 miles from their places of business, shall receive an allowance for loss of time of £2 2s. a day in lieu of the amount stated in above scale.

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9. Jurors attending on Inquests shall be paid at the rate of 10s. per day for each day of attendance, and the sum of eightpence per mile of distance one way between their respective places of residence and the place where the inquest is held, unless a train or coach is available, when the actual fare shall be paid.

SCALE OF FEES AND PERCENTAGES UNDER "THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1892":—

TABLE A.

	£	s.	d.
Every declaration of a debtor of inability to pay his debts ...	0	5	0
Every bankruptcy notice	0	5	0
Every bankruptcy petition	5	0	0
Every bond with sureties	0	10	0
Every affidavit filed (or report of an Official Receiver in lieu of an affidavit) other than proof of debts	0	2	0
Every subpœna or summons under section 25	0	1	0
For taking an affidavit or an affirmation or attestation upon honour in lieu of an affidavit or a declaration except for proof of debts, for each person making the same	0	1	6
And in addition thereto for each exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked	0	1	0
On every proof of debt above £2	0	1	0
Every petition under section 114, and every order of administration under section 114 (3) of the Act	5	0	0
Every special proxy or voting paper	0	0	1
Every receiving order under section 94 of the Act	5	0	0
Every application for an order of discharge, including expense of gazetting	1	10	0
And for each creditor to be notified	0	1	0

Every application to the Court under sections 17 and 21 to approve a scheme, a fee computed at the following rates on the gross amount of the estimated assets (but not exceeding the gross amount of the unsecured liabilities), viz., £1 on the first £100 or fraction of £100, and 5s. on each £25 or fraction of £25, above £100 up to £5,000, and 2s. 6d. on each £25 or fraction of £25 above that amount.

Every application to the Court under sections 17 and 21 to approve a composition, a fee computed at the following rates on the gross amount of the composition, viz., £1 on the first £100 or fraction of £100, and 5s. on each £25 or fraction of £25 above £100 up to £5,000, and 2s. 6d. on each £25 or fraction of £25 above that amount.

(NOTE.—Where a scheme or composition has not been approved by the Court, and a subsequent application is made to the Court to approve of another scheme or composition, one or other of the above fees (as the case may require) shall be charged, less seven-eighths of the fee paid on the the first application, and also of any net fee already paid under Table C.)

	£	s.	d.
Every application for search other than by petitioner, trustee, bankrupt, or officer of the Court	0	1	0
Every application to the Court, except by the Official Receiver	0	5	0
Every office copy, each folio of 72 words	0	0	4
On every record of trial	5	0	0

(Or such less sum as the Court may specially order.)

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	£	s.	d.
Every allocatur by any officer of the Court for any costs, charges, or disbursements:			
Where the amount allowed shall not exceed £4	0	2	0
Where the amount exceeds £4, for every £2 allowed or a fraction thereof	0	1	0
Every application to an Official Receiver to appoint a special manager or to carry on the business of a debtor	0	5	0
Every application under section 138 to the Court for payment of money out of "The Bankruptcy Estates Account," and every application for the re-issue of a lapsed cheque or money order in respect of moneys standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	0	2	6
On one copy of the Cash Book showing assets realised forwarded by the trustee to the Registrar, a fee according to the following scale on the gross amount of the assets realised and brought to credit, viz., £1 on the first £100, or fraction of £100, and 5s. on each £25 or fraction of £25, above £100 up to £5,000, and 2s. 6d. on each £25 or fraction of £25 above that amount. Provided that where a fee has been taken on an application under sections 17 and 21, seven-eighths of the amount thereof shall be deducted from this fee.			

SCALE OF FEES UNDER "THE BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENT ACT, 1898."

	£	s.	d.
On every application to the Court other than by the Official Receiver	0	5	0
On every recognisance	0	10	0
„ „ order...	0	10	0
„ „ certificate of validity of a deed of assignment ...	2	0	0
„ „ application to the Official Receiver to request payment into Court of any moneys in the hands of a trustee ...	0	5	0
On every affidavit or an affirmation or attestation upon honour in lieu of affidavit or declaration...	0	1	6
On every exhibit thereon	0	1	0
On every application for search or inspection of documents other than by the Official Receiver	0	1	0
On examining a written or printed copy and making or sealing same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	2
On making a copy and marking same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	6
On filing a deed of assignment	0	10	0
On filing an account for audit	0	10	0
On filing every document other than orders of the Court ...	0	2	0
On every taxation by Registrar or Official Receiver of any costs or disbursements—			
Where the amount shall not exceed £4	0	2	0
Every £2 or fraction thereof	0	1	0

TABLE B.

On the net assets realised or brought to credit by the Official Receiver, whether acting as interim receiver, receiver, or trustee, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors in respect of their securities, and not being assets realised by a special manager, or moneys received and spent in carrying on the business of the doctor, and on the net assets realised by an official Receiver when acting as trustee to administer a debtor's property under a composition or scheme after

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deducting any sums paid to secured creditors in respect of their securities and not being moneys received and spent in carrying on the business of a debtor, a percentage according to the following scale:—

On the first	£1,000	or fraction thereof,	£5 per cent.
„ next	£1,500	„ „	4 „
„ „	£2,500	„ „	3 „
„ „	£5,000	„ „	2 „
Above	£10,000	„ „	1 „

On the amount distributed in dividend by the Official Receiver, when acting as trustee under adjudications, schemes, or compositions, a percentage according to the following scale:—

On the first	£1,000	or fraction thereof,	£2½ per cent.
„ next	£1,500	„ „	2 „
„ „	£2,500	„ „	1½ „
„ „	£5,000	„ „	1 „
Above	£10,000	„ „	½ „

	£	s.	d.
For the Official Receiver, acting as interim Receiver of the property of a debtor, under Section 10, in addition to the percentage chargeable on realisations on every order ...	3	0	0
And in addition, where the order is in force for a longer period than fourteen days, for every seven days after the first fourteen, and for every fraction of seven days	1	0	0
For each notice by an Official Receiver to a creditor of a first or any other meeting or sitting of the Court	0	1	0
For each notice by an Official Receiver to a creditor of an adjourned meeting or an adjourned sitting of the Court ...	0	0	

For the Official Receiver supervising a special manager or the carrying on of a debtor's business, a fee according to the following scale:—

	Per week.
If the gross assets are estimated by the Official Receiver not to exceed ... ... £500 ...	£1
If to exceed £500 but not to exceed £5,000 ...	£2
„ „ £5,000 „ „ £10,000 ...	£3
„ „ £10,000 „ „ £20,000 ...	£4
„ „ £20,000	£5

Rooms for meeting or adjourned meeting of creditors summoned by Official Receiver for each creditor to whom notice has been given of such meeting, but not exceeding in summary administration £2 for each meeting, and in non-summary administrations not exceeding £5 for each meeting	0	1	0
Travelling, keeping possession, and other reasonable expenses of Official Receiver, the amount disbursed.			
For official stationery, printing, books, forms, and postages, each estate:—			
For every ten creditors, or fraction of ten	0	10	0
For every ten applications to debtors to an estate, or fraction of ten	0	2	0

On every payment, under section 138, of money out of the bankruptcy estates account, threepence on each pound, or fraction of a pound, to be charged as follows:—

Where the money consists of unclaimed dividends, on each dividend paid out;

Where the money consists of undistributed funds or balances, on the amount paid out;

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Where the Official Receiver institutes, defends, or appears in any proceedings in connection with any matter under the Act, without any solicitor or counsel, he shall be entitled to the same costs as would be payable had he employed a solicitor or counsel to act for him in such proceedings.

TABLE C.

(The charges enumerated in this Table are not Court fees.)

	£	s.	d.
High Bailiff for attending sittings of the Court under each receiving order in summary cases, per case	0	4	0
High Bailiff for attending Court in non-summary cases, per case	0	6	0
Serving every bankruptcy notice, bankruptcy petition, or subpœna, or receiving or other order (not serviceable by post) within two miles, including affidavit of service	0	3	6
If serviceable by post...	0	1	0
Executing every warrant of seizure, or search warrant, or warrant of apprehension, or order of commitment within two miles of Court	0	10	0
Keeping possession under a warrant for each day the man is actually in possession, including affidavit of service being actually kept	0	4	6
(Not less than 3s. 6d., of the above sum is to be paid to the man in possession, and his receipt produced.)			
High Bailiff's or officer's man travelling to place of possession or to execute a warrant of or order of commitment, or to serve a summons or subpœna, or for any other purpose specially directed by the Court, per mile	0	0	5
His time per day where distance exceeds ten miles	0	4	6
His expenses, per day	0	4	6
If Bankruptcy Officer of Supreme Court directed by the Court personally to travel, per mile	0	0	7
His time per day	0	10	0
His expenses per day	0	10	0

TABLE D.

For every order of administration under section 111, two shillings in the pound on the total amount of the debts scheduled from time to time, excluding any fraction of a pound in such totals.

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE ESCHEAT ORDINANCE, 31ST VICTORIA, No. 3.

SHERIFF.

	£	s.	d.
For each summons or warrant	0	3	0
„ summoning jury and returning precept	1	6	8
Jurors and witnesses, usual allowance according to scale in Supreme Court, for the time being.			
For every inquest when the escheat does not amount in value to over £100	5	0	0
For every inquest when the escheat does not amount in value to over £100 and under £500	7	10	0
For every inquest when the escheat does not amount in value to over £500 and under £1,000	10	0	0

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	£	s.	d.
Searching Title at Registrar's Office, each day	2	2	0
Every attendance on Sheriff	0	13	4
Attendance at inquest, each day	2	2	0
Drawing or settling every paper, per folio	0	1	6

OFFICE OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act,

	£	s.	d.
Every search in an Index (to be paid beforehand)	0	2	6
Every certified copy of an entry (payable on delivery) ...	0	1	0
Every certificate on search	0	3	6
Every birth registered within sixty days by a District Registrar	0	1	0
Every birth registered within sixty days by an Assistant District Registrar	0	2	0
Registration of a birth after sixty days by a District Registrar	0	5	0
Every birth registered after sixty days by an Assistant District Registrar	0	10	0
Every marriage registered (to accompany Certificate)	0	2	6
Every death registered by a District Registrar	0	1	0
Every death registered by an Assistant District Registrar ...	0	2	0
Every correction of an entry	0	2	6
Every marriage performed by a District Registrar	2	0	0
District Registrar's Marriage Notice	0	1	0

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER "THE BRANDS ACT, 1881."

	£	s.	d.
Application for one brand, for horses, cattle, camels, swine, and goats	0	10	0
Application for a separate brand for horses and a separate brand for cattle, for each brand	0	7	6
Application for an earmark for cattle and sheep...	0	10	0
Application for a separate earmark for cattle, and a separate earmark for sheep, for each earmark	0	7	6
Application for an earmark for cattle only	0	7	6
Application for an earmark for sheep only	0	7	6
Transfer of a brand or earmark	0	2	6
Cancellation of a brand or earmark	0	2	6
Application for a sheep brand	0	10	0

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Government Gazette—Subscription, per annum	0	5	0
Do. do. Notices inserted: for the first eight lines	0	4	0
For each additional line	0	0	2
And half price for each subsequent insertion.			

Acts of Parliament, and Parliamentary and other papers and documents, at various rates.

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SCALE OF FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER "THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT, 1894."

	£	s.	d.
On application to register a Friendly Society—			
Registration Fee	2	2	0
Certificate to Scale of Contributions	2	10	0
On application to register Amendment of Rules of Society or Branch—			
Registration Fee	0	10	0
Certificate to Alteration of Scale of Contributions	0	10	6
For Certificate of names of Trustees, and of Registration of Society or Rules	0	2	6
For Registry of Special Resolution	0	12	6
For appointment of Inspectors or calling of Special Meeting by Registrar	1	2	6
For determination of Registrar in a dispute or his award in a dissolution	1	2	6
For order of Registrar dispensing with consents and conditions in certain cases	1	2	6
For adjourned hearing in dispute, etc.	1	2	6
For Order for Discovery	0	2	6
For Inspection of Documents	0	1	6
For Copy or Extract of Documents—			
For first 216 words	0	1	6
For each additional 72 words	0	0	6
For Table of Contributions prepared by Registrar for Society or Branch	3	3	0
For Valuation of Society or Branch—			
For first 50 members or under	1	0	0
For each additional member above 50	0	0	9

SCALE OF FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER "THE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETIES ORDINANCE."

	£	s.	d.
On confirmation of Rules of Society submitted for registry (Attorney General's Fee)	1	1	0
On confirmation of Amendment of Rules (Attorney General's Fee)	0	5	0
For inspection of documents in hands of Registrar	0	1	6
For copy or extract of documents—			
For first 216 words	0	1	6
For each additional 72 words	0	0	6

OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.)

List of Fees payable on and in connection with Letters Patent and the Registration of Patent Agents.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.—On filing application with provisional specification	1	0	0			
2.—On filing complete specification	2	0	0			
				3	0	0

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REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
OR			
3.—On filing complete specification with first application ...	3	0	0
4.—On appeal from Registrar to Law Officer; by appellant	2	0	0
5.—On notice of opposition to grant of patent; by opponent	0	10	0
6.—On hearing by Registrar in opposition cases; by applicant and by opponent respectively	1	0	0
On application to amend specification—			
7.—Up to sealing; by applicant	1	10	0
8.—After sealing; by patentee	3	0	0
9.—On notice of opposition to amendment; by opponent ...	0	10	0
10.—On hearing by Registrar; by applicant and by opponent respectively	1	0	0
11.—On application to amend specification during action or proceeding; by patentee	3	0	0
On certificate of renewal—			
12.—Before end of 4 years from date of patent	5	0	0
13.—Before end of 7 years from date of patent	10	0	0
On enlargement of time for payment of renewal of fees—			
24.—Not exceeding 1 month	0	10	0
„ 2 months	0	15	0
„ 3 months	1	0	0
„ 4 months	1	10	0
„ 5 months	2	0	0
„ 6 months	3	0	0
25.—On application to the Governor in Council for a compulsory license; by person applying	5	0	0
26.—On opposition to grant of compulsory license; by patentee	3	0	0
27.—For duplicate of patent, each	1	0	0
28.—For every entry of an assignment, transmission, agreement, license, or extension of patent	0	10	0
29.—On notice to Registrar of intended exhibition of a patent under Section 46	0	10	0
30.—Search or inspection fee, each	0	1	0
31.—For office copies, every 100 words	0	0	6
(but never less than 1s.)			
32.—For office copies of drawings	according to agreement.		
33.—For certifying office copy MSS. or printed, each ...	0	1	0
34.—On request to Registrar to correct a clerical error—			
Up to sealing	0	5	0
After sealing	0	10	0
35.—For certificate of Registrar	0	5	0
36.—For altering address in register	0	5	0
37.—For enlargement of time for filing complete specification	0	10	0
For enlargement of time for acceptance of a complete specification—			
38.—Not exceeding 1 month	0	10	0
„ 2 months	0	15	0
„ 3 months	1	0	0
Fees payable in connection with Registration of Patent Agents—			
39.—For registration of the name of any person as a patent agent	3	3	0

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REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
40.—For annual fee to be paid by every registered patent agent	2	2	0
Designs.			
1.—On application to register one design to be applied to single articles in each class, except Classes 13 and 14 ...	0	10	0
2.—On application to register one design to be applied to single articles in Classes 13 and 14	0	1	0
3.—On application to register one design to be applied to a set of articles, for each class of registration	1	0	0
4.—Notice of appeal to Governor in Council against refusal of Registrar to register	1	0	0
5.—Copy of Certificate of Registration, each copy	0	1	0
6.—On request for Certificate of Registrar for legal proceedings or other special purpose	0	5	0
7.—On request to enter name of subsequent proprietor (same as registration fee).			
8.—Notice to Registrar of intended exhibition of an unregistered design	0	5	0
9.—Inspection of design of which the copyright has expired, for each quarter of an hour...	0	1	0
10.—Copy of such design (cost according to agreement)—			
NOTE.—The term "set" to include any number of articles ordinarily on sale together, irrespective of the varieties of size and arrangement on which the particular design may be shown on each separate article.			
11.—On request to correct clerical error	0	5	0
12.—On request to search under Section 9	0	5	0
13.—On request to enter new address	0	5	0
14.—On office copy, every 100 words	0	0	4
But never less than	0	1	0
15.—For certifying office copies, MSS. or printed	0	1	0
Trade Marks.			
1.—On application to register a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	0	5	0
2.—On appeal to Governor in Council on refusal of Registrar to register	1	0	0
3.—For registration of a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	1	0	0
4.—For registering a series of trade marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	0	5	0
5.—For entering notice of opposition for each trade mark, whether in one or more classes	1	0	0
6.—On application to register a subsequent proprietor in cases of assignment or transmission, the first mark	1	0	0
7.—For every additional mark assigned or transmitted at the same time	0	2	0
8.—For a certificate of refusal to register a trade mark under Section 55	1	0	0
9.—For a certificate of refusal at the same time for more than one trade mark, for each additional trade mark after the first	0	10	0
10.—For continuance of mark at expiration of 14 years ...	1	0	0
11.—Additional fee where fee is paid within three months after expiration of 14 years	0	10	0
12.—Additional fee for restoration of trade mark where removed for non-payment of fee	1	0	0
13.—For altering address on the register, for every mark ...	0	5	0
14—For every entry in the register of a rectification thereof or an alteration therein, not otherwise charged	0	10	0

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Trade Marks—continued.	£.	s.	d.
15.—For cancelling the entry or part of the entry of a trade mark upon the register, on the application of the owner of such trade mark	0	5	0
16.—On request to the Registrar to correct clerical error ...	0	5	0
17.—For a certificate of registration to be used in legal proceedings	0	10	0
18.—For certificate of registration to be used for the purpose of obtaining registration in foreign countries	0	5	0
19.—For copy of Notification of Registration	0	2	0
20.—Settling a special case by Registrar	2	0	0
21.—For inspecting register, for every quarter of an hour ...	0	1	0
22.—For making a search among the classified representations of trade marks, for every quarter of an hour	0	1	0
23.—For office copy of documents, for every 100 words ...	0	1	0
But never less than	0	1	0
24.—For certifying office copies, MSS. or printed	0	1	0
25.—For certificate of Registrar under Section 49	0	5	0
26.—In cases where a trade mark requires a greater space than two inches in depth of the page of the *Government Gazette*, for each additional inch or part of an inch ...	0	2	0

COPYRIGHT.

PART I.

For registering a book, newspaper, pamphlet, etc.	0	2	6
„ „ each transfer	0	2	6

PART II.

For registering paintings, drawings, or sculpture, each ...	0	5	0
„ „ engravings or photographs, each	0	1	0
„ „ each transfer	0	2	6
Upon every sketch, outline, or photograph required to be inserted in register-book	0	2	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

For inspecting register-book, for every quarter of an hour or fractional part thereof	0	1	0
For each copy of an entry...	0	2	6
For each sketch, outline, or photograph, an additional sum according to circumstances.			

3.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

(*a*) ACCUMULATION.

The Western Australian Bank was established in Perth in 1841, with a nominal capital of £20,000; since increased to £250,000, of which £100,000 is paid up.

The reserve fund and reserved profits on 31st December, 1898, amounted to £192,653 15s. 9d. The bank has branches or agencies at Albany, Beverley, Black Flag, Broad Arrow, Bulong, Bunbury, Busselton, Coolgardie, Cue, Dongara, Esperance, Fremantle, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Leonora, Menzies, Mount Magnet, Mount Malcolm, Nannine, Newcastle, Norseman, Northam, Southern Cross and York. [London Agents: The Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.] The last dividend declared was 17½ per cent.

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In 1866 the National Bank of Australasia opened in Perth. In 1893 it reconstructed under the title of the National Bank of Australasia, Limited. It has branches at Albany, Coolgardie, Fremantle, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Leonora, Mount Malcolm, and Northam. The amount of capital stock paid up to the 31st of December, 1898, was £1,976,442 19s. 5d. Dividend, 5 per cent. to preference shareholders, and the reserve fund and reserved profits amounted to £97,437 11s. 9d. The London office is located at 123 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

In 1878 the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, started branches at Albany, Geraldton, Perth, and York, and has since opened at Bunbury, Coolgardie, Cossack, Cue, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Lawlers, Menzies, and Roebourne. The paid-up capital is £1,500,000. The last dividend declared was 5 per cent., and the reserve funds and reserved profits at the time of declaring this dividend were £812,199 9s. 4d. Head office of the bank: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.

In 1883 the Bank of New South Wales began business in the Colony at Perth. It has now, in addition, branches at Fremantle, Coolgardie, and Kalgoorlie. Its paid-up capital is £1,950,000, with a reserve fund of £1,200,000, and pays 9 per cent. dividend. The London branch is located at Old Broad Street.

In 1888 the Commercial Bank of Australia, having a subscribed capital of £3,000,000, paid up to £1,300,000, started in Perth. In 1893 it reconstructed, and has a registered capital of £4,800,000, paid up to £3,082,511. The last dividend declared prior to 31st December, 1898, was 2 per cent. on the preference shares, amounting to £21,170. It has branches at Fremantle, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Southern Cross, and Esperance. London office: 1 Bishopsgate Street Within, corner of Leadenhall Street, E.C.

In 1894 the Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter in 1835) commenced business in Perth. Its paid-up capital is £1,600,000, reserve fund and reserved profits, £856,822, and a reserved liability of proprietors under the charter of £1,600,000. The last dividend was 6 per cent. This bank has branches at Broad Arrow, Coolgardie, Cue, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, and Menzies. London office: 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Coins.

Gold being the only standard metal, sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces are not worn below 122·5 and 61·125 grains respectively.

Silver coinage is legal tender to the amount of forty shillings only.

Bronze coin is legal tender to the amount of one shilling only.

Gold—Value per Ounce.

Standard, or sovereign gold, has a fineness of 22 carat, and is worth £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d. per ounce; pure gold, or 24 carat, is worth £4 4s. $11\frac{5}{11}$d. per ounce.

Accounts in Western Australia are kept in British £ s. d.

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Averages of the Weekly Statements of Liabilities of the various Banks of Issue within the Colony of Western Australia during the Year 1898.

Name.	Quarters.	Liabilities.						
					Deposits.			
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Total.	Total Average Liabilities.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank	1st	132,985	51,100	44,753	1,009,979	448,026	1,458 005	1,686,843
	2nd	133,166	47,289	42,867	962,355	484,281	1,446636	1,669,958
	3rd	125,106	52,144	29,783	929,634	550,244	1,479,878	1,686,911
	4th	121,559	40,027	31,594	893,140	586,914	1,480,054	1,673,234
Average for Year	...	128,204	47,640	37,249	948,777	517,366	1,466,143	1,679,236
National Bank of Australasia, Limited	1st	47,259	1,935	6,141	216,687	76,335	293,022	348,357
	2nd	47,796	1,218	7,652	226,716	85,981	312,697	369,353
	3rd	45,147	1,865	8,745	209,179	108,417	317,596	373,353
	4th	44,853	943	7,791	187,870	150,477	338,347	391,934
Average for Year	...	46,261	1,490	7,582	210,113	105,303	315,416	370,749
Union Bank of Australia, Limited	1st	74,172	4,338	...	796,701	199,837	996,538	1,075,048
	2nd	79,026	5.641	...	784,462	206,535	990,997	1,075,664
	3rd	77,914	3,493	...	760.314	226,411	986,725	1,068,132
	4th	80,129	3,473	.	720,485	211,274	931,759	1,015,360
Average for Year	...	77,810	4,236	...	765,491	211,014	996,505	1,058,551

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Bank of New South Wales	1st	19,550	1,856	975	268,930	72,524	336,454	358,835
	2nd	19,821	2,138	527	264,034	88,666	352,700	375,186
	3rd	18,882	801	552	254,722	109,022	363,744	383,979
	4th	18,013	734	73	246,559	97,169	343,728	362,548
Average for Year	...	19,067	1,382	532	257,311	91,845	349,156	370,137
Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited	1st	7,784	346	...	87,375	13,382	100,757	108,887
	2nd	7,792	519	...	70,472	24,490	94,962	103,273
	3rd	6,315	362	...	72,981	16,789	89,770	96,447
	4th	6,528	147	...	68,339	15,515	83,854	90,529
Average for Year	...	7,105	343	...	74,792	17,544	92,336	99,784
Bank of Australasia	1st	54,862	4,692	...	330,749	66,176	396,925	456,479
	2nd	53,087	4,527	...	325,528	85,751	411,279	468,893
	3rd	51,010	4,624	...	310,263	91,120	401,383	457,017
	4th	49,945	5,953	...	314,656	82,297	396,893	452,791
Average for Year	...	52,226	4,949	...	320,299	81,321	401,620	458,795
AVERAGE OF ALL BANKS FOR YEAR	...	330,673	60,040	45,363	2,576,783	1,024,393	3,601,176	4,097,252

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Averages of the Weekly Statements of Assets of the various Banks of Issue within the Colony of Western Australia during the Year 1898.

Name.	Quarters.	Assets.							
		Coined gold, silver, and other metals.	Gold and silver in bullion and bars.	Government securities.	Landed property and bank premises.	Notes and bills of other banks.	Balances due from other banks.	Notes & Bills discounted and other debts to banks not before enumerated.	Total average assets.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank	1st	504,445	83,365	20,000	40,883	14,017	121,703	1,255,288	2,039,701
	2nd	499,548	93.284	20,000	42,830	24,287	132,788	1,210,370	2,023,107
	3rd	562,287	113,266	20,000	41,892	21,403	123,377	1,187,023	2,069,248
	4th	540,616	129,343	25,192	42,817	20,348	125,459	1,172,948	2,056,723
Average for Year	...	526,724	104,815	21,298	42,105	20,014	125,832	1,206,407	2,047,195
National Bank of Australasia, Limited ...	1st	193,582	12,916	5,878	35,330	1,301	5	847,997	1,097,010
	2nd	191,482	12,845	25,473	36,026	5,408	211	787,325	1,058,770
	3rd	156,332	8,035	25,473	36,555	6,522	...	783,325	1,016,242
	4th	197,569	7,266	25,473	36,628	5,707	76	760,080	1,032,799
Average for Year	...	184,741	10,265	20,574	36,135	4,735	73	794,682	105,1205
Union Bank of Australia, Limited ...	1st	321,450	30,158	...	27,990	1,741	...	590,286	1,031,625
	2nd	385,659	29,937	...	27,991	5,916	...	554,032	1,003,535
	3rd	435,900	27,108	...	27,841	7,129	...	513,512	1,011,490
	4th	353,887	19,733	...	28,070	6,531	...	490,696	898,917
Average for Year	...	389,224	26,734	...	27,973	5,329	...	537,132	986,392

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Bank of New South Wales	1st	306,195	6,828	66,462	12,246	100	1,481	323,364	716,676
	2nd	297,519	8,949	...	16,346	1,340	2,951	324,759	651,464
	3rd	285,194	10,416	...	18,941	1,609	4,240	327,590	647,990
	4th	271,605	13,234	...	21,444	1,702	2,832	334,168	644,985
Average for Year	...	290,128	9,857	16616	17,244	1,188	2,876	327,370	665279
Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited ...	1st	101,398	1,425	...	5,957	881	61	224,957	334,679
	2nd	90,545	1,464	...	5,938	2,815	807	225,401	326,970
	3rd	76,760	1,147	...	5,927	2,520	...	210,513	296,867
	4th	62,398	2,092	...	5,940	2,677	...	213,781	286,888
Average for Year	...	82,775	1,532	...	5,941	2,223	217	218,663	311,351
Bank of Australasia	1st	159,118	38,499	...	29,230	5,558	...	146,753	379,158
	2nd	157,988	38,998	...	28,732	7,519	...	118,420	351,657
	3rd	155,918	44,911	...	28,767	8,978	...	105,081	343,655
	4th	159,025	47,341	...	28,741	8,185	...	118,468	361,760
Average for Year	...	15,8012	42,437	...	28,868	7,560	...	122,180	359,057
AVERAGE OF ALL BANKS FOR YEAR	...	1,631,604	195,640	58,488	158,263	41,049	128,998	320,6434	5,420,479

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Average Rate of Discount on Bills during 1898.

Three months and under ... ... 7 per cent. per ann.
Over three months ... ... 7 to 8 per cent. per ann.

Interest on Fixed Deposits during 1898.

First Half-year	2½	per cent. for	6 months.
	3½	,,	12 ,,
Second ,, ...	2	,,	6 ,,
	3	,,	12 ,,

(*b.*) Post Office Savings Bank.

The Post Office Savings Bank was established under "The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance," 27 Vict., No. 5, which was amended by 28 Vict., No. 1; 29 Vict., No. 13; and 38 Vict., No. 10. These Acts and Ordinances were repealed by "The Post Office Savings Bank Consolidation Act, 1893," which embodies the law as at present in force.

Under the provisions of this Act deposits may be made to the amount of one shilling and upwards, provided that the addition to a depositor's principal does not exceed £150 during the course of any one year, and the total amount at the depositor's credit does not exceed at any time £600.

Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but no interest is allowed on any amount less than £1, or on any excess over £300, or for any less period than one month.

At the close of the first year's business (1863) there were 224 accounts remaining open, with the sum of £2,468 standing to their credit, while on the 31st of December, 1898, there was a balance of £1,063,310, due in respect of 29,791 accounts. From the following table it will been seen that the total deposits for the year ending 31st December, 1898, exceeded the withdrawals by £96,175, and that only during the months of November and December did the withdrawals exceed the deposits. During the year 21,333 accounts were opened and re-opened, and 19,838 were closed, thus showing a net increase of 1,495 accounts for the year.

Table showing the number of accounts, deposits, withdrawals, and balances due to depositors for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1898:—

Month.	Accounts opened and re-opened.	Accounts closed.	Deposits.	With-drawals.	Balance to the credit of depositors.
1898.	No.	No.	£	£	£
January	1,978	1,542	97,913	83,387	981,661
February	1,954	1,560	92,454	84,302	989,813
March	2,198	1,792	105,716	93,083	1,002,446
April	1,876	1,519	93,631	84,306	1,011,770
May	2,077	1,627	95,081	81,691	1,025,161
June	1,879	1,381	89,419	69,379	1,045,201
July	1,847	1,540	99,626	81,927	1,062,900
August	1,773	1,777	101,018	94,100	1,069,818
September	1,676	1,626	96,555	88,697	1,077,676
October	1,501	1,608	113,256	90,048	1,100,884
November	1,404	1,985	90,417	106,599	1,084,703
December	1,170	1,881	75,962	97,354	1,063,310
Totals ...	21,333	19,838	1,151,048	1,054,873	

The balances shown in this table are exclusive of interest.

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Liabilities and Assets of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Liabilities.	On 30th June, 1898.	On 30th June, 1899.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due to Depositors ...	1,072,057 13 6	1,116,178 7 2
At Credit of Profit and Loss Account	2,932 18 0	97 10 4
Total	£1,074,990 11 6	1,116,275 17 6
ASSETS.		
Mortgages on Freehold	110,044 0 0	108,742 0 0
Municipal Debentures	26,800 0 0	26,600 0 0
Treasury Bills, Mortgage Bonds and Debentures	385,513 15 8	390,065 3 2
Advances to Metropolitan Water-works Board	325,000 0 0	364,707 12 10
Cash in W.A. Bank	206,819 16 10	211,255 5 7
Cash in hand	20,812 19 0	14,905 15 11
Total	1,074,990 11 6	1,116,275 17 6

Profit and Loss Account.

	30th June, 1898.	30th June, 1899.
DR.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Departmental Expenses ...	7,063 15 6	6,571 16 7
Interest allotted to Depositors...	26,856 14 5	29,847 17 0
Transferred to Revenue ...	2,491 6 8	2,932 18 0
Balance	2,932 18 0	97 10 4
Total	39,344 14 7	39,450 1 11
CR.		
Balance from previous year ...	2,491 6 8	2,932 18 0
Interest on mortgages	31,872 7 7	31,541 6 0
Interest on balance with W.A. Bank	4,981 0 4	4,975 17 11
Total	39,344 14 7	39,450 1 11

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Transactions of the Post Office Savings Bank for each of the Ten Years 1890 to 1899.

Year.	No. of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.			Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals.
		Number received.	Total amount received.	Average amount of each.	Number.	Total amount.	Average amount of each.	
	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	20	6,182	21,552 18 0	3 9 8½	2,136	20,199 0 2	9 9 1½	1,353 17 10
1891	20	8,550	38,498 18 0	4 10 0¾	2,727	28,346 18 8	10 7 10¾	10,151 19 4
1892	20	11,882	54,610 16 0	4 12 4¼	4,014	40,658 7 2	10 2 7	13,952 8 10
1893 *	23	6,772	39,211 12 0	5 15 9¾	2,810	27,436 8 10	9 15 3½	11,775 3 2
1893-4	24	17,297	146,387 11 0	8 9 3¼	6,922	83,509 3 7	12 1 3¼	62,878 7 5
1894-5	24	27,700	217,930 4 0	7 17 4¼	10,979	143,679 11 10	13 1 8¾	74,250 12 2
1895-6	31	63,027	520,015 14 0	8 5 0	20,426	291,744 3 7	14 5 7¾	228,271 10 5
1896-7	38	129,699	1,068,322 3 4	8 4 8¾	44,337	690,183 6 2	15 11 4	378,138 17 2
1897-8	55	145,175	1,231,637 19 2	8 9 8¼	66,240	1,042,520 10 10	15 14 9	189,117 8 4
1898-9	59	124,441	1,057,023 7 10	8 9 10¼	60,953	1,042,750 11 2	17 2 1¼	14,273 16 8

Year.	Cost of Management.	Interest for the year.	Number of Accounts.			Balance due to Depositors at close of the year, inclusive of interest.	Average amount standing to the credit of each open Account at close of the year.
			Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Remaining open at end of year.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	560 2 0	1,115 7 5	1,092	1,043	3,014	34,615 10 6	11 19 8¼
1891	585 2 0	1,413 10 7	1,750	1,200	3,564	46,181 0 5	12 19 1¾
1892	610 19 0	1,856 5 1	2,424	1,545	4,443	61,989 14 4	13 19 0¼
1893 *	330 0 0	1,160 13 6	1,368	1,066	4,745	74,925 11 0	15 15 9¾
1893 4	2,643 18 6	3,515 11 8	3,970	2,405	6,310	141,319 10 1	22 7 9¼
1894 5		6,245 5 7	5,452	3,388	8,374	221,815 7 10	26 7 9¾
1895 6	2,829 2 6	10,523 11 5	14,250	6,464	16,160	460,610 9 8	28 10 0¼
1896 7	4,223 16 9	17,334 3 11	24,783	14,626	26,317	856,083 10 9	32 10 7
1897-8	7,063 15 6	26,856 14 5	23,865	20,253	29,791	1,072,057 13 6	35 19 8¼
1898-9	6,571 16 7	29,847 17 0	17,972	18,330	29,371	1,116,178 7 2	38 0 0

* Half year to 30th June.

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From the foregoing table it will be seen that the number and amount of deposits for any one year attained their maximum in 1897-8, when the total amount deposited reached no less a sum than £1,231,637 19s. 2d. As, however, the withdrawals were also very heavy, amounting to £1,042,520 10s. 10d., the excess of deposits over withdrawals for the year was £189,117 8s. 4d., or about half of that for the preceding year. For the year 1898-9 the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by only £14,273 16s. 8d.

The average amount standing to the credit of each account at the end of the year has continuously increased during the period under review from £11 19s. 8½d. on 31st December, 1890, to £38 on 30th June, 1899.

The number of accounts remaining open at the end of the year increased continuously from 3,014 on 31st December, 1890, to 29,791 on 30th June, 1898, falling to 29,371 by 30th June, 1899. This decrease of 420 in the number of accounts was, however, accompanied by an increase of £44,120 13s. 8d. in the total amount remaining to the credit of depositors.

The interest allotted to depositors for the year 1898-9 was £29,847 17s. 0d., the largest amount for any one year since the establishment of the bank.

All the accounts are kept at the Head Office; the other banks (63 in number) are merely branch offices for the transmission of money deposited and payment of withdrawals.

These Branches have been established at the undermentioned towns:—

Aberdeen Street, Perth	Derby	Menzies
Albany	Dongarra	Mt. Magnet
Beaconsfield	Esperance	Mt. Malcolm
Beverley	Fremantle	Nannine
Black Flag	Fremantle, North	Newcastle
Bonnie Vale	Geraldton	Niagara
Boulder	Gingin	Norseman
Bridgetown	Goongarrie	Northam
Brisbane Street, Perth	Greenbushes	Northampton
Broad Arrow	Greenough	Paddington
Broome	Guildford	Peak Hill
Bulong	Helena Vale	Pingelly
Bunbury	Jarrahdale	Pinjarra
Carnarvon	Kalgoorlie	Roebourne
Claremont	Kanowna	Southern Cross
Colliefields	Katanning	Subiaco
Coolgardie	Laverton	Vasse
Cottesloe	Lawler's	Wagin
Cue	Leederville	Williams
Day Dawn	Lennonville	Yalgoo
Denmark	Leonora	York

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(c) Assurance.

I.—*Life Assurance.*

The only Act dealing specially with Life Assurance which appears on the Statute Book of Western Australia is "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1889" (53 Vict., No. 12), which was assented to on the 4th December, 1889. This Act is, to a large extent, based upon the Imperial Acts, known as "The Life Assurance Companies Acts, 1870 to 1872"; in fact, it may be said to consist of these Acts, with a few amendments necessary to meet local conditions, and a few additions.

The returns to be furnished to the Registrar of Companies by the Life Assurance Companies transacting business in the Colony are provided for in the schedules to the Act, and these, with the exception of the fifth, which is a new one, are almost identical with the schedules to the Imperial Acts mentioned; the principal difference being that under the local Act the assets held by each Company must be separated, so as to show under each of the heads specified in the second and fourth schedules the assets held in Western Australia and elsewhere.

Minor points of difference occur in the first schedule, where the item which appears as "Commission" in the Imperial Act is required by the local Act to be separated, so as to show Commission on New Premiums and Renewals; and in the sixth schedule, where an additional query as to the table of mortality and rate of interest, according to which the net premiums valued have been computed, is inserted in the local Act.

The returns thus differ but little, with the exception of those required under the fifth schedule, from the returns under the Imperial Acts, and in the case of the sixth and seventh schedules, it is provided in Section 21 that a copy of the corresponding returns deposited in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act with the Board of Trade, may be deposited at the office of the Registrar in lieu of those prescribed.

The rules for valuing Annuities and Policies in the case of a Company being wound up, which appear in the first schedule of the Imperial "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1872," are retained as the eighth schedule to the local Act, and the second schedule to the Imperial Act mentioned is incorporated in the body of the local Act as Section 58.

There are at present seven Life Assurance Companies carrying on business in Western Australia, of which three—The Australian Mutual Provident Society, The Mutual Life Association of Australasia, and The Citizens' Life Assurance Company, Limited—have their head offices in Sydney; two—The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, and The National Mutual Life

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Association of Australasia—have their head offices in Melbourne; while the remaining two—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—are, as their names imply, American Companies.

The Citizens' Life Assurance Company, Limited, undertakes Industrial as well as Ordinary Assurance, and is the only Company in the Colony carrying on this class of business, the distinctive features of which are that the sums assured are small, and the premiums payable at short intervals, usually weekly.

The following is a summary of the Liabilities and Assets of the several Assurance Companies on 31st December, 1898, compiled from particulars furnished in accordance with the second schedule of "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1889":—

Liabilities.

Name of Company.	Assurance and Annuity Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australian Mutual Provident Society	14,794,215 2 9	806,085 16 10	15,600,300 19 7
Citizens' Life Assurance Company, Ltd. { Ordinary	214,094 18 11	3,576 4 6	217,671 3 5
Citizens' Life Assurance Company, Ltd. { Industrial	190,805 2 8	27,105 18 2	217,911 0 10
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.	2,226,453 13 8	41,198 12 6	2,267,652 6 2
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.	52,200,530 1 2	1,626,407 2 9	53,826,937 3 11
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	1,257,603 15 8	9,939 18 2	1,267,543 13 10
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	56,711,424 15 7	285,156 0 0	56,996,580 15 7
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd. *	2,765,571 5 4	129,785 16 10	2,895,357 2 2

* Liabilities on 30th September, 1898.

Assets.

Name of Company.	Assets in Western Australia.	Assets Elsewhere.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australian Mutual Provident Society	1,077,913 15 3	14,522,387 4 4	15,600,300 19 7
Citizens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd. { Ordinary	20,865 12 10	196,805 10 7	217,671 3 5
Citizens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd. { Industrial	1,487 18 2	216,423 2 8	217,911 0 10
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.	37,381 6 7	2,230,270 19 7	2,267,652 6 2
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	25,120 2 2	53,801,817 1 9	53,826,937 3 11
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	13,107 9 9	1,254,436 4 1	1,267,543 13 10
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	10,623 5 3	56,985,957 10 4	56,996,580 15 7
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd. *	91,645 0 0	2,803,712 2 2	2,895,357 2 2

* Assets on 30th September, 1898.

The Companies operating in the Colony are required by the Act to furnish annual returns of Revenue and Expenditure, classified in accordance with the form provided in the first schedule. These

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returns for the year ended 31st December, 1898, have been summarised in the following statement:—

Revenue.

Name of Company.	Premiums new and renewal, less reassurance premiums.	Consideration for Annuities granted.	Other Recipts.	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Australian Mutual Provident Society	1,387,363 18 4	44,206 8 10	720,606 12 11	2,152,177
Citizens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd., { Ordinary	88,037 19 6	270 0 0	9,954 1 1	98,262
{ Industrial	148,382 19 8	...	8,110 10 11	156,493
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.	320,496 4 11	2,272 1 6	90,130 0 3	412,898
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States ...	8,050,105 5 5	163,722 11 2	3,087,618 11 5	11,301,446
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	153,167 17 4	4,950 0 0	58,078 19 6	216,196
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	8,275,452 16 9	486,952 19 0	3,353,860 16 5	12,116,266
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd. * ...	341,618 17 0	5,798 8 8	132,248 4 2	479,665

* Year ended 30th September, 1898.

Expenditure.

Name of Company.	Claims under Policies, less sums reassured.	Surrenders.	Annuities.	All other Expenditure.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
A.M.P. Society ...	814,335 7 3	325,946 0 7	27,605 19 9	284,818 6 3	1,452,705 13
Citizens' { Ordinary	11,082 1 7	3,388 2 8	12 13 9	24,902 4 3	39,385 2
{ Industrial	50,164 8 2	1,392 9 0	...	78,903 5 3	130,460 2
Colonial Mutual ...	186,178 7 9	31,248 14 3	1,018 10 0	86,138 6 1	304,583 18
Equitable of U.S. ...	2,963,654 5 9	1,263,932 10 8	117,430 3 8	2,456,911 3 7	6,806,928 3
Mutual of A'asia ...	74,563 4 5	10,091 15 9	1,596 11 4	61,934 6 1	148,785 17
Mutual of N.Y. ...	3,181,651 15 3	1,207,813 11 0	218,474 4 7	2,620,495 8 7	7,228,434 19
National Mutual * ...	177,640 12 5	60,103 0 9	1,132 14 2	87,968 9 3	326,844 16

* Year ended 30th September, 1898.

Under Section 18 of the Act, returns relating to new business, discontinuances, and existing policies, are required to be furnished annually by the Companies in the form provided in the fifth schedule. In each case particulars of each of the three classes of business—Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity—are required. The new policies issued must further be divided so as to show separately those issued in Western Australia and elsewhere; the discontinuances so as to show those discontinued "by death or maturity," "by surrender," and "by forfeiture"; and the existing policies so as to show the existing business in each of the Australasian Colonies and elsewhere.

In the following table the particulars of the new Assurance and Endowment policies, issued in Western Australia during 1898

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by each of the Companies, are shown. No Annuity business was done in the Colony during the year:—

Name of Company.	Assurances.			Endowments.		
	No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australian Mutual Provident Society ...	700	245,850 0 0	7,648 17 7	3	300 0 0	17 17 1
Citizens' Life Assurance Co., { Ordinary	286	75,650 0 0	2,583 4 10	63	7,300 0 0	380 14 5
Limited { Industrial	1,338	45,008 11 8	1,743 10 4	156	4,480 0 0	242 13 4
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited	151	39,100 0 0	1,289 15 0	4	900 0 0	43 13 3
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.	102	51,630 0 0	1,866 6 7	...	... ...	...
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	195	69,256 2 6	2,309 16 4	7	1,400 0 0	59 5 10
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	65	31,550 0 0	1,504 7 10	1	100 0 0	4 5 4
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.*	208	69,300 0 0	2,209 15 0	29	4,250 0 0	245 9 3
Total	3,045	627,344 14 2	21,155 13 6	263	18,730 0 0	993 18 6

* Year ended 30th September, 1898.

It will be noticed that of the 3,045 new Assurance policies issued in the Colony, 1,338, or about 44 per cent., were Industrial, the sum assured thereby being £45,008 11s. 8d., or a

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little more than 7 per cent. of the total sum assured by new Assurance policies. In the case of Endowments, 156, or nearly 60 per cent., were Industrial policies, while the sum assured was £4,480, or about 24 per cent. of the total sum assured by new Endowment policies.

The policies on the Western Australian registers of the various Companies on the 31st December, 1898, were as follows :—

POLICIES EXISTING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA ON 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Assurances.		Endowments.		Annuities.		
	No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	No. of Policies.	Annuity per Annum.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Australian Mutual Provident Society	4,742	1,671,602 0 0	36	4,450 0 0		
Citizens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd. { Ordinary	867	154,825 0 0	199	19,100 0 0		
Citizens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd. { Industrial	5,152	155,554 15 10	797	21,072 10 2		
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.	468	128,459 0 0	12	2,700 0 0		
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S....	696	334,595 0 0	8	700 0 0	1	121 0 0
Mutual Life Association of Australasia ...	450	154,869 0 0	19	3,700 0 0		
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York ...	107	47,216 13 4	1	100 0 0		
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.*	1,696	433,940 0 0	109	13,900 0 0		
Total	14,178	3,081,061 9 2	1,181	65,722 10 2	1	121 0 0

* Year ended 30th September, 1898.

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Of the total Assurance policies existing in the Colony on the 31st December, 1898, 5,152, or about 36 per cent., were Industrial policies, the sum assured by them being £155,554 15s. 10d., or about 5 per cent. of the total amount of Assurances in force. Of the Endowment policies 797, or 67½ per cent., were Industrial, the sum assured thereby being £21,072 10s. 2d., or 32 per cent. of the total amount of Endowments in force. It will be noticed that the Annuity business of the Colony is limited to one policy.

II.—*Fire Insurance.*

The following British, Colonial, and Foreign Fire Insurance Companies are represented in Western Australia, and registered under the Companies Act:—

British Companies.—Alliance, Commercial Union, Imperial, Lancashire, Lion, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, North British and Mercantile, Northern, Norwich Union, Phœnix, Royal, and Sun.

Colonial Companies.—Australian Alliance, Colonial Mutual, New Zealand, South British of New Zealand, and Victoria.

Foreign Companies.—Batavia, and Hanseatic.

Of these the Alliance, the Commercial Union, the Colonial Mutual, the New Zealand, the South British of New Zealand, and the Victoria transact marine as well as fire business; while the Colonial Mutual, in addition, transacts Accident and Guarantee business.

All these Companies have their Head Offices in the Colony in Perth, with the exception of three—the Alliance, the Northern, and the Australian Alliance—which are located at Fremantle.

The whole of these Companies are associated under the rules and regulations of The Fire Underwriters' Association of Western Australia, by which all rates chargeable for Fire Insurance are stated and are binding on all members.

The affairs of the Association are governed by a committee of seven Chief Representatives, who are elected annually.

It has been stated by the Chairman that the aggregate revenue received by all Companies during 1898 for business transacted in Western Australia amounted to about £90,000.

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PART V.—SOCIAL.

1.—EDUCATION.

(Information supplied by the Inspector General of Schools.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—The statutes in force relating to public instruction in Western Australia are "The Elementary Education Act of 1871," with the Amending Acts of 1893 and 1894, and "The Assisted Schools Abolition Act, 1895."

2. GENERAL FEATURES.—The system is compulsory and free, the school fees having been abolished by "The Public Education Act, 1899." The teaching in the Government schools is strictly secular; but half an hour is devoted to general religious teaching, which, by "The Amendment Act, 1893," is classed under "secular" instruction. The text books in this subject are the Irish National series. By the same Act ministers of religion are permitted, under certain regulations, to teach the children of their own denomination for half an hour during school hours.

3. MANAGEMENT.—By "The Amendment Act, 1893," the Central Board of Education, which for over 20 years had administered the Education Acts, was abolished, and the Department was placed under the charge of a specially constituted Minister of Education, who is assisted by various District Boards acting generally as Boards of Advice. The franchise for election of District Boards is very liberal. Householders of £10 annual value, or the parent or guardian of any child attending a school receiving State aid, are entitled to be placed on the electoral roll. Members of these boards are elected for the term of three years; but in the event of vacancies occurring through resignation or otherwise, the vacancies are filled by the Governor.

4. TEACHERS.—Teachers in Government Schools are appointed by the Governor; but the Minister has power delegated to him to make certain minor appointments.

All teachers appointed to Government Schools are expected, either upon appointment or within a reasonable time thereof, to qualify for a certificate; but in certain cases certificates are granted on the qualifications already held. Both schools and certificates are classified, and the teachers' salaries are regulated by this classification. The number of teachers employed in Government Schools at the end of the year 1898 was 391, viz.: 113 male and 49 female head teachers; 45 male and 81 female assistants; 3 male and 43 female pupil teachers; 4 male and 16 female monitors, and 37 sewing mistresses.

5. SCHOLARSHIPS.—In addition to the expenditure below mentioned, and the ordinary salaries of officers of the Education Department, there are annually offered for competition among boys under the age of 14 attending the Elementary Schools, two Scholar-

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ships, each of the value of £75 per annum, tenable for three years at the High School, Perth. Twelve bursaries, seven for boys and five for girls, each of the value of £10, tenable for one year at an Elementary School under the Act, are also annually offered for competition among children attending Government Schools. During the year 1898 ten exhibitions were offered by the Government, open to both sexes, comprising five Senior of the value of £25 each for candidates between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and five Junior to the value of £15 each for candidates between the ages of 14 and 16 years. They were awarded on the results of the Senior and Junior Examinations of the Adelaide University.

RESULTS FOR 1897 AND 1898.—The number of Government Schools in operation at the end of the year 1897 was 167, and though the number rose to 186 during the next year, yet at the close of 1898 it was again reduced to 167. The number of children upon the rolls was 12,257 at the close of 1897, and 14,424 in 1898, an increase of 2,167 during the year.

The average attendance was 8,976 in 1897, and 10,915 in 1898.

FINANCIAL.—The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1897, was £57,479 11s. 8d., and for 1898 it was £57,357 19s. 1d., showing that, while there was an increase in the number of teachers and scholars, the expenses for 1898 were £121 12s. 7d. less than during 1897. The expenditure on rents and buildings was £6,272 in 1898, as against £15,815 in 1897. The High School Scholarships cost £400 in 1897 and £380 in 1898. The expenditure on evening schools was £214 in 1897 and £565 in 1898. During 1898 the Department expended on public exhibitions, £208; grants in aid of orphanages, £240; technical education and manual training, £244; board elections, £95; stock purchased, £214; and on miscellaneous requirements, £51.

After deducting the foregoing amounts, there remains as net charge to State of upkeep of Government Schools for the year 1898 £49,086 17s. 8d., as compared with the sum of £40,276 14s. 9d. for 1897. The amount comprises—(1.) The cost of administration under the following heads:—Departmental, £8,140; examining fees, £286; district boards, £130; compulsion, £922; total, £9,478 (the expenditure under the same head in 1897 was £8,640). (2.) Teachers' salaries and grants, £36,012; teachers' travelling expenses, £431; school furniture, £1,837; maintenance, £751; and apparatus, £577; total, £39,608 (in 1897 £31,436 was expended).

The amount received from Government Schools during the years 1897 and 1898 was respectively as follows:—Fees, £3,486 and £4,242; book sales, rents, etc., £624 and £943; evening school fees, £116 and £274. These sums were for the most part expended upon the upkeep and repairs of schools and the purchase of educational books and school apparatus.

The cost per head, calculated on the average attendance of children enrolled in the Government Schools, for the years 1897 and

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1898, was, respectively, £4 9s. 3d. and £4 9s. 5d.; that is, accepting the amount paid for salaries and grants as the basis of calculation, and including the cost of administration. Under the Education Act, the Minister is empowered to expend an annual sum not exceeding £4 10s. per head of children attending the Government Schools.

Table showing the Average Attendance and Cost per Head in Government Schools in comparison with former years.*

Year.	No. of Schools at the end of each year.	No. of Scholars enrolled last school week.	Average Attendance during each year.	Percentage.	Cost per Head of average attendance.†
					£ s. d.
1889	78	3,310	2,517	76·04	3 6 4½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	75·63	3 7 11
1891	85	3,566	2,630	73·75	3 6 9½
1892	96	4,032	2,902	71·97	3 3 1½
1893	106	4,280	3,088	72·15	3 8 8
1894	115	5,037	3,552	70·52	3 6 1
1895	133	6,451	4,685	72·62	3 14 6
1896	150	9,008	6,470	71·82	3 10 6
1897	167	12,257	8,976	73·23	3 10 6
1898	167	14,424	10,915	75·67	3 12 7

* Not including administration. † Including schools closed during the year.

Compulsion.—The total number of cases reported for non-attendance during 1898 was 5,646. Warnings were issued in 939 cases; 222 prosecutions were authorised, of which six were withdrawn, four dismissed; in 45 the persons cautioned and costs ordered to be paid; and in 161 fines inflicted. Six children were sent to the Industrial School.

Higher Education.—Western Australia has no University, but a local committee has been formed to hold examinations in connection with the Adelaide University.

Candidates avail themselves at present only of the Preliminary, Junior, and Senior Public, and the Primary Music Examinations. These are held annually as follows:—

Preliminary, in March and September.
Junior and Senior, in November.
Primary Music, in June.

During 1898, 29 candidates succeeded in passing the Preliminary, eight the Junior, six the Senior, and four the Primary Music. In addition to these, arrangements are already made by which candidates may obtain the degree of LL.B., and may pass through the first and second year's examinations for the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., respectively; but hitherto no candidates have presented themselves for these examinations.

The Perth High School was established by statute in 1876 (40 Vict., No. 8), and is endowed out of the general revenue by the grant of an annual sum of £1,000.

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The governors are a corporate body, and are empowered to hold lands, goods, and benefactions in trust for the school. They are six in number, and are appointed by the Governor in Council (55 Vict., No. 25), and are endowed with power to make by-laws and regulations for the management of the school.

The instruction is exclusively secular, and the Head Master must be a graduate of a recognised university, but not a minister of religion.

Provision is also made whereby the masters may be required to take in pupils as boarders upon certain terms.

All accounts of the school are once a year audited by the Auditor General, and an annual report of the condition and prospects of the school is laid before Parliament.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—On 28th June, 1897, a start in the direction of Technical Education was made by the establishment of Evening Classes for young men and boys in Perth. These were intended to serve a double purpose—(1) continuation classes in which the subjects taught in the elementary schools might be carried to a further and wider extent, and in which more advanced subjects might be introduced; and (2) a means by which might be gauged the success or otherwise of a fully-developed technical course, and a basis on which such might be later on established.

Classes were opened in the following subjects:—English Composition, Grammar and Literature, Reading, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Handwriting, Drawing (freehand and geometrical), History, Algebra, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Euclid, Chemistry, and Carpentry.

A further development was reached by the establishment of similar classes for women on the 25th April, 1898.

In 1898, in addition to the subjects already mentioned, French and Latin were included; and for women, Dresscutting, Drill, Singing, Domestic Economy, and Ambulance. Classes were also opened in other subjects, but fell through owing to lack of support, the attendance falling too low to render their maintenance of sufficient importance.

As all over 14, or those who have passed the Compulsory Standard, are eligible for admission, it may be seen that the attainments of the students are of a very varied character. It was found necessary to establish classes in many of the most elementary divisions of elementary subjects to meet the requirements of those whose early education had been neglected.

Attendance.—In the classes above mentioned, the average enrolment of each was 22 and 24 for 1897 and 1898 respectively, and the average attendance 15 and 12 for the same years.

Fees.—The fees charged are 5s. per quarter for the elementary course, comprising all the ordinary subjects, such as Arithmetic, English, etc. For each of the special subjects, such as Shorthand, French, etc., 7s. 6d. per quarter is charged.

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Staff.—The Staff for 1897 and 1898, exclusive of the Head Master and Head Mistress, was as follows:—1897—Assistants 2, Special Teachers 2, total 4; 1898—Assistants 3, Special Teachers 5, total 8.

General Finance.—For 1897 the disbursements were as follows:—Salaries £166 18s. 6d., apparatus £53 12s., other expenditure £14 7s. 9d., total £234 18s. 3d. For 1898 these items amounted to—salaries £372 1s. 6d.; apparatus £43 9s. 2d., other expenditure £36 15s. 8d; total £452 6s. 4d. As against this the fees received from students in 1897 amounted to £116 6s. 6d., and in 1898 to £180 18s. 3d. It should be remembered that the above figures include the initial cost, always proportionately the greatest in any undertaking.

The Fremantle Evening Classes opened on the 11th July, 1898, and deserve special mention, as they are more technical in character than those in Perth. This may be accounted for by the proximity of the Railway Workshops, of which apprentices attend, and so cause a much greater development on the purely technical side than is the case in Perth. Thus far no special classes for women have been established there.

In addition to the "ordinary" subjects mentioned in connection with the Perth classes, the following "special" subjects are taught —Higher Mathematics, Chemistry, Electricity and Steam, Drawing (mechanical and geometrical), Shorthand, Book-keeping, and Mechanics.

Attendance.—The enrolment for each class averaged 20, whilst the average attendance for each showed 14.

Fees.—The fees charged are the same as those for the Perth classes, but the railway apprentices are allowed special concessions.

Staff.—In addition to the Head Master there are employed two assistants and four special teachers.

Finance.—The disbursements were as follows:—Salaries, £183 14s. 10d.; apparatus, £48 15s. 11d.; other expenditure, £10 17s. 3d.; total, £243 8s. The fees received amounted to £58 7s. 6d.

In both Perth and Fremantle examinations are conducted by the Department at the close of the school year and certificates issued to successful students.

On the whole, these classes have proved a fairly satisfactory experiment, and a nucleus for a future Technical College proper has been formed.

The head teachers and assistants are also employed in the day schools. They receive a fixed weekly salary, and, in addition, get paid extra for any extra or special subjects they take. Special teachers are paid special salaries, which vary according to the subjects taught.

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PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—At the close of the year 1897 there was a grand total of 58 private schools in Western Australia, and during 1898 these increased to 87. They are all, with the exception of the Boys' High School, which is subsidised by the Government and under the supervision of a Board of Governors, self supporting. Prior to 1895 a certain number of private schools received State aid, but by the Assisted Schools Abolition Act of that year the grants to private schools were discontinued, and a compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of £15,000 being divided among them in proportion to the grants received during the year 1895. Under the provisions of the "Public Education Act, 1899," the principals of Private Schools may apply to have their schools inspected and declared "efficient." Under this Act all Private School principals are required to keep registers of attendance.

Undenominational Schools.—The undenominational schools in the years 1897 and 1898 numbered respectively 31 and 56; the male teachers, 12 and 15; the female teachers, 61 and 101; the scholars, 1,111 and 1,500; the average daily attendance, 910 and 1,282. The Perth High School for Boys—included among the undenominational schools—received during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898, a Government grant of £2,708, and in the year ended 30th June, 1899, £1,250; receipts from other sources were during these respective years £1,077 and £1,332; total receipts, £3,775 and £2,582; expenditure for the same periods, £2,817 and £2,486. Two scholarships were won by pupils during each year, and at the close of both years five scholarships were current. Previous to 1896 two Government scholarships of £50 each, lasting for three years, were awarded annually. The amount was, however, during 1896 raised to £75.

Church of England Schools.—The Anglican Church had, at the end of 1897, under its supervision and control three private schools at Coolgardie and one at Leederville, under the charge of six female teachers; the scholars numbered 111, with an average daily attendance of 95. At the end of 1898 there were in all three Church of England Schools, with 3 male and 5 female teachers, a total of 299 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 208.

Roman Catholic Schools.—Under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church there were, at the close of 1897, 21 schools located in the principal cities and towns of the Colony, under the care of 15 male and 80 female teachers. There were at that date 1,213 male and 1,977 female pupils enrolled, the average daily attendance being 2,494. The number of Roman Catholic Schools during 1898 increased to 28, with 17 male and 113 female teachers, 1,599 male and 2,159 female scholars, and an average daily attendance of 2,910.

Presbyterian School.—This denomination has a Boys' School located at Perth, with three male teachers. On the 31st December, 1897, there were 53 scholars, whose average daily attendance during the year had been 37. The number of scholars during 1898 increased to 94, with an average daily attendance of 79.

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2.—RELIGION.

Statement showing the Number of Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship by each Denomination, and also the Number of Clergy, on the 31st December, 1897:—

	Denomination.	Total number of churches and buildings used for Divine worship.	Number of Ministers.
Christian.	Anglicans	168	37
	Baptist	8	4
	Congregationalists	37	9
	Methodists—Wesleyan	118	36
	Presbyterians	15	12
	Roman Catholics	82	34
	Salvation Army	25	40
	Seventh Day Adventists	1	2
	Church of Christ	5	2
	Total (Christian)	459	176
Other.	Hebrew Congregation	7	5
	Mohammedans	6	1
	Grand Total	472	182

The following comparative return, for the years 1881 and 1891, has been taken from the census reports:—

Denomination.	1881.			Proportion to 100 of total population.	1891.			Proportion to 100 of total population.	Gain.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	9573	6690	16263	54·74	14549	10220	24769	49·75	4976	3530	8506
Roman Catholic ...	4537	3876	8413	28·32	7121	5343	12464	25·04	2584	1467	4051
Wesleyan	1096	988	2084	7·01	2412	2144	4556	9·15	1316	1156	2472
Presbyterian ...	633	371	1004	3·38	1286	710	1996	4·01	653	339	992
Congregational ...	656	606	1262	4·25	822	751	1573	3·16	166	145	311
Residue	567	115	682	2·30	3617	807	4424	8·89	3050	692	3742
Total ...	17062	12646	29708	100·00	29807	19975	49782	100·00	12745	7329	20074

As shown by the foregoing return, all denominations had increased, so far as actual numbers were concerned, during the decennial period. The Church of England then numbered 8,506 more persons than it did in 1881; the Roman Catholics were more numerous by 4,051 than they were ten years ago; the Wesleyan body had increased by 2,472; the increase amongst the Presbyterians was 992; and the Congregationalists or Independents had added 311 to their numbers. The "Residue" showed an increase during the decennial period of 3,742. Under the latter heading were included, amongst others, Baptists, 283; Disciples of Christ, etc., 98; Lutherans, 216; Jews, 129; Mohammedans, 427; Pagans, 288; Buddhists, 1,080; no denomination, 506; no religion, 231; objecting to state religion, 478; not stated, 118.

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Return taken from the Census of 1891, showing the Numbers of the Five Principal Religious Denominations as they were then distributed throughout the various Districts of the Colony.

District.	Church of England.			Roman Catholic Church.			Wesleyan Methodist Church.			Congregational Church.			Presbyterian Church.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blackwood	250	186	436	90	50	140	12	3	15	6	9	15	10	2	12
Fremantle	1,901	1,456	3,358	741	790	1,531	270	288	558	394	366	760	249	179	428
Gascoyne	490	121	611	266	56	322	27	12	39	8	1	9	45	12	57
Kimberley, East	12	4	16	12	9	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	9
Kimberley, West	159	16	175	295	9	304	22	4	26	4	...	4	28	...	28
Kimberley Goldfield ...	45	7	52	54	6	60	1	...	1	1	...	1	14	3	17
Murray	381	320	701	127	120	247	33	21	54	22	8	30	20	15	35
North	768	139	907	450	59	509	38	6	44	23	5	28	138	10	148
Perth	2,264	2,086	4,350	1,125	1,299	2,424	553	523	1,076	204	216	420	295	257	552
Plantagenet	1,322	901	2,223	451	372	823	298	284	582	9	4	13	128	69	197
Sussex	487	429	916	173	154	327	15	4	19	4	4	8	23	22	45
Swan	1,200	912	2,112	420	265	685	193	194	387	14	12	26	82	22	104
Toodyay	1,159	838	1,997	758	603	1,361	92	76	168	3	5	8	39	20	59
Victoria	1,316	852	2,168	1,021	706	1,727	452	394	846	12	7	19	89	37	126
Wellington	657	611	1,268	253	237	490	75	70	145	97	107	204	26	10	36
Williams	835	466	1,301	348	271	620	25	17	42	13	3	16	31	10	41
Yilgarn	113	26	139	87	...	87	37	6	43	2	2	4	16	19	35
York	1,189	849	2,038	449	337	786	267	242	509	6	2	8	45	22	67
Total	14,548	10,220	24,768	7,121	5,343	12,464	2,412	2,144	4,556	822	751	1,573	1,286	710	1,996

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Anglican Church.

The Diocese comprises the entire Colony of Western Australia.

The Synod—organised in 1872—is constituted as follows:—President, the Bishop; all licensed clergymen. also two lay members for each clergyman.

All Church property is invested in a trust corporation, under Act of Parliament.

The greater part of the patronage—subject to the Bishop's confirmation—is vested in a Board of Nominees, two (Diocesan) appointed by the Synod and three (Parochial) elected by the parish vestry. In other cases the patronage rests solely with the Bishop.

Statistical Information.—It is stated by the Church authorities that there were 78 churches throughout the Colony at the close of the year 1898, besides 91 schoolrooms and other buildings used for Divine Worship. The clergymen number 43, and there are seven stipendiary readers. During the year 1898 there were 1,193 baptisms, 288 confirmations, 492 marriages, and 875 burials; communicants enrolled, 3,397.

There are schools connected with the churches at Albany, Coolgardie, Boulder, Fremantle, and Leederville.

Revenue.—Local contributions and stipend, £2,898; offertories, £4,855; grant from S.P.G., £812; grant from Colonial and Continental Church Society, £200; Interest, General Sustentation Fund, £1,200; local endowments, £4,290.

Roman Catholic Church.

(Province of Adelaide.)

Diocese of Perth.—This diocese comprises all that part of the Colony of Western Australia South of the 28th parallel of South latitude. The mission started in 1843 with the arrival of two priests sent by the first Bishop of Sydney.

Districts.—The diocese is divided into the districts of Albany, Bunbury, Newcastle, Northam, Perth, Swan, York, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Menzies, Norseman, and Southern Cross.

Abbey Nullius of New Norcia.—Founded 1st March, 1846, by two Spanish Benedictine Monks, Rev. Fathers Joseph Serra and Rosendo Salvado. The mission is located about 82 miles north of Perth, 15 miles from Mogumber, a station on the Midland Railway. The territory comprises 16 square miles in area and immediately surrounds the abbey.

diocese of geraldton.

(Established in 1898.)

The diocese includes all that portion of the Colony North of parallel 28 South latitude, including the districts of Geraldton Greenough, Cue, Roebourne, Cossack, Derby, Wyndham, etc.

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VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF KIMBERLEY.

Erected into a separate vicariate in 1887, this district is temporarily under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Geraldton. A mission for Aborigines was established at Beagle Bay in 1890 by two Trappist Fathers. There are now nine priests and ten lay brothers in the community.

There are 22 convent schools for girls and infants, located at Albany, Bunbury, Coolgardie, Fremantle, Geraldton, Boulder, Guildford, Kalgoorlie, Newcastle, Northam, Perth, Subiaco, and York. One boys' school at Fremantle, one at Perth, also a college under the control of the Christian Brothers.

At the end of 1897 there were in this Colony 43 churches and 39 other buildings used by this denomination as places of public worship, under the charge of 34 clergymen.

AUSTRALIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Western Australia is a district of the South Australian Conference.

The circuits and ministers are re-arranged annually by the Conference held at Adelaide in March, and the changes take place in the month of April following.

On the 31st December, 1897, there were 47 churches and 71 other buildings used by this denomination as places of public worship, under the charge of 36 clergymen and 127 lay readers.

3.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

(Supplied by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly Societies are, in their nature, altogether distinct from Charitable Institutions, and are not subsidised in any manner by the State.

The Friendly Societies established in Western Australia comprise branches of all the leading Orders or Associations represented in Great Britain and in the other Australasian Colonies. The branches, lodges, courts, or divisions (as they are variously termed), are in most cases grouped into districts or grand lodges, having a central body situated in either Perth or Fremantle. Each society has a distinctive name and possesses its own peculiar code of laws for the institution and management of the branches, the conduct of the meetings, the conditions of membership, the nature and extent of the benefits afforded, the penalties for breaches of rules, etc.

Parliament has signified its recognition of the useful and important work performed by these voluntary mutual sickness,

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medical, and funeral assurance associations, and the benefits they confer on the community, by passing "The Friendly Societies Act, 1894," which provides for the registration thereunder of all societies and branches which are, or may hereafter be, established for the purpose of carrying out one or more of the objects enumerated in Section 7, viz., relief or maintenance of members during sickness, medical attendance and medicine to members and their families when required, and payment of burial expenses of members and their wives; fire insurance of tools or implements of trade; the said Act also includes in the authorised objects the erection of buildings to provide homes for aged or distressed members.

The Act gives Friendly Societies a legal standing. It provides for the protection of their funds, and the periodical investigation of their affairs; their scales of contributions must be approved by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and their rules generally must be in strict conformity with the Act.

Registration under this Act is not, however, compulsory. The rules of the societies and branches established prior to 1895 were confirmed under the Ordinance, 27 Vict., No. 6, of 1863; such societies and branches are gradually bringing their rules into full accord with the law now in force.

Societies and branches may be registered, which provide in return for voluntary subscriptions and levies paid by the members, one or more of the following benefits:—

(*a.*) Assuring to a member during sickness a weekly allowance, not exceeding 40s. a week from any two or more branches or societies;

(*b.*) Providing medical attendance and medicine for a member and his family, in accordance with the rules;

(*c.*) Assuring the payment of a funeral allowance on the death of a member and his wife;

(*d.*) The purchase of land and erection of buildings to provide homes for aged or distressed members;

(*e.*) The relief or maintenance of a member in distressed circumstances;

(*f.*) The insurance against fire of the tools of trade of a member.

Societies having other objects of mutual benefit and advantage to the members may, on the certificate of the Attorney General, be registered as "specially authorised societies."

The Act requires the appointment of a Registrar of Friendly Societies for the special benefit of such societies, whose duty it is to register each society and branch (after thorough examination and approval of the rules, including the tables of contributions therein contained), to collect annually detailed statistics from each society and branch of its finances and sickness and mortality experience, and generally to administer the Act. The scale of fees payable by

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the societies for these and other services has purposely been made low, in order to encourage the societies, as registered bodies, in the carrying out of their laudable objects.

The several societies registered under the Act at the end of 1898, together with the number of branches and members and amount of funds, are as set forth in the following table. There were, however, at that date a number of branches which had not availed themselves of the privileges of registry; these are not included in the table:—

Registered Friendly Societies at the end of 1898.

Society.	Year when Established.	No. of registered Branches.	No. of Benefit Members.	Amount of Funds.
				£
Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows, W.A. District	1851	9	907	16,560
Independent Order of Rechabites, W.A. District	1872	8	427	9,971
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society—				
Fremantle Branch	1878	1	105	329
Perth „	1878	1	123	691
Albany „	1888	1	48	300
Order of Sons of Temperance Friendly Society, G.D. of W.A.	1878	3	141	657
Independent Order of Oddfellows	1889	2	73	119
Ancient Order of Foresters, W.A. District	1891	9	861	2,336
United Ancient Order of Druids—				
Perth Lodge	1891	1	230	633
Fremantle Lodge	1892	1	137	392
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia, G.C. of W.A.	1892	3	340	1,076
Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society, S.E.C. of W.A.	1893	4	157	451
Grand United Order of Oddfellows, W.A. District	1895	6	186	288
Australian Natives Association	1896	13	504	1,331
Grand United Order of Free Gardeners, W.A. District	1897	6	304	275
Total, 15 Societies	...	68	4,543	35,409

Building Societies.

Building Societies are established in Western Australia under the Ordinance for the Regulation of Benefit Building Societies, 1863 (27 Vict., No. 7), and are regulated by it together with the

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Friendly Societies Ordinance (27 Vict., No. 6), which is retained in force for this purpose only.

Matters connected with such Institutions are dealt with in the office of the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

The following is a complete list of the Building Societies so established as on the 31st December, 1899, the Rules of which have been duly confirmed by His Excellency the Governor:—

Name of Society.	Year when established.	Where situated.
Perth Benefit Building, Investment, and Loan Society, Permanent	1862	Perth.
Fremantle Benefit Building and Investment Society	1875	Fremantle.
Northam Mutual Benefit Building, Investment, and Loan Society, Permanent	1889	Northam.
Albany Benefit Building, Investment, and Loan Society, Permanent	1889	Albany.
Geraldton Benefit Building, Investment, and Loan Society, Permanent	1890	Geraldton.
Bunbury Benefit Building, Investment, and Loan Society, Permanent	1892	Bunbury.
Western Starr-Bowkett Building Society... ...	1892	Perth.
Swan District Benefit Building, Investment, and Loan Society, Permanent	1895	Guildford.
West Australian Building Society, Permanent ...	1898	Perth.
Perth Co-operative Starr-Bowkett Society, No. 1	1899	Perth.

4.—ASSOCIATIONS, HALLS, AND INSTITUTES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Associations, etc.

At the close of the year 1898, there were in the Colony 48 Agricultural, three Horticultural, and six Wine and Fruitgrowers Associations and Societies, with about 2,000 members. The total receipts during the year amounted to £6,596; of this sum the Government contributed £967, the balance being mostly made up from membership fees, donations, and receipts from shows. Twenty-six Agricultural and Industrial Shows were held in various parts of the Colony. The Royal Agricultural Society, founded in 1831, had a roll of 233 members. This Society has a large, well-arranged show ground at Guildford, and the annual shows are popular and well supported.

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Agricultural Halls.

Up to the end of the year 1898, 48 Agricultural Halls had been erected throughout the agricultural districts, at the following places :—

Arthur River	Mandurah
Balingup	Marradong
Belmont	Meckering
Beverley, East	Mingenew
Brunswick	Mombekine
Cannington	Mount Barker
Capel (Coolingup)	Mourambine
Coogee	Mundijong
Cookernup	Narrogin
Coolup	Newtown
Dardanup	Northam
Dongara	Pingelly
Donnybrook	Preston
Goomalling	Quellington
Gooseberry Hill	Quindalup
Greenhills (Northam)	Rockingham
Greenough	Smith's Mill
Jandakot (Bibra Lake)	Upper Blackwood
Jennapullen	Wagerup
Karridale	Wagin
Katanning	Wandering
Kellerberrin	Wongamine
Kojonup	Wonnerup
Lower Blackwood	Williams.

Returns of 38 of these were received by the Registrar General, the total cost of the buildings up to that date being £14,620; towards this amount the Government contributed £9,135.

These halls are used for meetings of agricultural and other societies. Many of the halls have small libraries—the estimated value of books and furniture at the end of 1898 was £1,040—and, altogether, they are a valuable adjunct to rural life, both from an educational and social standpoint. The total expenditure for books, furniture, maintenance, etc., amounted, during the year, to £1,138, the Government grants to £122, while the balance of receipts was raised from members' fees, donations, etc. In addition to the foregoing, there are several now in course of erection in various parts of the Colony.

Literary Societies and Institutions.

In Perth and other towns there are Literary Societies and Libraries in connection with most of the Churches, and also the Young Men's Christian Association. Besides these, the Swan River Mechanics Institute—the oldest institution of the kind in the Colony—has recently constructed, at a cost of over £11,000, a fine

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building, containing a large concert hall, lodge room, library, reading rooms, and offices. It has a fine selection of books, and many of the best Colonial, English, and Foreign periodicals and newspapers are kept on file in the reading rooms.

The West Australian Railway Institute, founded in September, 1897, has over 300 members enrolled. Its objects are—the diffusion of literary, scientific, and useful knowledge relating to railways, by means of lectures, classes, literature, debates, etc. The Library already contains over 700 volumes. The Institute is located in Wellington street, Perth, in premises belonging to the Railway Department. The Government granted £200 last year towards the upkeep of the Institute.

There were, at the close of the year 1898, 37 Mechanics' and Literary Institutes in the Colony, as follows:—

Albany	Guildford
Armadale	Kelmscott
Beverley	Katanning
Boogardie	Kunanalling
Boulder	Leederville
Bridgetown	Menzies
Broad Arrow	Newcastle
Broomehill	Norseman
Bunbury	Northam
Busselton (Weld Institute)	Northampton
Busselton (Working Men's Association)	North Fremantle
Coolgardie	Pinjarrah
Dongara	Roebourne
Esperance	Rottnest
Fremantle	Southern Cross
Gascoyne (Jubilee Library)	Swan River
Geraldton	Williams River
Greenough (St. Catherine's Hall)	Wyndham
	York

Returns were received from 33; the cost of buildings to the end of 1898 amounted to £29,503; special awards towards construction were made by the Government to the amount of £8,360. Most of them receive a small annual grant from the Government towards their upkeep. They are usually well supplied with books and newspapers. Members who wish to make use of the circulating libraries in connection with the Institutes pay a small yearly subscription; but, in most of them, all visitors are allowed free use of the periodical literature.

At the above-mentioned date the total number of members of the 33 institutes was considerably over 2,000, and the number of books on their shelves over 25,000.

Their total receipts for the year (1898) were £4,709, and the total expenditure was £5,709.

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MINERS' INSTITUTES.

Twenty-two Miners' Institutes had been completed on the various "fields" of the Colony up to the end of 1898, as follows :—

Balagundi	Kanowna
Bardoc	Kurnalpi
Black Flag	Lawlers
Bulong	Mt. Leonora
Cuddingwarra	Mt. Magnet
Cue	Mulgarrie
Day Dawn	Nannine
Goongarrie	Niagara
Greenbushes	Peak Hill
Hall's Creek	Yalgoo
Kalgoorlie	Yerilla

Reports were received from seventeen; the total cost of buildings up to the date under review was £8,781, of which amount £6,350 was donated by the Government. They had a membership of about 600; the libraries contained over 4,400 volumes, and were well supplied with periodicals and newspapers. Their total receipts for the year were £2,663, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to £2,320.

5.–CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

The Church of England has an Orphanage for Boys on the Swan, a short distance from Guildford, in which there were 62 inmates at the close of the year 1898. The Church also has an Institution for Orphan Girls in the city of Perth, with 45 inmates at the same period.

The Roman Catholic Church has an Orphanage for Boys at Subiaco, containing 79 boys, and a Girls' Orphanage, in Perth, with 97 inmates.

The Government—through the Superintendent of Charitable Institutions—pays a subsidy of 1s. 1½d. per diem towards the education, maintenance, and clothing of each *bonâ fide* orphan in the Swan Boys', the Perth (Anglican) Girls', the Subiaco, the Perth (Roman Catholic) Girls' Orphanages, and the Glendalough Industrial School. The total number of orphans for whom this grant was provided at the end of 1898 was 287.

The actual amount contributed by the Government in support of the children in the Orphanage Industrial Schools during 1898 was £4,838 17s. 6d., being £818 11s. 6d. in excess of the year 1897. This was attributable to the fact that the numbers increased, and that the 1s. per day, formerly contributed, was increased to 1s. 1½d., which covers the grant heretofore contributed through the Education Department. Each child, therefore, costs the State £20 10s. 7½d. per annum.

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A Government Reformatory for Boys exists at Rottnest. During 1898, of 20 boys were admitted, and at the end of that year the inmates numbered 17. The boys are constantly kept in useful employment, and the value of the work done during the year was £160. The expenditure on maintenance was £678. The boys receive regular tuition.

There are two Poor Houses in Perth supported by the State. The Mount Eliza Depôt, for old and infirm men, had 255 inmates; the Female Home, 67 inmates; and there were 14 in the Waterside Poor House at the end of the year.

Other paupers receive out-door relief; the estimated number in receipt of temporary out-door relief on the 31st December, 1898, was 357 adults and 290 children.

The New Norcia Mission receives an annual grant from the Government of about £450, towards the support of the Mission.

There are 39 aboriginal and half-caste boys at the Swan Orphanage, towards the support and education of whom the Church of England receives a grant of 1s. *per capita* per day.

These grants are paid through the Protector of Aborigines.

Over £2,000 has been raised, a piece of ground has been secured in a favourable location, and plans have been adopted for the erection of a Children's Hospital in Perth.

An Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Maylands, a suburb of Perth, has recently been completed at a cost of £1,800. The building will accommodate 26 inmates. Here the children will receive a common school education, and the adults will be taught useful trades. The Institution is supported by public subscriptions and a Government subsidy.

A Deaf and Dumb Institution for the maintenance, education, industrial training, and advancement in life of deaf and dumb children was instituted in 1896. The Government recently granted the committee the fee simple of four acres of land at Cottesloe, where a building is in course of erection, affording accommodation for 24 inmates, at a cost of about £1,800. The receipts for the two years ending 30th June, 1898, amounted to £1,339. The Government contributed £400. Payments for pupils amounted to £194, while the balance was obtained from subscriptions, donations, etc. The total expenditure during the same period for rent, salaries, maintenance, etc., was £1,051, leaving a balance of cash on hand of £287.

A Labour Registry is carried on by the Inspector of Charitable Institutions, and has been the means of finding employment for a number of men. During the seven months ended 31st December, 1898, the number of applicants for work was 1,145, for 242 of whom work was found. During 1899 the fresh applicants numbered 918, and work was found for 425, there being a considerable demand for farm labourers during a portion of the year. Reports are from time to time supplied to the office by the Resident Magistrates, specifying the kinds of labour that may be required.

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Fremantle Lunatic Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylum, 31st December, 1897	123	63	186
Admitted in 1898	73	21	94
	196	84	280
	Males. Females.		
Discharged, recovered, in 1898	38 ... 9		
Given over to care of friends	3 ... 2		
Deaths	12 ... 1		
	— —	53	12	65
		143	72	215
Transferred to Whitby Falls	10		
Received from Whitby Falls	9		
	—	1		
Number in Asylum, 31st December, 1898		142	72	214

For the past five years—including 1898—the total number of discharges, recovered, and relieved, was 57·52 per cent. of that of the admissions.

This is a very satisfactory statement when compared with other countries, viz.:—

Great Britain	38·35 per cent.
New South Wales	47·25 „
Victoria	27·96 „
Queensland	41·00 „

The expenditure for the year 1898 was as follows:—

	£
Provisions, etc.	4,053
Salaries	3,368
Drugs, Gas, etc.	690
	8,111
Less received from friends of inmates, etc.	253

Total net expenditure £7,858, equal to £39 9s. 10d. per head per annum on a daily average of 199 patients.

Nationality of Inmates.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
British	113	71	184
Other Europeans	15	1	16
Asiatics	9	0	9
Aboriginals	3	0	3
Half-Caste	1	0	1
Negro	1	0	1
Total 31st December, 1898	142	72	214

During the year 1898 certain administrative alterations were instituted, which have resulted beneficially to the patients. In charge of warders, the more quiet ones have been allowed to make occasional trips without the boundaries; several concerts have also been given in the asylum for the benefit of the patients. All that

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can be, are employed in the garden, cook-house, dormitories, etc., still leaving, however, a large surplus unemployed. Mechanical restraint is only resorted to when patients are dangerous to themselves or others, and is continued for a short time only. Religious services are regularly conducted by Church of England and Roman Catholic clergymen.

6.—BOARDS, ETC.

Central Board of Health.

Under the "Public Health Act, 1886," the Governor can appoint a Central Board of Health, consisting of five persons, one of whom must be a legally qualified medical practitioner, another a civil engineer, and another a practical builder. The Board have power to make such inquiries as they may think fit in relation to matters concerning the public health; they also have power, where a local board of health have neglected their duty relating to the abatement of nuisances, to authorise the police to institute proceedings. The Central Board have a general supervision over the management of the local boards of all matters relating to sanitation, food, infectious diseases, hospitals, dwellings, and the abatement and prevention of nuisances which otherwise might be a menace to the health of the district or Colony.

Medical Board.

The registration of medical practitioners is regulated by "The Medical Act, 1894," under which the Governor appoints a board of the medical profession to grant certificates of registration to persons possessed of the proper qualifications.

The Governor-in-Council may appoint or remove a Medical Board; the Board must consist of not less than three, nor more than seven members of the medical profession, to whom persons desirous of being registered must submit their degrees, diplomas, certificates, or other proofs. The board, on due proof of qualification, skill, and ability to practise medicine or surgery, and also that the applicant is a person of good fame and character, must register such in the Medical Register. All registered practitioners are entitled to receive from the Registrar of the Board a certificate of registration. The Medical Register of the Colony must be published annually in the *Government Gazette* in the month of January. No person other than a registered practitioner is allowed to practise medicine or surgery, or to profess to be a medical practitioner, or to pretend that he is qualified to so practise.

Pharmaceutical Society.

Instituted under "The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1894." The diploma of competency as a chemist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or that of any Australian Pharmaceutical Society or Board, established by Act of Parliament, are recognised, provided such diploma has been obtained by the passing of the major examination of such Colony. The society has over 100 members—qualified chemists—in the Colony.

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7.—LAW AND CRIME.

Return of Business done during the Years 1897 and 1898 in the Supreme Court of Western Australia in its different Jurisdictions.

		1897.		1898.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			£		£
Common Law ...	Writs commencing Actions	2455	549564	2211	503767
	Judgments signed and entered ...	1046	155393	1126	172775
	Writs of *fieri facias*	678	103585	718	106026
	Foreign Judgments	43	18024	18	10617
Probate Business	Probates granted	165	410980	146	604917
	Letters of Administration issued ...	163	143039	139	53962
In Bankruptcy .	Bankruptcy Notices	55	...	107	...
	Creditors' Petitions	34	...	54	...
	Debtors' Petitions	58	...	103	...
	Total Assets	...	82678	...	171261
	Total Liabilities	...	122637	...	228790
Bills of Sale ...	Number registered and Amount ...	544	5591313	712	893323
	Satisfactions entered and Amount...	87	92205	102	204303
Liens	Number registered and Amount ...	29	28927	50	24818
In Divorce	Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage	9	...	15	...
	Petitions for Judicial Separation ...	...	...	1	...
	Decree for Dissolution of Marriage	4	...	3	...
In Lunacy	Motions	2	...	1	...
Companies	Number registered and Capital ...	84	1210145	44	356655
Foreign Companies	Number registered	201	...	122	...
Newspapers ...	Number registered	32	...	42	...
Commissions ...	Number issued	52	...	29	...
	In Chambers.				
Common Law and Equity	Summonses issued	835	...	953	...
	Orders made	861	...	951	...
	Affidavits filed	805	...	1163	...
Ecclesiastical ...	Motions	328	...	*	...
	Orders made	308	...	285	...
	Curator of Intestates' Estates.				
Intestate Estates	Number reported and Amount ...	407	11528	363	10964

* Not recorded.

The total amount of fees taken and duly collected in the Supreme Court rose from £1,061 in 1889 to £17,744 in 1897, and to £24,669 in 1898.

Criminal Statistics.

Offences.

Table showing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or Magistrates during the Years 1897 and 1898:—

	1897.	1898.
Total Number of Offences reported ...	18,423	16,287
Offences against the Person	1,343	1,196
Prædial Larceny	21	27
Offences against Property (other than Prædial Larceny)...	4,463	2,799
Offences against Currency	37	36
Other Offences...	12,559	12,229

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Comparative Table,

Showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the Ten Years, 1889 to 1898

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
The number of offences reported to the police	4,752	5,122	5,615	6,225	7,115	8,761	9,070	14,377	18,423	16,287
The number of charges brought before the Magistrates' Courts on arrest	4,378	4,690	5,005	5,574	6,288	7,152	8,377	13,318	15,433	14,902
The number of summary convictions:										
1. For offences against the person ...	210	217	202	251	292	309	365	621	601	631
2. For prædial larceny	16	18	5	4	6	7	10	17	17	9
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	354	317	355	551	557	556	596	824	993	1,074
4. For offences against currency ...	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	2	4	...
5. For other offences	2,397	2,649	2,749	2,770	3,213	3,528	4,338	6,962	7,969	7,945
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:										
1. For offences against the person ...	30	13	16	18	30	29	19	66	54	35
2. For offences against property ...	19	20	20	27	24	47	32	101	118	91
3. For offences against currency ...	10	6	5	11	2	7	4	8	16	23
4. For other offences	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	6	5
The number of offences acquitted:										
1. In the Inferior Courts	1,297	1,423	1,595	1,904	2,087	2,600	2,920	4,619	5,525	4,913
2. In the Superior Courts	37	16	33	25	44	48	45	69	94	136

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Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts for the Years 1897 and 1898.

Including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, etc.

How the cases tried in the Superior Courts ended.	Total.	Murder, other than wife or child murder.	Manslaughter.	Rape.	Other offences against person.	Larceny.	Larceny in a dwelling.	Forgery and uttering.	Other offences against property.	Miscellaneous offences.
1897.										
Judgment for the Crown	194	9	6	3	36	30	5	16	83	6
Judgment for the Prisoner	76	5	3	...	14	20	3	1	30	...
Nolle prosequi	18	1	...	1	1	2	0	2	10	1
Total ...	288	15	9	4	51	52	8	19	123	7
1898.										
Judgment for the Crown	154	2	5	...	28	32	2	23	57	5
Judgment for the Prisoner	102	8	1	3	21	23	...	4	32	10
Nolle prosequi ...	34	1	...	...	6	3	...	5	14	5
Remanded	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	292	11	6	3	35	58	2	32	104	21

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Summary Convictions.

Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and kinds of Punishment inflicted, 1897 and 1898.

Punishments.	Total number of offences.	Assaults and other offences against the person.	Malicious injury to property.	Praedial larceny.	Offences against property other than praedial larceny.	Offences against currency.	Offences against revenue, highway, health, and other Acts of Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Act, including indentured coolies.	Other offences.
1897.									
Fined ...	6953	402	90	12	141	...	1671	533	4104
Imprisoned ...	2531	187	21	5	700	4	72	70	1472
Whipped ...	41	2	1	...	31	...	...	...	*8*
Bound over with or without sureties	59	10	...	...	10	...	9	1	29
Total ...	9584	601	111	17	882	4	1752	604	*5613*
1898.									
Fined	7295	432	124	4	121	...	1946	767	3901
Imprisoned ...	2297	188	16	4	796	...	59	54	1180
Whipped ...	13	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	3
Bound over with or without sureties	54	10	...	1	8	...	...	1	34
Total ...	9659	631	140	9	934	...	2005	822	5118

Drunkenness.

The number of cases of drunkenness decreased from 3,720 in 1897 to 3,100 in 1898, and the number of convictions for this offence from 1,842 to 1,630. In addition, the Police Report for 1898 shows that 2,686 other offences during that year were attributable to drunkenness.

Juvenile Crime.

The age limit for juvenile offenders varies in Western Australia according to the nature of the offence, but does not exceed 16 years. There were, during the year 1897, 5 commitments of offenders under 16 years of age for offences against the person, 49 for offences against property, 9 for offences against the Masters and

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Servants Act, and 107 for other offences. Of these 107 offenders, only 10 were females and 21 aborigines. During 1898 the total rose to 256, namely 9 offences against the person, 92 against property, and 155 miscellaneous offences, including 22 females and 20 aborigines.

Civil Cases.

In the Local Courts during 1897 the sittings numbered 401, their total duration being 667 days. The number of cases tried was 10,043; the aggregate amount recovered, £54,229; the aggregate amount of costs awarded to plaintiffs, £9,858, to defendants, £1,453; the fees paid to the revenue were £6,213, to bailiffs, £2,359; there were 123 appeals against Municipal and Roads Board Rates. In 1898 the sittings numbered 452, their duration was 912 days; the number of cases was 10,835; the aggregate amount recovered, £91,969; the costs awarded to plaintiffs, £7,311, to defendants, £707; the fees to revenue, £5,764, to bailiffs, £3,247; the appeals against rates numbered 53.

In the 23 Wardens' Courts, during 1897, 1,246 sittings were held and 879 cases determined; the aggregate amount awarded was £14,510; the costs to plaintiffs, £1,819, to defendants, £440; the fees to revenue, £873, to bailiffs, £1,807. In 1898, 1,145 sittings were held in 22 Courts; 1,183 cases were determined; the aggregate amount awarded was £15,776; the costs to plaintiffs, £1,412, to defendants, £1,037; the fees to revenue, £892, to bailiffs, £947.

Inquests, and Examinations of Lunatics.

A total number of 255 Coroners' Inquests were held in 1897, being 223 on males, and 32 on females. Fire Inquests numbered 18, resulting in 10 verdicts of "accidental," 3 "arson," and 5 "open." Lunatics examined by magistrates numbered 183. In 1898 the Coroners' Inquests were 294, namely 249 on males, and 45 on females; fire inquests numbered 55, with 34 verdicts of "accidental," 5 "arson," and 16 "open"; the number of lunatics examined was 156.

Gaols and Prisoners.

The number of prisoners committed in the ordinary gaols during 1897 was 2,575, of which number 2,288 were under sentence, comprising 1,917 males, 174 females, 4 juvenile males, 160 aboriginal males, 29 aboriginal females, and 4 aboriginal juvenile males. Of the total number of prisoners 1,603 were accommodated at the Fremantle Prison, the remainder at the various country gaols. The cost of the prisons for the year was £25,817, and the earnings of the prisoners amounted to £16,424.

In 1898 the prisoners numbered 2,454, including 2,159 under sentence, namely 1,960 men, 184 women, and 15 juveniles. Fremantle prison accommodated 1,522 of these. The total cost of the prisons was £32,274, the earnings of the prisoners amounted to £11,623.

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In addition to the prisoners confined in the common gaols, there were, during 1897, committed to imprisonment in Rottnest Prison, 16 aborigines for offences against the person, and 26 for offences against property. In 1898, 14 aborigines were committed for offences against the person, 19 for offences against property, and 19 for other offences, whilst 4 were received who were committed for trial.

8.—WAGES AND PRICES.

Owing to the rapid increase of population, the cost of living has hitherto been somewhat high in towns, but is steadily diminishing. The wages of general domestic servants range from £3 to £4 10s. per month. The tariff at boarding-houses ranges from 15s. to £1 10s. per week (as a rule separate bedrooms are not provided).

The following are the average rates of wages for labour :—

Prædial ... ... £18 to £50 per annum; 5s. to 7s. per day.
Domestic ... ... £3 to £4 10s. per month.

Trades.	In the South-Western District.	On the Goldfields.
Carpenters...	10s.	12s. to 13s. 4d.
Masons	11s.	12s. to 13s. 4d.
Printers	9s.	12s. 6d.
Blacksmiths	10s.	12s to 15s.
Gardeners	6s. to 7s. 6d.	
Saddlers	8s. 4d.	
Plasterers	11s.	
General Labourers ...	5s. to 7s. 6d.	10s.
Boatbuilders	10s.	
Tailors and Shoemakers...	4s. to 10s.	5s. to 13s. 4d
Timberyard Employés ...	7s. to 8s.	
Boilermakers	11s.	15s.
Shearers	...	
Brewers	7s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.	11s. 8d.
Coachbuilders	8s. to 10s.	13s. 4d.
Navvies	6s. to 8s.	10s.
Painters	8s. 6d.	13s. 4d.
Plumbers	8s. to 10s.	15s.
Wheelwrights	10s.	13s. 4d.
Bakers	9s.	11s. 8d.
Miners	9s. to 10s.	10s.
Sawyers and Lumbermen	6s. to 10s.	10s. to 13s. 4d.
Shipwrights	10s.	
Tanners and Curriers ...	7s. to 9s.	
Tinsmiths	9s.	15s.
Wharf Labourers... ...	9s.	
Butchers	8s. 4d.	
Goldminers	...	12s. to 13s. 4d.

Navvies work eight hours; Printers' work-hours vary in the different offices; other tradesmen work eight hours to the day.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF USE OR CONSUMPTION DURING 1899.

		£	s.	d.
Wheaten Flour ...	per bag of 200lbs.	20s. to	2	2	6
Wheat	per Imperial Bushel ...	5s. to	0	5	6
Wheaten Bread ...	per lb.	1¼d. to	0	0	1¾
Horses	each	£8 to	30	0	0
Sheep	„	10s. to	0	16	0
Milk	per gall.	...	0	2	0
Butter, Fresh ...	per lb.	1s. 1d. to	0	1	4
Cheese	„	9d. to	0	1	0
Beef	„	5d. to	0	0	8
Bacon	„	10d. to	0	1	0
Mutton	„	5d. to	0	0	7
Pork	„	9d. to	0	1	0
Rice	„	2d. to	0	0	2½
Coffee	„	1s. 6. to	0	2	0
Tea	„	1s. to	0	1	6
Sugar	„	2d. to	0	0	2¼
Salt	„	...	0	0	1
Wine, Imported ...	per gall.	£1 and upward			
„ Colonial ...	„	6s. and	do.		
Brandy	„	£1 6s. to	1	10	0
Beer, Imported ...	„ ... draught, 4s.; bottled		0	5	6
„ Colonial ...	„	...	0	3	0
Tobacco	per lb.	4s. 9d. to	0	5	6

9.—NEWSPAPERS.

From the following returns, prepared by the Librarian of the Victoria Public Library, it appears that at the end of 1898 there were in existence in Western Australia a total of 39 newspapers; 13 new ones had been started during the course of that year, whilst 23 had ceased publication in the same period. The following are the names of towns possessing papers, and the number published therein:—

Town.	Newspapers.	Dailies.
Albany	1	...
Boulder City...	1	1
Broad Arrow...	1	...
Bunbury	2	...
Coolgardie	2	1
Cue	2	...
Fremantle	1	...
Geraldton	2	...
Kalgoorlie	3	1
Malcolm	1	...
Marble Bar	1	...
Menzies	2	1
Mt. Magnet	1	...
Norseman	1	...
Northam	1	...
Perth	15	3
Roebourne	1	...
York	1	...
Total	39	7

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List of Newspapers in course of publication in Western Australia on 31st December, 1898.

No.	Name.	Published at	Issued on	Price.
1	Albany Advertiser ...	Albany ...	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	1d.
2	Broad Arrow Standard	Broad Arrow	Saturday	3d.
3	Bunbury Herald ...	Bunbury ...	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	1d.
4	Clare's Weekly ...	Perth ...	Saturday	3d.
5	Coolgardie Miner ...	Coolgardie	Daily	2d.
6	Coolgardie Pioneer ...	Do.	Saturday	6d.
7	Daily News	Perth ...	Daily	1d.
8	Eastern Districts Chronicle	York ...	Saturday	4d.
9	* Evening Star ...	Boulder City	Daily	1d.
10	Geraldton Advertiser	Geraldton...	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	2d.
11	Geraldton Express ...	Do.	Friday	6d.
12	Government Gazette...	Perth ...	Do.	5s. per annum.
13	Inquirer and Commercial News	Do.	Do.	6d.
14	Kalgoorlie Miner ...	Kalgoorlie	Daily	1d.
15	Malcolm Chronicle ...	Malcolm ...	Friday	6d.
16	Menzies Miner ...	Menzies ...	Saturday	6d.
17	Morning Herald ...	Perth ...	Daily...	1d.
18	Mount Magnet Miner	Mt. Magnet	Saturday	3d.
19	* Murchison Advocate	Cue ...	Do.	3d.
20	Murchison Times ...	Do.	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	3d.
21	* Norseman Times ...	Norseman...	Wednesday and Saturday	3d.
22	North Coolgardie Herald	Menzies ...	Daily	1d.
23	Northam Advertiser ...	Northam ...	Wednesday and Saturday	2d.
24	Northern Public Opinion	Roebourne	Saturday	6d.
25	Pilbarra Goldfields News	Marble Bar	Friday	6d.
26	Southern Times ...	Bunbury ...	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	1d.
27	*Sun, The	Kalgoorlie	Sunday	3d.
28	Sunday Chronicle ...	Perth ...	Do....	2d.
29	Sunday Times... ...	Do.	Do....	3d.
30	Umpire, The	Fremantle	Saturday	1d.
31	W.A. Record	Perth ...	Do....	3d.
32	War Cry	Do.	Wednesday	1d.
33	West Australian ...	Do.	Daily	1d.
34	West Australian Church News	Do.	Monthly	3d.
35	*W. A. Freemasons' Magazine	Do.	Do.	6d.
36	West Australian Racing Calendar	Do.	Do.	6d.
37	West Australian Wheelman	Do.	Friday	1d.
38	Western Argus ...	Kalgoorlie	Thursday	6d.
39	Western Mail	Perth ...	Friday	6d.

* Commenced publication during 1898.

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10.—PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day	January 1
Australian Anniversary	January 26
Good Friday.	
Easter Monday.	
Queen's Birthday	May 24
Foundation of the Colony	June 1
Coronation Day	June 28
Proclamation Day	October 21
Prince of Wales' Birthday	November 9
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26

Bank Holidays.

Easter Eve.
Easter Monday.
Whit Monday.

New Year's Day	If on week days.
26th January	
24th May	
1st June	If falling on a Sunday the following day is kept as a holiday.
28th June	
9th November	
26th December	

The Governor has power to proclaim any special day as a bank holiday.

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PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The shipping facilities possessed by Western Australia are considerable, when the small population of the Colony is taken into consideration.

The following are the principal companies connected with the shipping trade of the Colony, and their ruling passage and freight rates. These rates, however, it must be stated, are liable in every instance to alteration at any time as circumstances may seem to require:—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S.N. COMPANY.

The Mail Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company, both homeward and outward bound, call in fortnightly at Albany.

Agents for Western Australia: J. F. T. Hassell & Co., Albany. Local Agents: E. C. Shenton & Co., Perth; G. Shenton, Fremantle; Hocking & Co., Kalgoorlie; Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Geraldton; and Stodart & Co., Coolgardie.

Passage Money.

Between London and Albany (King George's Sound) and vice versâ:—

First Saloon	...	£60, £65, £70.
Second do.	...	£35, £37, £40.
Return Tickets	...	£65 and £110.

Cargo Freights.

London to Albany:—

Rough Goods } Fine do. }	... ...	60s. per ton.

Albany to London:—

General Cargo	... ...	60s. per ton.
Gum, in bags	... ...	50s. do.
Pearl Shells	...	25s. per hhd. 12s. 6d. per qr.-cask. 50s. per ton, in cases.
Wool (greasy)	... ...	½d. per lb.
Do. (washed)	... ...	⅝d. do.

Intercolonial Passage Rates and Freights.

	1ST SALOON.				2ND SALOON.			
	Single.		Return. Available 6 months.		Single.		Return. Available 6 months.	
King George's Sound to—	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Adelaide	7	0	10	10	5	10	8	5
Melbourne	10	0	15	0	7	0	10	10
Sydney	12	0	18	0	8	0	12	0

* Freights to Sydney, 30s.; Melbourne and Adelaide, 20s. per ton of 40ft.

* Passengers can book right through from Perth and Fremantle for Eastern colonies at an additional charge of £1 16s. 2d. and £1 5s. each way for First and Second respectively, to cover cost of Rail journey to Albany.

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The Orient S.N. Company.

The Mail Steamers of the Orient Line visit Albany on alternate weeks to those of the P. & O. Manager for Western Australia, Thomas Day, O.S.N. Co., Limited, Albany. Local Agents: Forrest, Emanuel and Co., Perth; J. Lilly and Co., Fremantle; Monger's W.A. Stores, Ltd., Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie.

Passage Money to and from London.

First Saloon	£60 to £70
Second do.	£35, £37, £40
Third do.	£15 15s.*, £17 17s., £18 18s.
Return Tickets	£65 and £105

Freight from Albany to London.

General and Rough Goods ...	40s. to 60s. per ton.
Wool (greasy) ... / Do. (washed) ...	about 0½d. to 0⅝d. per lb.

Through Cargo Rates from *Fremantle* and *North-West Ports* per coastal steamers, and transhipped to Orient Steamers at Albany at "Special Rates."

Through cargo at special rates from *London* to North-West Ports is accepted on a through bill of lading, said cargo being transhipped into coastal steamers at Albany. Cargo is also accepted through to Perth, Fremantle, Bunbury, and Geraldton, and forwarded per rail from Albany.

Freights from London to Albany.

Cargo Rates . ... about 60s. per ton.

Intercolonial Passenger Fares.

	From Albany.		From Perth or Fremantle.	
To	1st Class.	Return.	1st Class.	Return.
Adelaide	£6	£9	£7 10s.	£12 12s.
Melbourne	£9	£13 10s.	£10 10s.	£17
Sydney	£10 10s.	£15 15s.	£12	£19 5s.
	2nd Class.	Return.	2nd Class.	Return.
Adelaide	£4 10s.	£6 15s.	£5 10s.	£9 5s.
Melbourne	£6	£9	£7	£11 10s.
Sydney	£8	£12	£9	£14 10s.
	3rd Class.	Return.	3rd Class.	Return.
Adelaide	£2 10s.	£3 15s.	£3 10s.	£6 5s.
Melbourne	£3 10s.	£5 5s.	£4 10s.	£7 15s.
Sydney	£4	£6	£5	£8 10s.

These steamers do not carry Intercolonial Cargo.

N.B.—All Rates (Passage and Cargo) are liable to alteration at any time.

* Third class passengers are booked through to Fremantle and Perth from £15 15s. and upwards.

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North German Lloyd.

The North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamers call at Fremantle every four weeks, outwards and homewards. On leaving Bremen they call at Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo. Homeward, same ports.

Fares homewards, from £14 to £62.

Fares to the Colonies.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Adelaide, single ...	£7	£5 10s.	£3
„ return ...	£10 10s.	£8 5s.	£4 16s.
Melbourne, single ...	£10	£7	£4 10s.
„ return ...	£15	£10 10s.	£7 5s.
Sydney, single ...	£12	£9	£5 10s.
„ return ...	£18	£13 10s.	£8 5s.

Freight homewards, as per arrangement.

Cargo is accepted to Fremantle and also to Perth and Albany, on a through bill of lading, and forwarded by rail to Albany at cheap rates. Cargo is also taken from London, being transhipped at Bremen.

Australian Fleet.

		Tons.
Grosser Kurfürst	Twin Screw ...	12,500
Barbarossa	„ ...	10,769
Königin Luise	„ ...	10,566
Friedrich der Grosse	„ ...	10,531
Bremen	„ ...	10,525
Rhein	„ ...	10,000
Main	„ ...	10,000
Prinz Regent Luitpold	„ ...	6,288
Karlsruhe	...	5,057
Stuttgart	...	5,048
Darmstadt	...	5,012
Oldenburg	...	5,006
Gera	...	5,005
Weimar	...	5,000

The first steamer of the Company to call at Fremantle was the Prinz Regent Luitpold, in February, 1898.

The Agent of the Company for Western Australia is Geo. Saurmann, Cliff Street, Fremantle.

Messageries Maritimes Company.

French Mail Steamers.

The steamers of the *Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes* call in at Albany every four weeks.

Agents: Albany—Dalgety & Co., Ltd.; Fremantle—Dalgety & Co., Ltd.; Geraldton—Burns, Philp & Co.; Coolgardie, F. A. Davis; Kalgoorlie, C. H. Stewart & Co.; Perth, James McBean.

Passage Money.

Between Albany and Marseilles, either way—

Single journey ... ... £20 to £65.

Return do. (available for 9 and 12 months, including in and outward passages) ... £36 to £105.

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Through Ticket, Marseilles to London (24 hours by rail): 1st Class, £5; 2nd Class, £4; with the advantage to passengers of breaking their journey for a fortnight from Marseilles to London and *vice versâ*.

Luggage is conveyed free by steamer from Marseilles to London.

Cargo Freights.

Between London and Albany, from 50s. to 80s. per ton, according to season.

Wool, from 0½d. to 1d. per lb.

Intercolonial Passage Rates per Messageries Maritimes Company.

	1st Saloon.		2nd Saloon.		3rd Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
From Albany to—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelaide	6 0 0	9 0 0	4 10 0	6 15 0	2 12 0	3 18 0
Melbourne	9 0 0	13 10 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	3 16 0	5 14 0
Sydney...	10 10 0	15 15 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	4 8 0	6 12 0
Noumea	20 0 0	30 0 0	16 0 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0

Special rail fare from Albany to Perth and Fremantle, and *vice versâ*, 1st Class, £1 16s. 2d.; 2nd Class, £1 5s.

The steamers of this line do not carry intercolonial cargo. Wine and beer supplied free to passengers. First-class passengers have also the right to certain drinks, such as grog, syrups and lemonade, beer, marsala, sherry, and cognac.

The Messageries Maritimes Company have built special boats for the Australian service of 7,000 h.p. each.

English stewards and English stewardess on every steamer. English interpreter on express train from Marseilles to London.

This Company has made arrangements with the Canadian-Pacific Railway for the issue of All-Round-the-World Tickets. Rate, £125.

Route, Messageries Maritimes.—London, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, or *vice versâ*.

Canadian-Pacific Railway.—Sydney, Vancouver, Montreal, Quebec, St. John (N.B.), Halifax, Boston or New York, Liverpool or Southampton, London, or *vice versâ*.

For full particulars apply to Dalgety & Company, Ltd., Albany, Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS—LONDON TO FREMANTLE, AND TO THE ALBANY RAILWAY WHARF.

Despatched by Messrs. Bethell, Gwyn & Co., of 22 Billiter Street, and Messrs. Trinder, Anderson & Co., of St. Mary Axe,

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London; W. Marden, Anderson, Anderson and Co., and Birt, Potter, and Hughes. Agents in Western Australia, Dalgety & Co., Limited, Fremantle, Perth, Albany, and Geraldton; Sir George Shenton, and W.A. Shipping Association, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co., Albany.

Direct Line of Steamers.

Steamers from London at monthly intervals for Fremantle, direct by Cape route, carrying cargo and passengers for Fremantle.

The vessels generally employed are:—

s.s.	"Maori King"	...	3,807 gross tonnage
,,	"Cornwall"	...	5,500 ,, ,,
,,	"Devon"	...	5,500 ,, ,,
,,	"Kent" (new)	...	6,000 ,, ,,
,,	"Sussex" ,,	...	6,000 ,, ,,
,,	"Surrey" ,,	...	6,000 ,, ,,

and others.

The steamers of the direct line go from London, *viâ* the Cape to Fremantle and Albany railway pier.

They carry cargo for Fremantle and Albany, and also at through rates to Perth, Bunbury, Geraldton, etc.

Freights—London to Fremantle.

Weight	27s. 6d. to 35s. per ton.
Rough Measurement	50s. per ton.
Fine ,,	55s. ,,
Passage Money ..	Saloon, £40.
	Steerage, 14 to 16 guineas.

The West Australian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the Ocean Steamship Company.

The London Agents for the above Company are:—Messrs. Bethell, Gwyn & Co., of 22 Billiter Street, E.C., and Trinder, Anderson & Co., of Leadenhall Chambers, St. Mary Axe; Liverpool, Alfred Holt.

Agents in Western Australia:—Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Limited, Perth and Fremantle, Albany and Geraldton, and E. C. Shenton & Co., Perth.

These Companies have four first-class vessels, the s.s. "Saladin," 1,498 tons net register (1,999 tons gross); the s.s. "Australind," 553 tons net register (1,019 tons gross); the "Sultan," 1,270 tons net register (2,062 tons gross); and the s.s. "Karrakatta," 1,500 tons net register (2,090 tons gross). These vessels, which have been specially designed and constructed for this trade, combining passenger accommodation equal to that of an ocean mail steamer with the light draft necessary to enable them to approach the coastal ports, carry out a fortnightly service between Fremantle and Singapore, touching at the usual intermediate ports. At Singapore they connect with the P. & O. Co.'s steamers for passengers, and with Holt's Ocean Line of Steamers for cargo, which

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leave there for London, etc., about twice a week. The average duration of the voyage between Fremantle and Singapore is 20 days, and from Singapore to London 30 to 35 days.

Cargo is booked by this route, not only between London and Western Australia, but also between Western Australia and all the chief ports on the European Continent, Glasgow, Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc.; also to and from India, China, Japan, etc.

Steamers leaving London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg, and other Continental ports (at intervals of about 15 days); steamers from New York, Vancouver, principal Indian, Chinese, and Japanese ports, connect regularly with the vessels of this line at Singapore. Goods are received at through rates for Western Australia at all the before-mentioned ports and forwarded to any Western Australian port on a through bill of lading. The same system of traffic is also available for exports from Western Australia.

Passengers for London are transshipped into the P. & O. steamers at Singapore.

The passage money between London and all ports *viâ* Singapore is £62, saloon; and £41 saloon in steamers between Singapore and Western Australia, and second class in P. & O. steamers; return saloon, £110. Return saloon (Western Australia *viâ* Singapore steamer), and second saloon in P. & O., £70.

Children under 12 years	...	...	Half fare
One child ,, 3 ,,	...	...	Free.

The rates of freight to Fremantle *viâ* Singapore are—

From London—Weight, 27s. 6d. to 35s. per ton.
Rough measurement, 50s. per ton.
Fine measurement, 55s. per ton.

From Liverpool and Glasgow—Weight, 47s. 6d. per ton.
Measurement, 55s. per ton.

From Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Bremen—
Weight, 27s. 6d. to 35s. per ton.
Measurement, 50s. to 55s. per ton.

New York-Fremantle.—Through bills of lading to Fremantle by steamer from New York are given by Booth and Co., 90 Gold-street, New York, goods being transferred in Singapore to the Western Australian steamers.

From New York.—Weight and measurement, about 40s., the rates of freight to the Northern ports of Western Australia being a little in excess of the Fremantle rates.

These companies have a small steamer, the "Beagle," connecting with the larger boats at Cossack, and carrying passengers and cargo to and from Condon and the various landing places for stations and the goldfields adjacent to Cossack.

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W.A. Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and Ocean Steamship Company.

* *Rates of Passage Money and Freights.*

Ports.	Passengers.					Stock.			Cargo.			
						Less 10 per cent. if more than 10 head. Ten head and over a free steerage passage to man in charge.		Less 10 per cent. for 25 Rams and over.				
	1st Class.	Return.	2nd Class.	Return.	Natives and Asiatics on Deck.	Horses.	Stud Cattle.	Rams or Stud Sheep.	General.	Timber. Per load 50 cu. ft.	Hay and Chaff. Per ton weight.	Parcels, including wharfage.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Fremantle to Geraldton	2 0 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4s.	15s. per ton	20s.	30s.	3s.
,, Sharks Bay	4 10 0	7 10 0	2 10 0	4 5 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5s.	27s. 6d. ,,	35s.	45s.	3s. 6d.
,, Carnarvon Roads ...	5 10 0	9 0 0	3 5 0	5 5 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5s.	32s. 6d. ,,	40s.	50s.	3s. 6d.
,, Ashburton Roads ...	7 15 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6s.	35s. ,,	47s. 6d.	60s.	4s. 6d.
,, Cossack Roads ...	9 5 0	15 0 0	6 5 0	9 9 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6s.	35s. ,,	47s. 6d.	60s.	5s. 6d.
,, Port Hedland ...	10 10 0	17 10 0	7 0 0	10 10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7s.	45s. ,,	55s.	70s.	5s. 6d.
,, Broome and Pearling Grounds	11 0 0	18 5 0	7 0 0	11 5 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	8s.	45s. ,,	55s.	70s.	5s. 6d.
,, Derby	12 10 0	21 0 0	8 5 0	12 15 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	8s.	47s. 6d. ,,	62s. 6d.	75s.	5s. 6d.
,, Singapore	17 10 0	31 10 0	12 0 0	21 10 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	40s. ,,	...	...	...

Freights through to London, from Sharks Bay ... ... Shell } as arranged.
,, { To Trieste } ,, ,, }
,, { Or Havre } ,, ,, }
Freights through London from Pearling Grounds or Cossack ... ,, }

Wool to London, Sandalwood to Singapore, Sheep to Singapore, as arranged. Bêche-de-mer, Cossack to Hong Kong, 60s. per 20 cwt.

Freight through from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and all Continental Ports at lowest current rates. Passengers booked through to London, transhipping at Singapore into the P. & O. Company's mail steamers; fares: Saloon, £62; Saloon to Singapore and Second Cabin thence, £41; Circular tickets available for return to Albany direct, fares, £110 and £70.

* Rates subject to alteration.

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From Liverpool and Glasgow to Fremantle.

Sailing vessels are despatched at intervals; the London agents being Messrs. Bethell, Gwyn and Co.; Glasgow agents, Messrs. T. Law and Co.; Liverpool, T. Marwood and Co.; Fremantle, Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd.

THE ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mail contractors for sea-carried mails for whole of W.A., N.W. and Southern mails, and also to Eastern colonies.

Albany and Fremantle, to and from Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. Steamers leave weekly, circumstances permitting.

Dongara, Geraldton, Carnarvon, Sharks Bay, Onslow, Cossack, Port Hedland, Broome, Pearling Grounds (Broome), Derby, Wyndham. Regular Royal Mail steamers run monthly to these ports as advertised.

Esperance Bay, Hamelin, Vasse, Bunbury, and Dongara. Frequent service as arranged.

Albany to Esperance Bay and bye ports, Regular Royal Mail steamer weekly, extending to Israelite Bay and bye ports fortnightly, and to Eucla quarterly.

Adelaide and Spencer's Gulf, Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and Cooktown. Regular and frequent steamers between Geraldton, the Southern Ports, and the Eastern Colonies.

Adelaide Steamship Co.'s (Limited) Fleet engaged as above.

s.s.	"Innamincka"	2,500 tons	s.s.	"Bullarra" ...	1,725 tons
,,	"Wollowra" ...	2,600 ,,	,,	"Ouraka" ...	2,637 ,,
,,	"Marloo" ...	2,600 ,,	,,	"Barrier" ...	2,036 ,,
,,	"Allinga" ...	3,000 ,,	,,	"Albany" ...	878 ,,
,,	"Kadina" ...	4,000 ,,	,,	"Flinders" ...	521 ,,
,,	"Willyama" ...	4,000 ,,	,,	"Rob Roy" ...	393 ,,
,,	"Colac" ...	1,479 ,,	,,	"Ferret" ...	445 ,,
,,	"Franklin" ...	730 ,,	,,	"Karoo" ...	300 ,,
,,	"Emu" ...	616 ,,	,,	"Herbert" ...	300 ,,
,,	"Investigator"	580 ,,	,,	"Karaweera" ...	3,000 ,,
,,	"Wakefield" ...	150 ,,	,,	"Moonta" ...	3,500 ,,
,,	"Kolya" ...	3,000 ,,	,,	"Mintaro" ...	4,500 ,,
,,	"Adelaide" ...	1,711 ,,			

Besides a fleet of small steamers, lighters, hulks, etc.

Agencies.—Adelaide, E. Northcote, General Manager; London, G. S. Yuill and Co., Limited, Agents; Melbourne, C. S. Willimott, Local Manager; Sydney, G. S. Yuill and Co., Limited, Agents; Brisbane, E. B. Wareham, Local Manager; Fremantle, W. E. Moxon, Local Manager; Albany, F. Clare, Agent; Coolgardie and Kal-

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goorlie, Monger's W.A. Stores, Limited; Perth, Forrest, Emanuel and Co.; Geraldton, Wainwright and Co.; Bunbury, R. Forrest.

The Adelaide Steamship Co., Limited, supplies the following information useful to passengers by sea to the Eastern Colonies, and to the North-West coast of Western Australia:—

This Company run such steamers as the s.s. "Innamincka," 2,500 tons; "Allinga," 3,000 tons; "Adelaide," 2,000 tons; "Wollowra" and "Marloo" (sister ships), 2,600 tons each; "Bullarra," 2,000 tons; and other modern and luxurious vessels.

Passengers can travel from Wyndham (North-West), down Western Australian coast to Fremantle, Albany, Esperance Bay, Eucla and South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland (far Northern Coast), a distance of 6,100 miles, or nearly round the continent of Australia.

The Company have offices and agencies at every Australian port, where passengers can obtain all information, shippers' rates, etc.

PRINCIPAL PORTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA TOUCHED AT*:—Wyndham (1,950), Derby (1,450), Broome (1,250), Port Hedland, Cossack (925), for Condon, Bamboo Creek, Marble Bar, etc.; Onslow (740), Carnarvon (480), Sharks Bay (410), Geraldton (210), Dongara (160), Fremantle, Bunbury (86), Busselton (114), Hamelin (200), Albany (350), Esperance Bay (540).

PORT HEDLAND.—The Government having founded a stock jetty at this port, the Adelaide S.S. Co. with their s.s. "Albany," Capt. Olaf Odman, have opened up trade with this port by sending in their steamers regularly, thus providing facilities for the squatters and miners.

PRINCIPAL PORTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide (1,350M.), Port Pirie, and all Spencer's Gulf Ports. (Weekly from Adelaide.)

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, Geelong, with arrangements for communication with Portarlington, Port Fairy (Belfast), and Warrnambool.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Newcastle, etc.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay (for Broadsound, Habana, and Proserpine River), Bowen, Townsville, Dungeness, Cardwell, Goondi, Geraldton (Johnston River), Mourilyan Harbour, Cairns (for Daintree and Mossman Rivers), Port Douglas, Cooktown.

DISTANCES TRAVERSED BY ADELAIDE S.S. CO.'S SERVICES.—Wyndham to Fremantle, 1,950 miles, *via* coast; Fremantle to Albany, 350 miles; Fremantle to Adelaide, 1,370 miles; Fremantle to Melbourne, 1,878 miles; Fremantle to Sydney, 2,442 miles; Fremantle to Brisbane, 2,952 miles; Fremantle to Townsville, 3,700 miles; Fremantle to Cairns, 3,860 miles; Fremantle to Cooktown, 3,960 miles; Fremantle to Port Darwin, *viâ* N.W.

* The figures in parenthesis denote miles from Fremantle, Western Australia.

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Cape, 2,238 miles (steamers at intervals); Fremantle to Derby, 1,450 miles.

Adelaide S.S. Co.'s Steamers leave—

Eastern Ports for Western Australia about once a week.

Western Australian Ports for East, once a week.

New South Wales for Queensland, about twice a week.

Victoria for Queensland, about once weekly.

South Australia for Queensland, about once weekly.

Western Australia (Fremantle) for Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Carnarvon, Onslow, Cossack, Port Hedland, Broome, and Derby, under contract to Western Australian Government, once a month.

Western Australia (Fremantle) all ports as above, and to Wyndham, once every 56 days.

Western Australia (Fremantle) for Geraldton, Dongara, Bunbury, Busselton (Vasse), and Hamelin Harbour at regular intervals at least twice monthly, each way.

Adelaide to Esperance Bay every week, *viâ* Albany.

Albany to Esperance weekly, extending to Israelite Bay fortnightly, and to Eucla quarterly.

Intercolonial Service—Weekly.

Between Fremantle and Sydney, extending to Queensland ports, calling in either way at the intermediate ports of Bunbury, Vasse, Albany, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

Regular Western Australian and Queensland traders:—

s.s.	"Innamincka" ...	... 2,500 tons.
,,	"Wollowra" ...	... 2,600 ,,
,,	"Adelaide" ...	... 2,000 ,,
,,	"Marloo" ...	... 2,600 ,,
,,	"Bullarra" ...	... 2,000 ,,
,,	"Allinga" ...	... 3,000 ,,

Above are main liners, carrying cargo, and saloon and steerage passengers.

Stock and cargo steamers running to and from Eastern Colonies and North-Western coast of Western Australia:—

s.s.	"Colac"	... 2,000 tons.
,,	"Moonta"	... 3,500 ,,
,,	"Karaweera" ...	... 2,000 ,,
,,	"Mintaro"	... 4,500 ,,
,,	"Kolya"	... 3,000 ,,

Fremantle-Derby Service—Monthly.

Calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Carnarvon, Ashburton, Cossack, Pearling Grounds, Broome, and Derby.

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Fremantle-Wyndham Service—Two Monthly.

Calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Carnarvon, Ashburton, Cossack, Port Hedland and Pearling Grounds, Broome, Derby, and Wyndham.

This service is carried out by the s.s. "Albany."

Esperance Bay service, including Royal Mail service to and from Albany:—

s.s. "Yaralla" ... ... 400 tons.

The Adelaide Steamship Company, Limited, are contractors to Western Australian Government for the carriage of mails as under:—

1. To and from Eastern Colonies as required.
2. To and from the whole of the North-West coast of Western Australia.
3. To Southern coast, Albany to Esperance Bay and Eucla, etc.

The Adelaide Steamship Company, Limited, have a coal depôt and hulks at Fremantle, and also at Albany, and efficient hulks moored in deep water are provided at the principal Australian Ports.

Approximate Passage Rates to Western Australia by the Vessels of the Adelaide Steamship Company.

	Saloon.		Steerage.
	Single.	Return.	Single.
From Sydney to—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albany ...	7 10 0	11 10 0	4 10 0
Fremantle ...	8 10 0	12 10 0	4 10 0
Geraldton ...			
From Melbourne to—			
Albany ...	6 10 0	10 0 0	4 0 0
Fremantle ...	7 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0
Geraldton ...			
From Adelaide to—			
Albany ...	5 10 0	9 0 0	4 0 0
Fremantle ...	6 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0
Geraldton ...			

Freights and Passenger rates vary according to competition.

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Rates of Passage Money and Freights (approximate).

Ports.	Passengers.												Cargo.	
	1st Class.			Return.			2nd Class.			Natives on Deck.			General.	
													Per ton 40 cubic feet.	
Fremantle to—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bunbury	1	1	0	1	11	6	0	15	0		...		12	6
Vasse	1	7	6	2	0	0	0	18	0		...		15	0
Albany	2	15	0	4	2	6	1	15	0		...		15	0
Fremantle to—														
Geraldton	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	15	0
Sharks Bay	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	6	27	6
Carnarvon	6	0	0	9	10	0	3	15	0	2	2	0	32	6
Ashburton	8	5	0	13	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	0	35	0
Cossack	9	9	0	15	0	0	6	5	0	3	15	6	35	0
Port Hedland	10	10	0	17	10	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	45	0
Roebuck Bay	11	10	0	18	15	0	7	15	0	4	0	0	45	0
Derby	13	0	0	21	0	0	8	15	0	5	10	0	47	6
Wyndham	16	0	0	26	0	0	10	10	0	7	0	0	57	0

Stock rates by agreement. Sheep from Cossack, Ashburton, and Carnarvon at not more than 4s. per head. Bullocks at £4 per head.

WM. HOWARD SMITH AND SONS PROPRIETARY, LIMITED.

The Howard Smith line of steamers maintains a regular and frequent service between Queensland, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and this Colony, calling at Albany, Fremantle and Geraldton without transhipment. The steamers occupied in the trade between the Eastern Colonies and Western Australia are—

s.s. "Gabo"	2,060 tons	...	2,000 h.p.
" "Buninyong"	2,070 "	...	2,000 "
" "Time"	3,000 "	...	2,500 "

The passenger vessels are fitted with the electric light, and have good accommodation for both saloon and steerage passengers. The collier "Time" is noted for her stock-carrying capabilities.

The rates of passage money are (subject to fluctuation) as follows:—

	Saloon.			Saloon, Return.			Steerage.		
From Sydney to—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Albany	6	0	0	... 10	0	0	... 4	0	0
Fremantle	7	0	0	... 11	0	0	... 4	0	0
Geraldton	8	0	0	... 13	0	0	... 5	0	0
From Melbourne to—									
Albany	5	0	0	... 9	0	0	... 3	0	0
Fremantle	6	0	0	... 10	0	0	... 3	0	0
Geraldton	8	0	0	... 12	0	0	... 4	0	0
From Adelaide to—									
Albany	4	0	0	... 8	0	0	... 3	0	0
Fremantle	5	0	0	... 9	0	0	... 3	0	0
Geraldton	7	0	0	... 11	0	0	... 4	0	0

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From Albany to—	Saloon. £ s. d.	Saloon, Return. £ s. d.	Steerage. £ s. d.
Fremantle	2 0 0	3 10 0	1 0 0
Geraldton	3 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
From Fremantle to—			
Geraldton	2 0 0	3 10 0	1 0 0

And freights at current rates.

Agents—Wm. Howard Smith & Sons Proprietary, Limited Cliff Street, Fremantle; Allan Deuchar & Co., St. George's Terrace Perth; Frank A. Davis, Coolgardie; Hocking & Co., Limited Kalgoorlie; George Wills & Co., Albany; Hales & Spencer, Bunbury; Clutterbuck Bros., Geraldton.

THE HUDDART, PARKER & COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED.

This Company has a line of steamers running between Melbourne, Fremantle and Geraldton, and calling *en route* at Adelaide Albany, Hamelin Harbour, Vasse, and Bunbury. Western Australian Agents—Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Limited, Fremantle, Perth Albany, and Geraldton.

The service is conducted at present by the undermentioned vessels, or others, one of which leaves Melbourne about every three weeks:—

s.s. "Nemesis" ... 1,393 gross tonnage.
„ "Anglian" ... 2,159 „

DIRECT SAILING VESSEL LINE—LONDON TO FREMANTLE, AND LONDON TO ALBANY.

Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, & Co.; Bethell, Gwyn & Co.; and W. Marden (W.A. Shipping Association), Anderson, Anderson, and Co., and Birt, Potter, & Hughes, despatch vessels to Fremantle at intervals of about four weeks. Rate of freight—from 22s. 6d. to 35s. per ton. Average duration of voyage—ninety days. Agents in Western Australia—Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Limited; Sir George Shenton, and the W.A. Shipping Association, Fremantle.

Vessels—

s.s. "Decapolis" ... ... 669 tons.
„ "West Australian" ... ... 572 „
„ "Arabella" ... ... 641 „
„ "Niola" ... ... 692 „

These boats are among the regular traders to Fremantle from London, returning home with wool or other produce from Fremantle and the various shipping ports of the North.

Passengers usually carried at about £30 saloon, and £14 steerage.

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Rates of Freight.

Weight	22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.
Salt	22s. 6d. do. do.
Measurement	32s. 6d. to 35s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
Cement	3s. 6d. per barrel.
Bulk Beer	55s. per ton of 4 hogsheads.
Bulk Wines and Spirits ...	65s. do. do.

McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Proprietary, Limited.

The Company has a fleet of eight steamers, trading between all ports of the Eastern Colonies of Australia and Western Australian ports.

Branch Offices in Western Australia.—Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn, & Co. Proprietary, Limited, Fremantle and Albany.

Sub-Agencies.—Perth, Jas. McBean, Esq.; Coolgardie, F. A. Davis, Esq.; Kalgoorlie, Hocking & Co., Limited.

The names of the steamers at present engaged in the service are:—

s.s. "Kalgoorlie,"	4,500 gross tonnage	s.s. "Federal,"	3,500 gross tonnage
„ "Coolgardie,"	4,000 „	„ "Tagliaferro,"	2,000 „
„ "New Guinea,"	3,500 „	„ "Norkoowa,"	2,000 „
„ "Cloncurry,"	3,500 „		

The rates for passengers and freights vary according to the circumstances at the time, but may be gauged on the basis of those charged by the other intercolonial companies.

McIlwraith, McEacharn, & Co. Proprietary, Limited, maintain a regular cargo and passenger service from Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide to Albany, Fremantle and Geraldton, connecting with train service at Albany and Geraldton; also a through service for North-West ports of Western Australia when inducement offers. In this latter direction a special service is established from the Eastern Colonies to Calcutta, calling at all North-West and Java ports *en route*.

This firm also runs special trips annually from Melbourne to Batavia, Singapore, and Calcutta, calling at all the North-West ports.

Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, Limited (D. Hamilton, Manager for Western Australia), has a weekly service with this Colony from Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, calling at Albany and Fremantle, and, when inducement offers, their steamers proceed through to Geraldton. The following are some of the best known of the steamers of the Company's fleet, which

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embraces the entire Australian Coast, New. Caledonia, and Fiji in its services :—

s.s. "Pilbarra"	...	2,665 tons,	1,800 h.p.
„ "Paroo"	...	2.665 „	1,800 „
„ "Wodonga"	...	2,341 „	3,300 „
„ "Aramac"	...	2,114 „	3,000 „
„ "Arawatta"	...	2,114 „	3,000 „
„ "Cintra"	...	2,000 „	2,000 „
„ "Rockton"	...	2,000 „	2,000 „
„ "Barcoo"	...	1,505 „	2,500 „
„ "Birksgate"	...	1,458 „	1,300 „

All these vessels are fitted with the electric light throughout. Two others, the "Waroonga" and the "Bulimba," were, until recently, employed in the Queensland Royal Mail service to Europe.

Intercolonial Service—Weekly.

Between Geraldton, Fremantle, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and all Queensland ports; New Caledonia, Fiji, from Sydney fortnightly.

The rates of passage money by the A.U.S.N. Company's steamers are subject to fluctuation.

Freight at current rates.

DIRECT LINE OF SAILING VESSELS FROM THE CONTINENT TO FREMANTLE.

The above line started four years ago, sending only one vessel the first year. The application for space has increased to such an extent that now a vessel is despatched every six or eight weeks from Hamburg.

The ships are despatched from Hamburg, but goods are booked at through rates from all parts of the Continent to all parts of this Colony. Average duration of voyage, 90 days.

The freights vary according to the freight market, but are usually 2s. 6d. per ton below the London rate.

Provision is made on all sailers of this line to carry Explosives.

The vessels are consigned to Messrs. Strelitz Bros., Fremantle, who are the West Australian Agents and Correspondents.

Hamburg Agent, PAUL ADLER.

GERMAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The steamers of the above Company call at Fremantle every four weeks. After leaving Hamburg they call at Antwerp and Port Elizabeth, and then proceed direct to Fremantle.

Owing to this Company having large contracts for carrying explosives they do not cater for the passenger traffic.

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Cargo is booked from Hamburg and all other Continental ports to Fremantle, Perth, Bunbury, Albany, on through bills of lading.

The homeward journey from Fremantle is made *viâ* Singapore, Colombo, and Suez Canal. Goods are booked to above places and all European ports.

The following is the list of steamers owned by the above Company :—

s.s. "Essen"	...	2,939 tonnage.
„ "Solingen"	...	2,844 „
„ "Chemnitz"	...	2,758 „
„ "Sommerfeld"		2,606 „
„ "Stassfurt"	...	3,231 „
„ "Sonneberg"	...	4,499 „
„ "Flensburg"	...	4,435 „
„ "Augsburg"	...	4,907 „
„ "Meissen"	...	5,209 „
„ "Elbing"	...	5,677 „
„ "Bielefeld"	...	5,186 „
„ "Varzin"	...	5,200 „
„ "Harburg"	...	5,200 „
„ "Itzehoe"	...	5,200 „
„ "Duisburg"	...	5,200 „

Four additional steamers, each of 5,200 tons, are in course of building.

The sole agents in Western Australia are—Messrs. Strelitz Bros., Mouat Street, Fremantle, from whom full information about rates of freight can be obtained.

Melbourne Steamship Company, Limited.

This Company has established a regular steam service between Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and all West Australian ports. Of its fleet of steamers, the s.s. "Perth" (3,000 tons), and the s.s. "Melbourne" (2,500 tons), were specially built in England for the West Australian trade. They are classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and are noted for their sea-going qualities.

The Company's office is in Cliff Street, Fremantle, where all particulars regarding steamers' movements, rates of freight, and passage money can be obtained.

The Company is represented at Albany by Dalgety & Co., Ltd.; Bunbury, by Robert Forrest; Geraldton, by Burns, Philp, & Co.,

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Ltd.; Perth, by H. G. Barker, Princes' Buildings, St. George's Terrace. Head office for Western Australia, Cliff Street, Fremantle.

2.—ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

The Government of Western Australia grants a limited number of assisted passages to the Colony. These are given to nominated female immigrants upon the payment of £7 10s. per adult by sailing vessel. Assisted passages are occasionally also granted to male immigrants and children, the latter being charged half-fares.

If the passage is granted by steamer, the prices are somewhat higher; by "Orient" liner to Albany £10 7s., or by direct steamer to Fremantle about £8 5s. Nomination forms are obtainable at the office of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Perth.

As regards female immigration, free passages are only granted to female servants open to general engagement. There are excellent openings for experienced cooks, general servants, and laundresses, and to a less extent for dressmakers.

Assisted passages to men are at present only allowed to farmers, agriculturists, millers, wheelwrights, and others likely to be useful in country districts, all of whom must be possessed of a certain sum in cash. The amount required in each case is decided by the Agent General, and must be deposited with him. As a rule, a single man is required to deposit not less than £100, and a married couple not less than £150, and £25 for each child over 12 years of age.

During the past few years there has been a good demand for men in the building trade, miners, farm labourers, labourers on the railways and public works under construction, though recently there has been slackness in several trades. The works now being carried out in connection with the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme will doubtless afford employment for a very considerable number of skilled and unskilled workmen. These works were commenced early in 1898, and will not be finished for some considerable time.

Remunerative labour should exist for market gardeners, poultry farmers, and fruit-growers, the soil and climate being especially suitable for fruit-growing. Farm labourers are, as a rule, boarded and lodged, single men being preferred to married men with families. Men mostly find employment who are ready to turn their hands to all kinds of farm and station work, to cut down timber or use a pick and shovel, and do not object to "roughing it" in the bush. Navvies, carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, and masons, sawyers, smiths, wheelwrights, tanners, gardeners, and others are at times in demand.

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Free and Nominated Immigrants introduced into the Colony during the Year 1898.

Date.	Ship.	Adults.			Children under 12 years of age.			Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Grand Total.
1898.										
Jan. ...	Woolloomooloo ...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	50	50
„ ...	Cuzco ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Feb. ...	Ormuz ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
March...	Austral ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
„ ...	Ophir	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	4
April ...	Orotava ...	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	4	5
„ ...	Orizaba ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
May ...	Oroya	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ ...	Cuzco	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
June ...	Oruba... ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
„ ...	Ormuz ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
July ...	Austral ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ ...	Orient ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	4
„ ...	Ophir ...	4	2	6	...	1	1	4	3	7
Sept. ...	Oroya... ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Oct. ...	Ormuz ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nov. ...	Orient ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
„ ...	Ophir	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total		29	63	92	...	5	5	29	68	97

Assisted Immigration, Free and Nominated, introduced into the Colony during the 10 Years 1889-1898.

Year.	Adults.			Children under 12 years of Age.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Grand Total.
1889 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	149	317
1893 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	132	186
1894 ...	11	169	180	6	13	19	17	182	199
1895 ...	23	110	133	5	6	11	28	116	144
1896 ...	9	117	126	3	7	10	12	124	136
1897 ...	25	129	154	15	11	26	40	140	180
1898 ...	29	63	92	...	5	5	29	68	97

NOTE.—For cost of living and wages *see* "Social": "Wages and Prices."

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3.—CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Consuls.—The Consul for Denmark is Mr. William Traylen (Perth); for Germany, Mr. Geo. Saurmann (Fremantle); for the Netherlands, Mr. L. Demel (Fremantle); and for Belgium, Mr. E. C. Shenton (Perth).

Mr. G. T. Simpson is Acting Consul for Liberia; and Herr Otto von Drehnen (Adelaide), Acting Consul for Austro-Hungary.

Vice-Consuls.—The Hon. Septimus Burt, Q.C., M.L.A. (Perth), and Mr. Richard Strelitz (Fremantle), are Vice-Consuls for Denmark; while a similar position for Sweden and Norway is held by Mr. E. G. Bonneire (Perth and Fremantle).

Consular Agents. — In Western Australia there are the following Consular Agents for the United States: At Fremantle, Messrs. W. Sandover, E. W. Mayhew, and Alfred D. Allan, and Mr. F. R. Dymes at Albany.

Italy and France are represented by Mr. Elias Solomon, M.L.A., and Mr. Wm. F. Samson, respectively, these two gentlemen being Consular Agents for the countries just mentioned.

M. Léon Gibus (Perth) is Acting Consular Agent for France.

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DECENNIAL STATISTICS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(1889 TO 1898 INCLUSIVE.)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
AREA AND POPULATION:										
Total area in Square miles ...	975920									
Estimated population, Males	25066	26794	32228	36095	41014	55072	69727	96952	110359	112054
Females	18632	19496	21057	22579	24050	27000	31508	40994	51565	56075
Total	43698	46290	53285	58674	65064	82072	101235	137946	161924	168129
Mean population, Males ...	24673	25801	2984i	34157	38411	49788	61253	86797	108735	114637
Females ...	18184	18991	20289	21699	23299	25306	28968	36012	47014	54634
Total	42857	44792	50130	55856	61710	75094	90221	122809	155749	169271
Births, Males	825	761	938	959	1042	1109	1192	1435	2036	2574
Females	769	800	848	889	1070	1014	1181	1347	1985	2394
Total	1594	1561	1786	1848	2112	2123	2373	2782	4021	4968

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Decennial Statistics—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Population—*continued.*										
Deaths, Males	412	346	580	621	647	755	1201	1450	1825	1793
Females	199	194	289	310	298	326	403	570	818	923
Total	611	540	869	931	945	1081	1604	2020	2643	2716
Marriages	300	278	413	412	392	482	633	1077	1659	1674
Immigration, Males	2086	2815	4971	5828	7546	22703	24173	43764	35181	22683
Females ...	764	752	1375	1612	1382	3155	5350	11451	14206	10026
Total	2850	3567	6346	7440	8928	25858	29523	55215	49387	32709
Emigration, Males	1708	1502	2093	2299	3022	8999	9509	16524	21985	21769
Females	564	494	568	669	683	893	1620	2742	4802	6987
Total	2272	1996	2661	2968	3705	9892	11129	19266	26787	28756
Legislative Council:										
No. of Members	26	15	15	15	15	21	21	21	24	24
„ Electoral districts ...	14	*Nil	*Nil	*Nil	*Nil					

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:										
No. of Members	...	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	44	44
" Electoral districts ...	...	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	44	44
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FINANCE:										
Public Revenue (Customs ...	171990	182546	237686	276554	259495	415083	621825	996812	1076330	924883
- by Taxation (Other taxes	16279	15704	19860	20529	26065	23930	56690	87051	92531	88159
Revenue from Lands	80102	104384	99446	73274	69663	78961	153876	160001	161162	169999
From other sources	174354	111680	140678	173531	215428	345705	606326	1196526	1513752	1421902
Total Revenue ...	442725	414314	497670	543888	570651	863679	1438717	2440390	2843775	2604943
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taxation per head of mean population	4 7 10¼	4 8 6½	5 2 9	5 6 4¼	4 12 6½	5 16 11¼	7 10 5	8 16 6¼	7 10 1¼	5 19 8¼
Revenue per head of mean population from Land ...	1 17 4½	2 6 7¼	1 19 8¼	1 6 3	1 2 7	1 1 0½	1 14 1½	1 6 0¾	1 0 8½	1 0 1
Total Revenue per head of mean population	10 6 7¼	9 5 0	9 18 6¾	9 14 8¾	9 4 11¼	11 10 0½	15 18 11	19 17 5	18 5 2½	15 7 9¼
EXPENDITURE:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Departmental and other expenditure	317831	329962	358851	452405	526433	606600	1038035	2157734	2932891	2589782
Interest on Loans	68170	71775	76772	98211	114368	148964	174279	204269	303153	390713
Total Expenditure ...	386001	401737	435623	550616	640801	755564	1212314	2362003	3236044	2980495
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure per head of mean population	9 0 1¾	8 19 4½	8 13 9½	9 17 2	10 7 8	10 1 3	13 8 8¾	19 4 8	20 15 6½	17 12 2

* Nominated.

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Decennial Statistics—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Loans:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public debt on 31st December	1371981	1367444	1613594	2261864	2873098	3266309	3988597	4732554	7608480	10466608
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rate of indebtedness per head	31 7 11¼	29 10 9¾	30 5 7¾	38 11 0	44 3 2	39 15 11½	39 7 11¾	34 6 1¾	46 19 9	62 5 1
Loan expenditure during the year on: (*a*)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways	4246	1497	43639	258017	207069	505427	362592	409121	1926795	1385794
Electric Telegraphs ...	31051	3105	3596	11673	1260	28	8312	*d* 11598	*d*	*d*
Harbours, Lighthouses, etc	15092	3011	6258	55847	41206	70474	138581	194937	218172	208392
Roads and Bridges ...	...	...	9973	17568	2107	2188	11718	12242	13166	13635
Other Public Works (*b*)...	*c* 77643	8293	14528	26125	18999	81073	85299	22710	451535	288324
Total	128032	15906	77994	369230	270641	659190	606502	650708	2609668	1896145
Government Railways: (*a*) (*g*)										
Miles open for Traffic ...	196	196	211	211	260	329	581	596	978	1000
Average miles Worked ...	196	196	211	211	211	329	558	588	838	982
Private Lines: (*e*)										
Miles Working...	293	385	451	453	507	572	572	572	391	494½
Telegraphs:										
Miles of Telegraph Line open	2961	2961	2961	3388	3678	4403	4577	5430	5845	5886
Do. do. wire Line	3546	3546	3546	4013	4303	4939	5670	6948	8111	8660
No. of Offices	42	42	42	48	60	73	88	111	142	147
Cash Payments	£10037	£10328	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Private Telegrams transmitted	138837	139549	169328	193842	220717	378443	657760	1096262	1182062	1063201
Official Telegrams transmitted	58750	56987	55062	58268	62875	68337	63232	82144	123941	115727
POST OFFICE—Received and forwarded:										
No. of Letters (*h*)	2777625	3113442	4429764	5846409	7016595	11038991	17884967	9908179	12718851	13132988
Do. Postcards (*h*)	71698	62209	69438	117883	132019	525706	256600	189499	214143	296712
Do. Newspapers (*h*) ...	1392825	2135906	2976895	4692556	6001946	9375589	17996387	6243040	6744536	7390294
Do. Packets (*h*)	247681	329871	548452	1091250	1401146	3143008	4079368	2035797	3952025	3230106
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Bank (*i*)	18697	21553	38499	54611	39212	146388	217930	520016	1068322	1231638
Receipts from Post Office	13331	15459	17573	20575	22847	32419	47305	84247	110969	105806
Do. do. Telegraphs ...	10037	10328	12679	13787	16388	25666	61944	95496	99861	79754
Do. do. Telephones ...	1090	807	1084	1210	1907	2552	3837	6398	11886	18477
Total Post and Telegraph Receipts ...	24458	26594	31336	35572	41142	60637	113086	186141	222716	204037
Total Expenditure ...	33702	36609	41243	49975	57884	77459	108578	269012	298725	267108
INTERCHANGE:										
Imports from United Kingdom	364386	415149	568570	592496	733001	611308	943477	2057635	2624086	2051872
Do. do. British Colonies	438151	441003	683476	757010	732780	1436127	2794604	4308567	3487400	2908884
Do. do. Foreign Countries	15590	18295	28047	41603	28657	66979	36870	127355	307079	281209
Total Imports ...	818127	874447	1280093	1391109	1494438	2114414	3774951	6493557	6418565	5241965
Value of Imports per head of the mean population ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	19 1 9	19 10 5	25 10 8	24 18 1	24 4 4	28 3 2	41 16 10	52 17 6	41 4 2½	30 19 4

(*a*) For financial years; 1893 being the half-year ended 30th June, and subsequent years ending on the same date.
(*b*) Including "Public Buildings," "Development of Goldfields and Mineral Resources," and "Water Supply and Sewerage."
(*c*) Including £60,512, "Recoup to Revenue," for sums paid on account of Public Works.
(*d*) Since 31st December, 1895, the cost of Telegraph and Telephone construction has been defrayed from Consolidated Revenue.
(*e*) Including timber tram and railways.
(*h*) Counted for all offices, except in 1896, 1897, and 1898, when every letter, etc., is only *counted once*.
(*i*) For financial years; 1893 being the half-year ended 30th June, and subsequent years ending on the same date.
(*g*) Included are 8 miles of Tramway.

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	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
INTERCHANGE—*continued*:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to United Kingdom ...	506024	335162	427693	395700	349080	330216	328125	508755	1736205	2293652
Exports to British Colonies ...	206269	278184	346499	467855	558543	915687	982857	1082985	2138675	2601653
Exports to Foreign Countries	49099	58467	25274	18593	10524	5503	21572	58486	65218	64701
Total Exports ...	761392	671813	799466	882148	918147	1251406	1332554	1650226	3940098	4960006
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Exports per head of the mean population ...	17 15 4	15 0 0	15 18 11	15 15 10	14 17 7	16 13 3	14 15 5	13 8 9	25 5 11½	29 6 0
Value of total trade per head of mean population	36 17 1	34 10 5	41 9 7	40 13 11	39 1 11	44 16 5	56 12 3	66 6 3	66 10 2	60 5 4
Wool Exported lbs.	9501695	6969380	8783073	8712080	10742348	9432876	8290805	10995659	12374881	10126306
Wool Exported Value £	395904	261352	329365	326703	244972	232201	183510	267506	295646	287731
Value per lb.	10d.	9d.	9d.	9d.	*5d.	*4½d.	*5½d.	*5½d.	*5½d.	*6½d.
Gold Exported † oz.	15493	22806	30311	59548	110891	207131	231513	281265	674994	1050183
Gold Exported † Value £	58872	86664	115182	226284	421385	787099	879748	1068808	2564977	3990698
SHIPPING:										
Outwards No. of Vessels	345	267	288	320	288	349	433	683	707	631
Outwards No. of Tons	507586	420327	512122	552475	531465	653303	764185	1030471	1181072	1189732
Inwards No. of Vessels	349	281	310	356	293	372	485	768	721	633
Inwards No. of Tons	497232	484534	533433	572090	539953	675775	814368	1105907	1196760	1199894
AGRICULTURE:										
Wheat acres	35507	33820	26866	35061	42673	21433	23241	31488	38705	75032
Wheat bushels	504902	467389	265852	406350	520198	170351	188077	243928	408595	870909

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Oats	acres	2075	1934	1302	1695	2571	1635	1880	1753	1678	3072
	bushels	42545	38791	20328	31534	47603	20246	19326	18871	29266	55854
Barley	acres	5475	5322	3738	3666	3603	1949	1932	1903	1694	2186
	bushels	92877	85451	40745	54450	47329	14921	18691	12816	23423	29295
Hay	acres	25704	23183	28534	35124	29590	49896	63804	69437	80938	79223
	tons	24394	25014	24109	40880	34196	38456	53758	50500	75464	77297
Other Cereals	acres	649	501	400	454	568	532	327	340	428	514
Potatoes	acres	462	511	532	529	630	703	668	720	1361	1676
	tons	1891	1900	1729	1937	2309	2545	2290	2089	4270	5698
Maize	acres	80	81	23	33	37	27½	23	30	243	110
	bushels	1017	1526	344	719	573	756	600	504	4826	1365
Vines	acres	1088	1024	1004	1218	1643	1863	2217	2294	2654	2961
Total land in crop ...		73408	69678	64210	79605	83714	81328	97821	111738	133183	171777
Live Stock:											
Horses		42806	44384	40812	44973	45747	50001	58506	57527	62222	63604
Cattle		119571	130970	133690	162886	173747	187214	200091	199793	244971	269947
Sheep		2366681	2524913	1962212	1685?00	2220642	2132311	2295832	2248976	2210742	2251548
Goats		4712	4047	4367	4095	4354	4050	4894	4027	4229	5215
Pigs		27079	28985	25930	21417	26233	28396	27015	31154	31809	39433
Crown Lands occupied at end of Year:											
Under Pastoral Lease ...		105111263	102603060	105131075	98483136	92579943	88128993	85972865	83194509	87244929	89616582
Under Conditional Purchase...		415282	441037	461224	553860	562816	622982	525019	675251	953911	1123425
Under Timber License ...		552640	452640	452640	655840	655840	632400	432400	584446	819506	1393506

* Greasy wool.—The price of scoured varied from 8d. to 12d. per lb.

† The official valuation is £3 16s. per oz.

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COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, AND 1898.

Name of Colony. (Area in Square Miles.)	Year.	VITAL STATISTICS.										
		Population, Estimated 31st Decr.			Population, Mean for year.			Births.				
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 of mn. Population.	Illegitimate.
1. Western Australia ... ... (975,920)	1894	55072	27000	82072	49788	25306	75094	1109	1014	2123	28·27	99
	1895	69727	31508	101235	61253	28968	90221	1192	1181	2373	26·30	106
	1896	96952	40994	137946	86797	36012	122809	1435	1347	2782	22·65	156
	1897	110359	51565	161924	108735	47014	155749	2036	1985	4021	25·82	212
	1898	112054	56075	168129	114637	54634	169271	2574	2394	4968	29·35	248
2. New South Wales ... ... (310,700)	1894	672950	578500	1251450	665970	571440	1237410	19993	18958	38951	31·48	2437
	1895	685160	592710	1277870	679055	585605	1264660	19877	18897	38774	30·66	2534
	1896	695150	602490	1297640	690155	597600	1287755	18691	17815	36506	28.35	2445
	1897	709360	614100	1323460	702255	608295	1310550	18989	18258	37247	32·82	2452
	1898	721335	624905	1346240	715348	619502	1334850	18712	17500	36212	27·13	2511
3. Victoria ... ... (87,884)	1894	607260	571843	1179103	606160	568570	1174730	17501	16757	34258	29·16	1866
	1895	605164	576587	1181751	605810	574230	1180040	17372	16334	33706	28·56	1795
	1896	595983	578961	1174944	599147	578288	1177435	16460	15718	32178	27·33	1812
	1897	595409	580839	1176248	593180	579610	1172790	16013	15297	31310	26·69	1696
	1898	593423	582040	1175463	592028	580924	1172952	15435	14737	30172	25·73	1595
4. South Australia ... ... (903,690)	*1894	179442	168278	347720	177286	166339	343625	5407	5069	10476	30·49	320
	*1895	181161	171492	352653	179229	169310	348539	5404	5133	10537	30·23	330
	*1896	182185	173101	355286	179687	172126	351813	5085	4927	10012	28·46	346
	*1897	183920	174304	358224	180664	172854	353518	4881	4654	9535	26·97	337
	1898	191745	176055	367800	188426	174513	362939	4580	4390	8970	24·71	325
5. Queensland ... ... (668,497)	1894	250834	194321	445155	247314	191413	438727	7207	6770	13977	31·86	632
	1895	259160	201390	460550	254997	197855	452852	7604	7270	14874	32·85	733
	1896	264613	207566	472179	261886	204478	466364	7086	6931	14017	30·06	732
	1897	271372	213328	484700	267993	210447	478440	7277	7036	14313	29·92	862
	1898	279670	218853	498523	276108	216494	492602	7083	6850	13933	28·28	841
6. Tasmania ... ... (26,215)	1894	83266	74190	157456	82623	73317	155940	2473	2379	4852	31·11	247
	1895	85303	75530	160833	84285	74860	159145	2432	2358	4790	30·09	238
	1896	88297	77816	166113	86800	76673	163473	2373	2230	4603	28·16	272
	1897	91610	80109	171719	89953	78963	168916	2485	2199	4684	27·72	269
	1898	95633	81707	177340	93622	80908	174530	2410	2171	4581	26·25	233
7. New Zealand ... ... (104,471)	1894	363763‡	322365‡	686128‡	360699	318497	679196	9472	9056	18528	27·28	704
	1895	369725‡	328981‡	698706‡	366746	325673	692417	9493	9053	18546	26·78	835
	1896	376987a	337175a	714162a	373238	333608	706846	9511	9101	18612	26·33	834
	1897	384703a	344353a	729056a	380845	340764	721609	9600	9137	18737	25·96	826
	1898	392124	351339	743463	388414	347846	736260	9615	9240	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Name of Colony. (Area in Square Miles.)	Year.	Vital Statistics. Marriages.	Deaths. M.	Deaths. F.	Deaths. Total.	Rate per 1,000 of mean Population.	Arrivals by Sea. M.	Arrivals by Sea. F.	Arrivals by Sea. Total.	Departures by Sea. M.	Departures by Sea. F.	Departures by Sea. Total.
1. Western Australia (975,920)	1894	482	755	326	1081	14·40	22703	3155	25858	8999	893	9892
	1895	633	1201	403	1604	17·78	24173	5350	29523	9509	1620	11129
	1896	1077	1450	570	2020	16·45	43764	11451	55215	16524	2742	19266
	1897	1659	1825	818	2643	16·97	35181	14206	49387	21985	4802	26787
	1898	1674	1793	923	2716	16·05	22683	14026	32709	21769	6987	28756
2. New South Wales (310,700)	1894	7666	8714	6456	15170	12·26	49732	25856	75588	45970	22686	68656
	1895	8030	8671	6243	14914	11·79	49656	26766	76422	46241	23292	69533
	1896	8495	9256	6583	15839	12·30	40683	21950	62633	41924	22776	64700
	1897	8813	8314	5950	14264	10·89	44780	22236	67016	40781	21964	62745
	1898	8838	9642	7023	16665	12·48	44212	23535	67747	43011	23854	66865
3. Victoria (87,884)	1894	7029	8897	6533	15430	13·14	52688	25573	84261	61892	28218	90110
	1895	7181	8881	6755	15636	13·25	55481	25718	81199	60061	28825	88886
	1896	7625	8902	6812	15714	13·35	59137	25735	84872	68978	30441	99419
	1897	7568	8534	6592	15126	12·90	63123	27724	90847	64706	32595	97301
	1898	7620	10533	8162	18695	15·94	64026	30410	94436	64467	33758	98225
4. South Australia (903,690)	†1894	2094	2184	1817	4001	11·64	*47242	*15157	*62399	*47715	*14570	*62285
	†1895	2043	2165	1756	3921	11·25	*48150	*17794	*65944	*49107	*17570	*66677
	†1896	2183	2121	1917	4038	11·48	*68151	*24440	*92591	*69331	*25289	*94620
	†1897	1953	2192	1781	3973	11·24	*67292	*29535	*96827	*67504	*30533	*98037
	1898	2221	2635	2097	4732	13·04	*64245	*30452	*94697	*62783	*31396	*94179
5. Queensland (668,497)	1894	2502	3367	1931	5298	12·08	*17749	*7498	*25247	*14548	*6522	*21070
	1895	2821	3237	1915	5152	11·38	*20694	*9372	*30066	*16735	*7658	*24393
	1896	2823	3574	2071	5645	12·10	*18765	*8958	*27723	*16824	*7642	*24466
	1897	2894	3483	1940	5423	11·33	20536	8547	29110	17571	7908	25479
	1898	2972	3771	2472	6243	12·67	23999	10244	34243	19013	9097	28110
6. Tasmania (26,215)	1894	847	1102	836	1938	12·42	10570	6439	17009	9948	5838	15786
	1895	847	1047	764	1811	11·38	11937	6830	18767	10547	6621	17168
	1896	964	1108	793	1901	11·63	11650	7426	19076	9322	6097	15419
	1897	1052	1115	832	1947	11·53	12488	8247	20735	10704	7161	17866
	1898	1097	1317	1042	2359	13·51	16270	7804	24074	13340	7335	20675
7. New Zealand (104,471)	1894	4178	4011	2907	6918	10·19	16375	8862	25237	15708	7276	22984
	1895	4110	3966	2897	6863	9·91	14181	7681	21862	13746	7221	20967
	1896	4843	3776	2656	6432	9.10	11145	6091	17236	10032	5732	15764
	1897	4928	3787	2808	6595	9·14	12153	6439	18592	10250	5590	15840
	1898	5091	4280	2964	7244	9.84	12524	6331	18855	10438	5721	16159

* By sea and by rail. † Exclusive of Northern Territory.

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Name of Colony.	Year.	Revenue. Taxation. Customs.	Taxation. Other taxes.	Taxation. Total.	Taxation. Rate per head of mean population.	Other Revenue. Railways and Tramways.	Other Revenue. Post and Telegraph.	Other Revenue. Crown Lands—Sales, Rents, etc.	Other Revenue. Other.	Total. Total Revenue.	Total. Rate per head of mean population.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1. Western Australia	1894	415083	23930	439013	5 16 11¼	200043	60637	78961	85025	863679	11 10 0½
	1895	621825	56690	678515	7 10 5	351772	113086	153876	141468	1438717	15 18 11
	1896	996812	87051	1083863	8 16 6½	683246	186141	160001	327139	2440390	19 17 5
	1897	1076330	92531	1168861	7 10 1½	1048194	222716	161162	242842	2843775	18 5 2¼
	1898	d 924883	88159	1013042	5 19 8¼	1022590	204037	169999	195275	2604943	15 7 9½
2. New South Wales	1894	2065839	679861	2745700	2 4 5	3148720	626864	2125175	812776	9459235	7 12 11
	*1895	963189	359096	1322285	1 1 2	1454973	316888	1053352	411071	4558569	3 12 10
	†1896	1825219	740897	2566116	2 0 2	3156527	676668	2017736	836892	9253939	7 4 10
	†1897	1254677	1025155	2279832	1 14 9	3367552	706120	1898834	853870	9107208	7 0 4
	†1898	1256096	1314392	2570488	1 18 10	3368921	734759	2023106	784818	9482092	7 3 3
3. Victoria ...	†1894	1622681	874806	2497567	2 2 6	2709575	536731	500768	472173	6716814	5 14 4
	†1895	1703636	1008677	2712323	2 6 0	2583442	509721	473580	433096	6712152	5 13 10
	†1896	1662418	1028591	2691009	2 5 6	2394475	516566	411467	445165	6458682	5 9 3
	†1897	d 2054126	591061	2645187	2 5 0	2597255	522741	413551	451483	6630217	5 12 10
	†1898	2110866	799371	2910237	2 9 8	2602547	526401	396296	485285	6898240	5 17 7
4. South Australia	1894	‖512838	246849	759687	2 4 2½	988185	207396	218451	322825	2496544	7 5 3½
	1895	‖522756	254321	777077	2 4 7	957766	227496	211243	379928	2553510	7 6 6½
	1896	‖583325	252443	835768	2 7 6	1021954	259845	206968	285289	2609824	7 8 4
	1897	d 580913	321530	902443	2 11 1	1006660	257315	162022	282994	2611434	7 7 8¼
	†1898	d 607226	284098	891324	2 14 7	1002472	256435	189781	293715	2633727	8 1 1
5. Queensland ...	1894	1106941	262398	1369339	3 2 5	920617	211394	606586	250166	3358302	7 13 1
	1895	1237615	272353	1509968	3 6 8	1047364	229556	557700	217129	3561717	7 17 4
	1896	1267702	296746	1564448	3 7 2	1097492	238712	523531	239901	3664084	7 17 2
	1897	1161440	319665	1481105	3 1 11	1126063	246514	526884	221891	3602457	7 10 7
	1898	d 1426746	232411	1659157	3 7 4	1241345	270934	481430	238901	3891767	7 18 0
6. Tasmania ...	1894	281945	136997	418942	2 13 10	141198	54996	43415	38244	696795	4 9 4
	1895	304365	160012	464377	2 18 4	152718	55878	51272	37726	761971	4 15 9
	1896	329006	138048	467054	2 17 2	160985	74613	58296	37026	797976	4 17 8
	1897	351848	144524	496472	2 18 10	169503	77136	64690	37218	845019	5 0 1
	1898	427963	113040	541003	3 2 0	175125	84732	68899	38464	908223	5 4 8
7. New Zealand ...	1894	1573484	726866	2300350	3 7 8	1150787	369126	319076	308560	4447899	6 10 11½
	¶1895	1649310	686450	2335760	3 7 1	1182280	365727	304617	422018	4610402	6 12 5
	¶1896	1818972	702938	2521910	3 11 0	1287140	392117	288828	396114	4886109	6 17 6¼
	¶1897	d 2007431	671145	2678596	3 13 11	1370572	443270	263295	323517	5079230	7 0 2
	¶1898	d 2041231	665868	2707099	3 13 7	1465507	445770	273799	366053	5258228	7 2 10

* Half-year ended 30th June. †Year ended 30th June. ‖Including Excise and Licenses. ¶Financial years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 ended respectively 31st March, 1896; 31st March, 1897; 31st March, 1898, and 31st March. 1899. d Including Excise

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Name of Colony.	Year.	EXPENDITURE. Public Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue. On Public Debt	Railways.	Post and Telegraph.	Education.	Other.	Total.	Rate per head of mean population.	PUBLIC DEBT. Total on 31st December.	Gross indebtedness per head of population at end of year.	LOAN EXPENDITURE. Railway Construction.	Roads and Bridges.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£					
1. Western Australia	1894	148964	136616	77459	18532	373993	755564	10 1 3	3266309	39 15 11½	505427	21886	1515756	659190
	1895	174279	215351	108578	26575	687531	1212314	13 8 8½	3988597	39 7 11	362592	117186	2321926	606502
	1896	204269	371724	269012	32751	1484247	2362003	19 4 8	4732554	34 6 1	409121	12242	2293456	650708
	1897	303153	746705	298725	57480	1829981	3236044	20 15 6½	7608480	46 19 9	1926795	13166	6697076	2609668
	1898	390713	853529	267108	41426	1427719	2980495	17 12 2	10466608	60 11 11	1385794	13635	4967165	1896145
2. New South Wales	1894	2362757	1747935*c*	750196	736158	3740184	9337230	7 10 11	59026153	47 3 4	601835*c*	28097	700114	1330046
	1895*a*	1155127	881520*c*	394298	391339	2102069	4924353	3 18 2	59220933	45 18 2	251353*c*	5820	401952	659125
	1896*b*	2374749	1883543*c*	745343	758199	3940384	9702218	7 11 10	62411373	48 7 9	386125*c*	40992	851981	1279098
	1897*b*	2383974	1833263*c*	706119	660535	3556459	9140350	7 0 11	61074493	46 11 5	476674	55004	1016427	1548105
	1898*b*	2555938	1844419*c*	701079	703513	3592834	9397783	7 0 8	63112720	47 4 11	421885	59526	1163358	1644769
3. Victoria	1894*b*	1905928*d*	1539822	571767	66539	2627335	7310246	6 4 6	46904382*e*	39 13 10½	294977	...	110551	405528
	1895*b*	1880196*d*	1428701	553156	604109	2293977	6760439	5 14 8	46828517*e*	39 12 6½	178802	...	45172	223974
	1896*b*	1893363*d*	1418893	502662	571036	2154228	6540182	5 10 8	46854311*e*	39 17 6½	178298	...	40808	219106
	1897*b*	1892092	1476696	580507	568357	2051280	6568932	5 11 10	46929321	40 0 4	163746	...	89104	182850
	1898*b*	1853056	1559552	506268	572372	2202196	6692444	5 14 1	47558088	40 13 4	248140	...	85871	334011
4. South Australia	1894	929905	562445	189713	131844	712580	2526787	7 7 0½	23155725	66 11 10½	204576	1754	366773	573103
	1895	895477	572312	193920	135635	630932	2478276	7 2 2½	23414250	66 7 10½	155025	27185	350865	533075
	1896	980273	585833	196836	139110	673734	2575786	7 6 5	24186425	68 1 6	5652	20484	297278	323014
	1897	888875	628385	202903	165343	756977	2642483	7 9 6	24408000	68 0 10½	96151	23004	233189	401344
	1898*b*	94770	627766	210270	161956	803265	2750959	7 11 7	24309035	67 5 4	163869	21002	310321	495192
5. Queensland	1894	1255811	580313	299932	222298	933174	3291528	7 10 1	30639534	68 16 7	113225	42758	29155	185138
	1895	1256582	608123	296721	224468	988666	3374760	7 9 1	31873934	69 4 2	163303	...	204470	367773
	1896	1287942	669322	306728	231649	1127339	3625980	7 15 6	31873934	67 10 1	479100	1000	407777	887877
	1897	1297139	688058	312325	256654	1122519	3676695	7 13 8	33498414	69 2 3	725513	...	403531	1129044
	1898	1324993	728160	311584	270877	1167181	3802795	7 14 4	33599414	68 1 1	617901	132222	237019	987142
6. Tasmania	1894	332197	122733	72044	42939	219892	789805	5 1 4	7779145	49 8 3	4680	68448	36074	109202
	1895	328881	120388	61972	39211	198494	748946	4 14 2	8180925	50 17 5	1922	129095		131017
	1296	326755	122169	61481	39024	200815	750244	4 11 10	8251778	49 13 7	25825	44269	12707	82801
	1897	332738	128573	65268	41966	226481	785026	4 12 11	8251990	48 17 2	10644	49528	19430	79602
	1898	319113	141184	73249	45159	251463	830168	4 13 11	8412904	47 8 9	41769	53073	35415	130257
7. New Zealand	1894	1782583	735090	301551	430967	1101994	4352185	6 8 2	40386964*n*	58 17 0	212895	202509	344883	760287
	1895*k*	1683775	744200	338836	453156	1183782	4403749	6 6 5½	43050780	61 4 5	197105	204940	570150	972195
	1896*k*	1709469	776748	352386	461582	1263240	4563425	6 8 5½	44366618	61 16 5	207231	202184	680175	1089590
	1897*k*	1741413	849923	362993	466925	1181118	4602372	6 7 4	44963424	61 9 0	351600	314090	469122	1134812
	1898*k*	1767468	968917	388546	475218	1258362	4858511	6 11 11½	46938006	63 2 8	374141	313040	856502	1543683

a. Half-year ended 30th June. *b*. Financial Year ended 30th June. *c*. Including Tramways. *d*. Not Including Redemption of Loans. *e*. Year ended 31st December. These figures are exclusive of Treasury Bonds and advances from Trust Funds. *j*. Including interest on Treasury Bills. *k*. Financial years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 ended respectively 31st March, 1896; 31st March, 1897; 31st March, 1898, and 31st March, 1899. *n*. On 31st March, 1895.

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Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Name of Colony.	Year.	IMPORTS FROM						EXPORTS TO						
		United Kingdom.	Australasian Colonies.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.	Per head of mean population.	United Kingdom.	Australasian Colonies.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.	Local produce or manufactures.	Total Exports per head of mean population.
		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1. Western Australia ...	1894	611308	1374071	62056	66979	2114414	28 3 2	330216	829309	86288	5503	1251406	1219047	16 13 3
	1895	943477	2702542	92062	36870	3774951	41 16 10	328125	932018	50839	21572	1332554	1273638	14 15 5
	1896	2057635	4105142	209425	127355	6493557	52 17 6	508755	962959	120026	58486	1650226	1603748	13 8 9
	1897	2624086	3277300	210100	307079	6418565	41 4 3	1736205	1980218	158457	65218	3940098	3218569	25 5 11
	1898	2051872	2743761	165123	281209	5241965	30 19 4	2293652	2462961	138692	64701	4960006	4820426	29 6 1
2. New South Wales ...	1894	5983489	7794168	608356	1415928	15801941	12 15 5	7956377	8243954	395871	3981471	20577673	15904961	16 12 7
	1895	6420107	7321668	611021	1639619	15992415	12 12 11	9371418	7590985	360703	4611679	21934785	16436210	17 6 11
	1896	7190115	9559860	625164	3186371	20561510	15 19 4	8375883	8374826	520328	5739312	23010349	16742691	17 17 4
	1897	7557069	9602277	856576	3728428	21744350	16 11 10	8728828	8174666	602449	6245129	23751072	17057543	18 2 6
	1898	7744418	12467059	864420	3377663	24453560	18 6 5	7734880	8675199	725383	10512655	27648117	17727067	20 14 3
3. Victoria	1894	4830956	5657742	743750	1238151	12470599	10 12 4	8484840	3450854	153627	1937225	14026546	11553617	11 18 10
	1895	4759546	5759048	642707	1311043	12472344	10 11 4½	8068121	4455161	370947	1653503	14547732	11615493	9 16 10½
	1896	5923417	6220615	704019	1706786	14554837	12 7 2½	6704104	5350182	341584	1802648	14198518	11054824	9 7 9½
	1897	6004798	6813772	916683	1719229	15454482	13 3 7	9559249	4969120	548080	1663221	16739670	12829394	14 5 6
	1898	6195134	7670126	736350	2167294	16768904	14 5 3	6740420	6642230	746198	1743398	15872246	11778883	13 10 0
4. South Australia ..	*1894	1899682	3495346	256622	573040	6226690	18 2 5	2897054	3260653	852973	291094	7301774	3347464	21 4 11½
	*1895	1857989	2832841	244111	670660	5585601	16 0 6	2362593	3125953	1127758	560734	7177038	3537751	20 11 10
	*1896	2220611	3944073	249277	746845	7160770	20 7 1	2286740	3558085	923359	825870	7594054	3269612	21 11 8½
	*1897	2057267	3846508	240513	982097	7126385	20 3 2½	2182946	2961212	909553	874704	6928415	2484140	19 11 11½
	1898	1986640	3415877	224862	671396	6298765	17 4 9	2333776	3472602	577673	594319	6978370	2666832	19 1 11
5. Queensland	1894	2688983	1896021	128423	223973	4337400	9 17 9	3039044	5613573	85110	57832	8795559	8580338	20 0 11
	1895	2308695	2617509	167469	255334	5349007	11 16 3	3418516	5464264	64973	34847	8982600	8865538	19 16 9
	1896	2472493	2354783	169754	436241	5433271	11 13 0	3559058	5486290	87154	31224	9163726	8924186	19 13 0
	1897	2501952	2323035	157342	446862	5429191	11 6 11	3322703	5645626	79615	43613	9091557	8831450	19 0 1
	1898	2559244	2757981	155299	534742	6007266	12 4 5	4352067	6269090	100974	133996	10856127	10482668	22 1 8
6. Tasmania	1894	326393	64645	2298	4340	979676	6 5 8	223789	1265252	...	...	1489041	1469964	9 11 0
	1895	315172	770060	1477	7748	1094457	6 17 6	202870	1168405	...	1788	1373063	1305160	8 12 6
	1896	379930	792896	6299	13285	1192410	7 5 11	173967	1318691	345	3673	1496576	1473429	9 3 2
	1897	397510	929745	6424	33929	1367608	8 1 11	274497	1458093	944	10927	1744461	1721959	10 6 7
	1898	465544	1126826	7243	50405	1650018	9 9 1	431518	1349092	606	22153	1803369	1720697	10 6 8
7. New Zealand	1894	3949770	1740965	492895	604390	6788020	9 19 11	7903493	870400	54831	402323	9231047	9085148	13 11 10
	1895	3992359	1261125	533724	612921	6400129	9 4 10	7045646	1035753	55309	413516	8550224	8390153	12 7 0
	1996	4714476	1090374	538287	794183	7137320	10 1 11	7541981	1287001	59543	432580	9321105	9177396	13 3 9
	1897	5332738	1001003	661982	999500	8055223	11 3 3	8168123	1323784	56718	468368	10016993	9596267	13 17 8
	1898	5148833	1158865	768952	1153950	8230600	11 3 7	8265499	1475157	57354	719945	10517955	10324988	14 5 9

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

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SHIPPING.

Name of Colony.	Year.	Inwards. Number. Steam.	Inwards. Number. Sailing.	Inwards. Number. Total.	Inwards. Tonnage. Steam.	Inwards. Tonnage. Sailing.	Inwards. Tonnage. Total.	Outwards. Number. Steam.	Outwards. Number. Sailing.	Outwards. Number. Total.	Outwards. Tonnage. Steam.	Outwards. Tonnage. Sailing.	Outwards. Tonnage. Total.
1. Western Australia	1894	310	62	372	635985	39790	675775	288	61	349	611501	41802	653303
	1895	412	73	485	760413	53955	814368	378	55	433	725266	38919	764185
	1896	628	140	768	1019198	86709	1105907	582	101	683	968033	62438	1030471
	1897	593	128	721	1066943	109817	1196760	576	131	707	1070137	110935	1181072
	1898	511	118	629	1109133	88220	1197353	505	124	626	1092830	95587	1188417
2. New South Wales...	1894	2573	699	3272	2187710	672258	2859968	2581	710	3291	2219812	658774	2878586
	1895	2415	706	3121	2210965	718793	2929758	2387	703	3090	2236751	693529	2930280
	1896	2548	676	3224	2378954	701797	3080751	2518	690	3208	2390796	718213	3109009
	1897	2659	686	3345	2635929	695948	3331877	2389	731	3120	2672006	740548	3412554
	1898	2646	670	3316	2798626	666241	3464867	2550	713	3263	2786607	668454	3455061
3. Victoria	1894	1790	293	2083	1950327	213389	2163716	1767	278	2045	1942095	185648	2127743
	1895	1698	250	1948	2003125	178414	2181539	1634	255	1889	1974267	192880	2167147
	1896	1630	252	1882	2108063	168415	2276478	1633	267	1900	2112872	176880	2289752
	1897	1655	233	1888	2251023	186167	2437190	1648	234	1882	2241352	186830	2428182
	1898	1766	242	2008	2281121	191624	2472745	1801	242	2043	2304929	179063	2483992
4. South Australia	1894	863	250	1113	1146204	229048	1375252	860	252	1112	1151169	232792	1383961
	1895	859	247	1106	1265462	217978	1483440	875	235	1110	1289597	206606	1496203
	1896	1050	239	1289	1440892	220232	1661124	1038	240	1278	1438041	218722	1656763
	1897	983	195	1178	1582175	192301	1774476	995	196	1191	1593034	192639	1785673
	1898	*959	181	1140	*1658165	156753	1814918	*990	167	1157	1705316	147292	1852608
5. Queensland...	1894	...	...	623	...	...	459647	...	...	655	...	...	468378
	1895	...	...	584	...	...	469710	...	...	634	...	...	502195
	1896	...	...	649	...	...	562759	...	...	645	...	...	531289
	1897	...	...	642	...	...	569610	...	...	654	...	...	559290
	1898	..	...	615	...	...	602006	...	...	598	...	...	596313
6. Tasmania	1894	532	150	682	418965	20085	439050	578	163	741	437595	21722	459317
	1895	548	163	711	438229	25750	463979	566	176	742	448524	25022	473546
	1896	485	176	661	420149	29174	449323	502	176	678	415379	26159	441538
	1897	557	142	699	515978	26071	542049	575	142	717	519448	22671	542119
	1898	609	130	739	553067	21897	574964	670	116	786	563096	20933	584029
7. New Zealand	1894	330	279	609	497264	133836	631100	329	285	614	494787	136463	631250
	1895	336	275	611	535284	137667	672951	329	268	597	521169	127777	648946
	1896	312	277	589	475324	138773	614097	312	280	592	485127	142532	627659
	1897	325	275	600	546596	140303	686899	320	267	587	539079	136254	675333
	1898	356	264	620	632805	132450	765255	351	271	622	629960	135833	765793

* Including probably a small number of sailing vessels at Port Darwin.

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Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Name of Colony.	Year.	Railways. Miles Open. Government.	Railways. Miles Open. Private.	Telegraphs. †Miles Open. Line.	Telegraphs. †Miles Open. Wire.	Telephones †Miles of Wire Open.	Live Stock. Horses.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.	Live Stock. Pigs.
1. Western Australia	1894	‖ 321	*k* 572	4403	4939	387	50001	187214	2132311	28396
	1895	‖ 573	*k* 572	4577	5670	462	58506	200091	2295832	27015
	1896	‖ 588	*k* 572	5430	6948	577	57527	199793	2248976	31154
	1897	‖ 970	*k* 391	5845	8111	1527	62222	244971	2210742	31809
	1898	‖ 992	*k* 495	5896	8660	2099	63604	269947	2251548	39433
2. New South Wales	1894	‖ 2501	84	12201	28085	601	518181	2465411	56977270	273359
	1895	‖ 2531	84	12316	28799	593	487943	2150057	47617687	223597
	1896	‖ 2531	84	12418	30820	1771	510636	2226163	48318790	214581
	1897	‖ 2639	84	12778	33073	1842	497934	2085096	43952897	207738
	1898	‖ 2691	84	13242	35637	‡	491553	2029516	41241004	247061
3. Victoria	1894	‖ *f*3020	...	3963	9336	9679	431547	1833900	13180943	337583
	1895	‖ *f*3120	...	3942	9361	9887	*	*	*	*
	1896	‖ *f*3122	...	3837	9371	10135	*	*	*	*
	1897	‖ *f*3129	...	3823	9378	10541	*	*	*	*
	1898	‖ *f*3130	...	6599	14729	11232	*	*	*	*
4. South Australia	1894	1811	20	5579½	10926½	2244	*	*	*	*
	1895	1867	20	5620	11013	2460	*	*	*	*
	1896	1868	20	5865	11553	2727	180211	337225	6323993	59479
	1897	1869	20	5862	11526	2921	164820	274255	5032541	46894
	1898	1869	20	5514	11785	3073	177180	613894	5076696	61842
5. Queensland	1894	2379	...	9986	17801	*b*	444109	7012997	19587691	89677
	1895	2379	...	9979	17790	833	468743	6822401	19856959	100747
	1896	2430	...	10026	18036	*h*	452207	6507377	19593696	97434
	1897	2609	...	10090	18472	1117	479280	6089013	17797883	110855
	1898	2742	...	10088	18565	1334	480469	5571292	17552608	127081
6. Tasmania	1894	419¾	55	1789	3004	439	34835	177038	1727200	65620
	1895	419¾	55	1789	3004	521	31580	162801	1523846	70142
	1896	419¾	55	1813	3028	545	29547	157730	1650567	55301
	1897	425	55	1884	3131	570	29898	157486	1588611	43520
	1898	438	55	1927	3578	705	29797	148558	1493638	45274
7. New Zealand	1894	1993	164	5961½	14881½	4471	*c* 211040	964034	20230829	308812
	1895	2014	167	6245½	15764	4947	237418	1047901	19826604	230778
	1896	2018	167	6285	16471	5201	249732	1138572	19138493	209853
	1897	2055	167	6484	18024	...	252834	1209165	19687954	186027
	1898	2090	167	6736	18746	5803	258115	1203024	¶19673725	193512

b. Cannot be separated from telegraph lines. *c*. Census, 1891. *f*. Including 17 miles of [illegible] not owned by the Department. *h*. Figures not supplied [illegible]

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Name of Colony.	Year.	Agriculture.												
						Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
		Land in crop in acres.	Artificial sown forage.	Land in fallow	Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
1. Western Australia	1894	81328	*	*	*	21433	170351	7·95	1635	202·6	12·39	1949	14921	7·66
	1895	97821	*	*	*	23241	188077	8·09	1880	19326	10·28	1932	18691	9·67
	1896	111738	4043	22561	138342	31488	243928	7·75	1753	18971	10·76	1903	12816	6·73
	1897	133183	3316	39898	176396	38705	408595	10·56	1678	29266	17·44	1694	23423	13·83
	1898	171777	2590	41593	215960	75032	870909	11·61	3072	55854	18·18	2186	29295	13·40
2. New South Wales	1894	1325964	362578	§	1688542	647483	7041378	10·9	30636	562725	18·4	10396	179348	17·3
	1895	1348600	300862	§	1649462	596684	5195312	8·7	23750	374196	15·8	7590	96119	12·7
	1896	1659717	384016	§	2043733	866112	8453445	10·2	39530	834633	21·1	6453	110340	17·1
	1897	1821829	325750	§	2147579	993350	10560111	10·6	28605	543946	19·0	5151	99509	19·3
	1898	2206500	348829	‖350386	2905715	1319503	9286216	7·03	19874	278007	14·00	4459	64094	14·4
3. Victoria	1894	2413995	220045	346259	2980299	1373668	11445878	8·33	266444	5833286	21·14	97360	1596163	16·40
	1895	2384397	209089	291028	2884514	1412736	5669174	4·01	255503	2780045	11·28	78438	715592	9·12
	1896	2637848	198531	261619	3097998	1580613	7091029	4·49	419460	6816951	16·25	62373	815605	13·07
	1897	2723362	138425	398525	3260312	1657450	10580217	6·38	294183	4809479	16·35	37205	758454	20·38
	1898	3210445	150157	517320	3877922	2154163	19581304	9·09	266159	5521419	20·75	47859	1112567	23·25
4. South Australia	1894	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
	1895	†	†	†	†	‡1410955	‡5929300	‡4·11	†	†	†	†	†	†
	1896	2051807	20027	512561	2584395	1693045	2804493	1·66	40215	189716	4·72	14484	107798	7·44
	1897	2076555	20083	507484	2604122	1522668	4014852	2·64	31398	204444	6·51	13232	162065	12·25
	1898	2211814	20946	734610	2967370	1788770	8778900	4·91	25823	304002	11·77	16962	234135	13·80
5. Queensland	1894	257670	17312	9570	284552	28997	545185	18·80	1477	30463	20·62	1418	37824	26·67
	1895	274771	10548	13959	299278	27090	123630	4·56	922	10887	11·81	721	7756	10·76
	1896	310718	11960	14097	336775	35831	601254	16·78	1881	32181	17 10	1122	19310	17·24
	1897	371857	15643	14402	386259	59875	1009293	16·86	1834	31496	17·17	2077	49840	24·0
	1898	363159	12543	46033	409192	46219	607012	13·13	271	4047	15·00	2944	34865	11·84
6 Tasmania	1894	214857	221470	21834	458161	52028	872000	16·76	34385	927875	26·98	8167	202625	24·82
	1895	212703	221970	24241	458914	64652	1164855	18·01	32699	906934	27·74	6178	138833	22·47
	1896	229529	253306	24795	507630	74166	1286330	17·34	44608	971996	21·79	3962	74790	18·78
	1897	242241	226095	31199	499535	85905	1668341	19·42	38166	1102285	28·88	4097	69992	17·08
	1898	258542	238799	34926	532267	85287	2303512	27·01	59509	2271070	38·16	5693	184225	32·36
7. New Zealand	1894	1157865	8329717	140494	10128076	148575	3613037	24·32	351852	10221393	29·05	36519	1000612	27·40
	1895	1355600	9285230	58039	10698869	245441	6843768	27·88	364788	12263540	33·62	35358	1035762	29·30
	1896	1451073	10045278	57158	11553509	258608	5926523	22·92	372597	11232803	30·15	29813	821506	27·56
	1827	1517222	9866549	60792	11444563	315801	5670017	17·95	354819	9738391	27·44	29920	709874	23·72
	1898	1775832	10244739	51164	12071735	399034	13073416	32·76	417320	16511388	39·56	45671	1677908	23·73

* A new system having been inaugurated in 1896 for the collection of Agricultural Statistics in Western Australia, a comparison with the figures for previous years in these columns would be misleading. † Statistics not collected for the years 1894 and 1895. ‡ Estimated. § No returns. ‖ Cleared and prepared for next season's ploughing.

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Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898—continued.

Name of Colony.	Year.	Agriculture.													
		Maize.			Other Cereals.		Hay.			Potatoes.			Vines.			
		Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Yield per acre.	Total acres.	Acres for Wine making.	Gallons of Wine.	Yield per acre.
1. Western Australia	1894	27¼	756	27·5	532	†	49896	38456	0·77	703	2545	3·62	1863	559	†	†
	1895	23	600	26·07	327	†	63804	53758	0·84	668	2290	3·43	2217	669	†	†
	1896	30	504	16·66	340	2483	69436	50500	0·73	720	2089	2·90	2294	938	75693	80·65
	1897	243	4826	19·84	428	4733	80938	75464	0·93	1361	4270	3·14	2654	1252	89099	71·16
	1898	110	1365	12·38	700	7725	79223	77297	0·98	1675	5698	3·40	2961	1290	…	…
2. New South Wales	1894	208308	5625533	27·0	1994	25775	245243	281873	1·15	30089	86170	2·80	7577	4475	731683	164
	1895	211104	5687030	27·0	1618	17803	319296	229671	0·72	24722	56179	2·3	7519	4390	885673	202
	1896	211382	5754217	27·2	2108	29627	327209	334902	1·02	31170	84214	2·7	8061	4608	794256	172
	1897	209588	6713060	32·0	2929	39216	367827	322190	0·90	23816	55332	2·3	8070	4490	864514	193
	1898	193286	6064842	31·37	3379	56599	461784	334287	0·72	27978	61900	2·2	8078	4580	845232	184
3. Victoria … …	1894	5675	294555	51·90	38252	734571	492578	621547	1·26	56383	196706	3·49	30307	‡	1909972	…
	1895	7186	351891	48·97	33713	295724	464482	390861	0·84	43895	117238	2·67	30275	‡	2226999	…
	1896	9752	566027	58·04	22643	163348	416667	449056	1·08	43532	146555	3·37	27934	‡	2822263	…
	1897	10847	515025	47·49	13818	161237	580000	659635	1·14	44197	67296	1·52	27701	‡	1919389	…
	1898	10647	587064	55·14	13246	237361	565345	723299	1·28	41252	161142	3·90	27568	‡	1882209	…
4. South Australia …	1894	…	…	…	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
	1895	…	…	…	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
	1896	…	…	…	3519	30350	339257	170808	0·50	6417	16139	2·52	18333	‖	1473216	‖
	1897	…	…	…	2917	21936	449167	298184	0·66	6449	9308	1·44	18761	‖	1283094	‖
	1898	…	…	…	3491	51151	316413	258518	0·82	6653	14455	2·17	19159	‖	1080772	‖
5. Queensland …	1894	103671	2684925	25·90	933	30117	28028	55696	1·99	10523	28185	2·68	1987	605	176497	291·73
	1895	100481	2391378	23·80	918	23864	28609	50881	1·78	9240	19027	2·06	‡2021	…	238208	‡
	1896	115715	3065333	26·49	945	27977	35764	69695	1·95	7672	18451	2·40	‡2020	…	170733	‡
	1897	109721	2903172	25·55	915	21319	48220	94339	1·96	8197	18520	2·26	2167	…	207945	‡
	1898	102335	2252481	21·90	1162	42007	35263	70235	1·99	7961	16413	2·06	2020	…	a134334	‡
6. Tasmania … …	1894	…	…	…	12818	222734	61373	80227	1·31	23415	90810	3·87	…	…	…	…
	1895	…	…	…	13364	241566	54748	62345	1·14	19247	81423	4·23	30	…	…	…
	1896	…	…	…	13158	‡	47698	44344	0·92	21648	72241	3·33	…	…	…	…
	1897	…	…	…	10445	144915	57828	78849	1·36	22357	49124	2·19	…	…	…	…
	1898	…	…	…	11120	229666	49277	82448	1·67	20241	88166	4·35	…	…	…	…
7. New Zealand …	1894	5525	232890	42·15	17708	451350	56614	78489	1·39	25339	139869	5·52	…	…	…	…
	1895	13834	611200	44·18	15429	446040	96818	‡	‡	31997	207011	6·47	…	…	…	…
	1896	12534	503652	40·18	17352	‡	109466	‡	‡	29990	157529	5·25	361	…	…	…
	1897	14837	653914	44·12	11661	‡	224770	‡	‡	36402	180333	4·95	264	…	…	…
	1898	18539	813379	44·47	11904	340993	*75620	‡	‡	38604	298561	7·73	357	…	…	…

† See note * on preceding page. ‡ No separate returns obtained. § Statistics not collected for the year 1894.
* Included in acres

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ADDENDA.

Result of the Census of the Municipality of Perth, taken on the night of the 22nd February, 1900.

Perth Municipality.	Number of Inhabitants on 22nd February, 1900.								Number of Inhabited Dwellings.	Average Number of Residents per Inhabited Dwelling.
	12 years and over.		Under 12 years.		Total.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
Central Ward	2,919	1,715	380	375	3,299	2,090	5,389	63·35	772	6·98
North do.	1,919	2,007	814	837	2,733	2,844	5,577	104·06	1,124	4·96
South do.	2,405	1,853	507	553	2,912	2,406	5,318	82·62	986	5·39
East do.	1,492	1,642	557	648	2,049	2,290	4,339	111·76	812	5·34
West do.	1,948	1,805	794	774	2,742	2,579	5,321	94·06	1,047	5·08
Total, Perth Municipality	10,683	9,022	3,052	3,187	13,735	12,209	25,944	88·89	4,741	5·47

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Approximate Population of Perth and Suburbs.

Localities.	Date when enumeration was made.	Population.			Number of Females to 100 Males.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Perth Municipality—					
Central Ward	22-2-1900	3,299	2,090	5,389	63·35
North Ward		2,733	2,844	5,577	104·06
South Ward		2,912	2,406	5,318	82·62
East Ward		2,049	2,290	4,339	111·76
West Ward		2,742	2,579	5,321	94·06
Total, Perth Municipality	...	13,735	12,209	25,944	88·89
Subiaco Municipality—					
Central Ward	11-9-98	680	619	1,299	91·03
North Ward	to	615	594	1,209	96·59
South Ward	5-11-98	279	341	620	122·22
Total, Subiaco Municipality	...	1,574	1,554	3,128	98·73
Leederville Municipality—					
Central Ward	2-10-99	502	474	976	94·42
North Ward	to	74	65	139	87·84
South Ward	2-11-99	497	489	986	98·39
Total, Leederville Municipality	...	1,073	1,028	2,101	95·81

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Victoria Park Municipality	2-10-99	660	615	1,275	93·18
South Perth Roads Board District	12-1-1900	390	379	769	97·18
North Perth Roads Board District, Falkirk, and Peninsula, etc., etc.	January, 1900	728	665	1,393	91·35
Total, Perth and Suburbs	...	18,160	16,450	34,610	90·58

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Approximate Population of Fremantle and Suburbs.

Localities.	Date when enumeration was made.	Population.			Number of Females to 100 Males.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Fremantle Municipality—					
North Ward	Dec., 1899	1,061	672	1,733	63·34
South Ward		3,141	2,840	5,981	90·42
East Ward		1,302	1,047	2,349	80·41
West Ward		767	484	1,251	63·10
Total, Fremantle Municipality ...	...	6,271	5,043	11,314	80·42
East Fremantle Municipality	24-9-99 to 12-10-99	1,144	1,002	2,146	87·59
North Fremantle Municipality	11-12-99 to 22-12-99	1,377	1,176	2,553	85·40
Total, Fremantle and Suburbs ...	...	8,792	7,221	16,013	82·13

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Shipping and Commerce.

*Shipping Entered, 1899.**

From	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.
United Kingdom ...	69	19	88	214,203	19,612	233,815
Australasian Colonies ...	355	10	365	767,150	3,795	770,945
Other British Possessions	38	102	140	67,622	83,008	150,630
Foreign Countries ...	45	47	92	130,881	46,781	177,662
Total	507	178	685	1,179,856	153,196	1,333,052

*Shipping Cleared, 1899.**

To	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.
United Kingdom ...	85	96	181	257,571	99,296	356,867
Australasian Colonies ...	310	16	326	646,550	11,932	658,482
Other British Possessions	57	47	104	113,058	29,715	142,773
Foreign Countries ...	45	12	57	138,397	9,077	147,474
Total	497	171	668	1,155,576	150,020	1,305,596

Shipping and Commerce of Principal Ports during 1899.

Chief Local Ports.	Shipping.*				Commerce.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Imports.	Exports.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		Domestic Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
					£	£	£	£
Fremantle ...	197	342,715	216	368,890	3,214,217	...	...	3,037,830
Albany ...	400	921,680	372	871,219	179,122	...	...	3,081,619
Other Ports ...	88	68,657	80	65,487	1,080,193	...	...	866,193
Total ...	685	1,333,052	668	1,305,596	4,473,532	...	...	6,985,642

* Exclusive of Coastal Trade.

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Imports and Exports, 1899.

	United Kingdom by Sea.	Australasian Colonies.	Other British Colonies by Sea.	Foreign Countries by Sea.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Imports from	1,550,029	2,312,357	163,190	447,956	4,473,532
Total Exports to ...	3,774,247	2,937,574	191,554	82,267	6,985,642
Home Products Exported to	3,696,701	2,874,843	190,714	31,688	6,793,946

Exports of Wool (produce of the Colony).

	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
Total Exports of Wool—		
Washed	708,096	57,533
Greasy	9,240,321	365,763
Total	9,948,417	423,296

Import and Export of Bullion and Specie, 1899.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Gold { Bullion *	687	5,451,368
Gold { Coin	5,000	79,692
Silver { Bullion	1	15,709
Silver { Coin	...	...
Bronze—Coin	10	...
Total	5,698	5,546,769

* Bankers' Bullion.

Revenue collected by Customs Department, 1899.

	Gross Revenue.	Drawbacks, etc.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£
Import Duties	835,039	1,881	833,158
Excise	26,766	9	26,757
Other sources	12,418	19	12,399
Total Customs Revenue	874,223	1,909	872,314

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FURTHER ADDENDA.

GOLDFIELDS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*An amended *Statement of the dates on which the Goldfields were severally proclaimed, and their boundaries further defined.*

Name of Goldfield.	Proclamation Gazetted.	To take effect from.	Latest Amendment of Boundaries Gazetted.	To take effect from.
NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS.				
Kimberley	20-5-86	20-5-86	...	...
Ashburton	11-12-90	11-12-90	25-6-97	15-4-97
Gascoyne	25-6-97	15-4-97	...	...
Pilbarra	1-10-88	1-10-88	20-9-95	1-11-95
West Pilbarra... ...	20-9-95	1-11-95	...	...
CENTRAL GOLDFIELDS.				
Peak Hill	19-3-97	1-4-97	...	...
East Murchison ...	28-6-95	28-6-95	24-12-97	1-1-98
Murchison	24-9-91	24-9-91	8-2-95	23-1-95
Yalgoo	8-2-95	23-1-95	...	...
EASTERN GOLDFIELDS.				
North Coolgardie ...	28-6-95	28-6-95	12-3-97	1-4-97
Mount Margaret ...	12-3-97	1-4-97	24-12-97	1-1-98
Broad Arrow	17-11-96	20-11-96	...	...
North-East Coolgardie	20-3-96	15-4-96	13-11-96	20-11-96
East Coolgardie ...	21-9-94	1-10-94	20-3-96	15-4-96
Coolgardie	6-4-94	6-4-94	20-3-96	15-4-96
Dundas	31-8-93	31-8-93	20-3-96	15-4-96
Yilgarn	1-10-88	1-10-88	20-3-96	15-4-96
Donnybrook	17-11-99	27-11-99	...	...

* To supersede dates given under "6. Mineral Production," pp. 103-152 (Vol. II., Part III.).

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POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1899.

(I.) Population.

No. 1.—*Estimate of the Population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1899.*

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1898 (exclusive of Aboriginals)							No. 112054	No. 56075	No. 168129
Births and Deaths:	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Births registered during 1899	No. 2636	No. 2538	No. 5174	No.	No.	No.			
Deaths do. do.	1513	811	2324						
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths				1123	1727	2850			
Immigration and Emigration:									
Arrivals by sea during 1899	13142	7136	20278						
Departures do. do.	14029	6196	20225						
Increase by excess of Arrivals over Departures				* 887	940	53			
Net Increase of Population during 1899							236	2667	2903
Estimated Total Population on 31st December, 1899							112290	58742	171032
Increase per cent. during the year 1899							% 0·21	% 4·76	% 1·73

* Decrease.

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No. 2.—*Estimated Mean Population for the Year ended 31st December, 1899.*

Males.	Females.	Total.
No.	No.	No.
111725	57154	168879

The mean Population for the year is obtained by dividing the total of the quarterly means by four; each quarterly mean being arrived at by adding together the number of the Population at the beginning and at the end of the quarter, and dividing the sum so obtained by two.

No. 3.—*Increase of the Population of the Colony during each of the four Quarters of 1899.*

Quarter ended last day of—	Estimated Population on last day of Quarter.			Number of Females to 100 Males.	Numerical increase from excess of Births over Deaths.			Numerical increase from excess of Arrivals over Departures.			Numerical increase from excess of Births over Deaths and excess of Arrivals over Departures.			Increase per cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
March ...	110751	55750	166501	50·34	254	399	653	*1557	*724	*2281	*1303	*325	*1623	*1·16	*0·58	*0·97
June ...	111354	57126	168480	51·30	232	398	630	371	978	1349	603	1376	1979	0·54	2·47	1·19
September ...	112621	58333	170954	51·80	391	514	905	876	693	1569	1267	1207	2474	1·14	2·11	1·47
December ...	112290	58742	171032	52·31	246	416	662	*577	*7	*584	*331	409	78	*0·29	0·70	0·05
TOTAL					1123	1727	2850	*887	940	53	236	2667	2903	0·21	4·76	1·73

* Decrease.

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No. 4.—*Immigration and Emigration.—Number of Arrivals in and Departures from all the Ports of the Colony for each Quarter of the Year 1899.*

Quarter ended last day of—	Immigration.							Emigration.							Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	* Adults.		* Children.		Total.			* Adults.		* Children.		Total.			* Adults.		* Children.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
March	2816	1188	372	264	3188	1452	4640	4266	1726	479	450	4715	2176	6921	†1450	† 538	† 107	† 186	†1557	† 724	†2281
June	2705	1607	501	423	3206	2030	5236	2594	848	241	204	2835	1052	3887	111	759	260	219	371	978	1349
September	2796	1389	345	311	3141	1700	4841	2062	863	203	144	2265	1007	3272	734	526	142	167	876	693	1569
December	3172	1599	435	355	3607	1954	5561	3786	1611	398	350	4184	1961	6145	† 614	† 12	37	5	† 577	† 7	† 584
Total	11489	5783	1653	1353	13142	7136	20278	12708	5048	1321	1148	14029	6196	20225	†1219	735	332	205	† 887	940	53

* Persons of the age of 12 and upwards are classified as Adults, those under 12 as Children.
† Decrease.

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(II.) Vital Statistics.

No. 5.—*Births registered in Western Australia during each Quarter of the Year 1899.*

Quarter ended last day of—	Number of Births registered during 1899.			Analysis of Births.														* Still births registered.		
				Birth Rate. Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population.	Illegitimate births registered.				Births in Public Institutions.			Twins registered.			Triplets registered.					
													Sexes.			Sexes.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of total births.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.	Males.	Females.	Cases.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
March	594	633	1227	7·33	18	30	48	3·91	3	3	6	19	†17	20	1	1	2	22	14	36
June	677	631	1308	7·81	33	34	67	5·12	7	7	14	17	17	‡15	...	...	...	20	19	39
September	716	670	1386	8·17	27	39	66	4·76	2	3	5	16	14	§17	...	...	...	21	26	47
December	649	604	1253	7·33	46	27	73	5·83	2	1	3	14	‖14	‖12	1	3	...	19	18	37
Total	2636	2538	5174	30·64	124	130	254	4·91	14	14	28	66	62	64	2	4	2	82	77	159

* Not included in the total number of births recorded. † Also one male still-born. ‡ Also two females still-born. § Also one female still-born.
‖ Also one male and one female still-born.

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No. 6.—*Deaths registered in Western Australia during each Quarter of the Year 1899.*

Quarter ended last day of—	Number of Deaths registered during 1899.			Analysis of Deaths.													
					Deaths under one year registered.					Deaths under five years registered.				Deaths in Public Institutions.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death Rate. Number of deaths per 1,000 of the mean population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Infantile Mortality. Percentage of deaths under one year to total births.	Percentage of deaths under one year to total deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of deaths under five years to total deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	
March ...	340	234	574	3·43	90	108	198	16·14	34·49	125	134	259	45·12	77	35	112	
June ...	445	233	678	4·05	125	111	236	18·04	34·81	155	139	294	43·36	137	29	166	
September ...	325	156	481	2·83	77	43	120	8·66	24·95	93	62	155	32·22	94	26	120	
December ...	403	188	591	3·46	99	71	170	13·57	28·76	128	93	221	37·39	132	27	159	
Total ...	1513	811	2324	13·76	391	333	724	13·99	31·15	501	428	929	39·97	440	117	557	

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No. 7.—*Marriages registered in Western Australia during each Quarter of the Year 1899.*

Quarter ended last day of—	Number of Marriages registered during 1899.			Analysis of Marriages.												
	Marriages celebrated by Ministers of Religion.	Marriages celebrated by District Registrars.	Total.	Marriage Rate. Number of Marriages per 1,000 of the mean population.	Percentage of Marriages performed by District Registrars to total marriages.	Marriages of Minors.				Mark Signatures of Contracting Parties.					
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Minors married to total number of persons married.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Mark Signatures to total number married.		
													Males.	Females.	Persons.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
March	330	32	362	2·16	8·84	3	71	74	10·22	6	10	16	1·66	2·76	2·21
June	410	42	452	2·70	9·29	8	85	93	10·29	1	2	3	0·22	0·44	0·33
September	382	38	420	2·47	9·05	3	74	77	9·17	6	8	14	1·43	1·90	1·67
December	399	38	437	2·56	8·70	6	94	100	11·44	2	2	4	0·46	0·46	0·46
Total	1521	150	1671	9·89	8·98	20	324	344	10·29	15	22	37	0·90	1·32	1·11

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* *See* also "Population and Vital Statistics, 1899," Vol. II., pp. 346-351.

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